THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, misty early, cloudy later. Temps. 6-14 (43-57). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 9-17 (48-63). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 11-27 (52-81). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 12-18 (54-64).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	L.22.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	80 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	28 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$2.25
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 30,070 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1979 Established 1887

Yamani Sees Saudi Oil Production Remaining at Above-Ceiling Levels

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP) — Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said yesterday it is "a good possibility" that Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil exporter, will continue to produce oil at a rate above the kingdom's 8.5-million-barrel-a-day ceiling.

If the Saudis stick to the current 9.5-million-barrel-a-day level, it would ease world markets and help restrain rising prices.

"The decision will be made in December," Sheikh Yamani said, adding, "We might renew our decision to have a higher rate of production."

Earlier this month, following a series of personal entreaties from President Carter, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd announced that the Riyadh government was extending production at 9.5 million barrels a day through the end of the year.

Sheikh Yamani's statement came after a new round of price increases and production cutbacks announced over the last weeks by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Yesterday, Libya, the third largest supplier of the United States, and Iran both announced $2.77 and $2.87-a-barrel price boosts, respectively, putting the sale price of their oil above OPEC's official $23.50-a-barrel ceiling. Saudi Arabia continues to sell its oil at $18 a barrel, the lowest price charged by any of the cartel states.

Last week, Kuwait and Mexico notified their customers that they were raising prices by $2 a barrel or more. Yesterday, U.S. Energy Department and oil industry sources said they expected Nigeria and Algeria soon to raise their prices in line with Libya and Iran.

John Lichtblau, an international oil analyst, said that if the other OPEC states — except for Saudi Arabia — and North Sea producers raise their prices $2 or more a barrel, it will increase gasoline and other fuel prices by 2.5 or 3 cents a gallon in the United States.

During a luncheon meeting at The Washington Post, Sheikh Yamani stressed that Riyadh would not produce oil above the ceiling if the world oil market returned to surplus. In recent weeks senior Saudi officials have been saying that barring further political disturbances in Iran or another OPEC state, the international oil market will be in glut next year because of the reduced oil demand stemming from the recession in the West.

Later in the 1980s, as the Western economies begin to expand again, though, the Saudis say that they expect a severe oil shortage because there will not be sufficient OPEC and non-OPEC oil available to meet world demand.

Cautious Life of a Petrodollar Manager

He Moves Billions of Oil-Generated Funds

By Jonathan Kandell

LONDON, Oct. 16 (IHT) — David Sambar starts his day by pedaling on an exercise bicycle with one end of an electrode attached to his left ear and the other end plugged into a meter to ensure that he neither overexerts himself nor slackens off. In his office, a video terminal is within finger reach to give him an instant rundown of the latest financial market developments. A battery of telephones on his mahogany desk provides immediate access to his clients, some of them members of the Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian royal families, the others wealthy Arab businessmen.

The baldish, 49-year-old Mr. Sambar is well-connected by any conceivable definition, and this only seems to reinforce his instincts to handle millions of dollars as conservatively as possible.

As chief executive for international operations of the Sharjah Group, one of the largest Arab private investment firms, and as chairman of an affiliated firm, Finarab Trust, he oversees more than $125 million in investments.

This eminently qualifies him as a petrodollar manager, nowadays the most glamorous of financial advisers. In a world where money is tight for just about everybody else, petrodollar managers are moving billions of dollars in oil-generated revenues for Arab governments and businessmen, who tend to give their advisers a huge leeway in investment decisions.

As a result, it is widely believed that petrodollar managers have enormous influence in international finance. They are alleged to have been behind the skyrocketing rise of gold prices, the flight away from dollars to West German marks, Swiss francs and other currencies, and the frequent rumors that Arabs are on the brink of buying up farmlands and major industries and banks in the West.



David Sambar

In spite of some obvious trappings of power — an office overlooking Hyde Park, a house in Chelsea, and a schedule that puts him on a transatlantic Concorde flight once a month — Mr. Sambar says his life is more caution than flair.

"I think the power of petrodollar managers is exaggerated," he said. "When you're handling such large amounts of money, you can afford to lose your reputation only once."

Mr. Sambar portrays himself and other Arab investment managers as conservative barometers of developments in international finance initiated by Western financiers. And in his own case, he offers the following as evidence:

• Although the price of gold shot up from $225 an ounce at the beginning of the year to a record $440 earlier this month, Mr. Sambar did not buy into the market until gold hit $367 and then quickly sold out when it reached $400.

"We didn't move any of our clients' money into gold until they asked us to," Mr. Sambar said. "I learned a long time ago, from Bernard Baruch, an adviser to many American presidents, who, when people asked him how he made his wealth, answered: 'I always sold too soon.' I think that was a very wise policy and I follow it."

• Mr. Sambar concedes that, like other Arab money managers during the last two years, he shifted investments away from dollars into stronger currencies. But with interest rates rising, "I tell my clients to hang on to their dollars," he says. "Today we have more money in dollars than we ever had before, about 50 percent of our portfolio."

• Mr Sambar scoffs at reports that Arab investors are poised to take over major Western industrial firms or banks. "Majority control means management," he says. "I figure it's a lot smarter to be a minority partner and yet have a good say in management. I mean what would I know about

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Carlos Humberto Romero

2 Colonels Seize Power In Salvador

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 16 — Two army colonels seized power yesterday in a coup and today announced the suspension of constitutional rights in the country.

Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Col. Adolfo Arnoldo Mahano forced the resignation of President Carlos Humberto Romero last night after their supporters took control of five key military bases. One person, an army captain, was reported killed.

Gen. Romero was said to have been flown in an air force plane to Guatemala.

The two colonels announced that a revolutionary junta of two officers and three civilians will lead the country until free elections can be held. They promised to redistribute the nation's wealth.

Junta communiques said constitutional guarantees would be suspended for a 30-day period and imposed a 10 p.m.-to-5 a.m. curfew. All meetings of three or more persons were banned and the Congress and Supreme Court were suspended.

The junta said that it was suspending constitutional rights because the country "was faced with grave disturbances in the public order."

Legislature Dissolved

The junta also dissolved the legislature and promised a "moderate and eminently democratic" government. The 54-seat legislature had been dominated by Gen. Romero's National Conciliation Party and another party supporting him. All four opposition parties refused to participate in legislative elections in 1976 and 1978, and Gen. Romero's election two years ago was accompanied by widespread charges of ballot-stuffing.

In Washington, the State Department cautiously welcomed the change in government, saying that it was encouraged by the initial policy statement.

Meanwhile, leftist guerrillas opposed to the new rule seized Ciudad de Mexicanos and Cuzcatancingo,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Expecting OPEC To Boost Price Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP) — The administration all but conceded today it is braced for OPEC to boost prices later this month by 15 percent over the $23.50 ceiling it set in July.

Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper said that such a raise "has already been built into forecasts" for a "cloudy" world economic outlook in 1980.

The general forecast is for recession in the United States and Britain, and for a slowdown in the rest of the industrialized world, where real economic growth is expected to be no more than 1 percent.

Mr. Cooper's remarks were made in a question-and-answer session following a luncheon address to the third annual U.S.-Europe-Japan Economic Editors Symposium.

He was asked whether an OPEC-wide increase along the lines of individual boosts announced in the past several weeks by Nigeria, Kuwait, Mexico and yesterday by Libya would push the world into negative growth next year. Mr. Cooper replied, "no," and added that another 10 to 15 percent was already assumed in the official forecasts.

Bid to Retain Talks Role

Patriotic Front Softens Objections to U.K. Plan

By William Borders

LONDON, Oct. 16 (NYT) — The Zimbabwe Rhodesia guerrilla leaders, trying to retain a role for themselves in the current peace conference here, today further modified their objections to the new constitution that Britain has proposed for the country.

The essential remaining obstacle to agreement, they said, is Britain's insistence that white Rhodesians be compensated for farmland confiscated by any new government, and even that obstacle could be overcome if Britain, the United States and other countries agreed to pay the costs of the compensation.

"So long as the burden is not on our backs, we would not object to those nations buying off their kith and kin, the white settlers," said Eddison Zvobgo, the spokesman for the guerrilla alliance that is known as the Patriotic Front. "If the Americans, the British and others can give us satisfaction on that point, then I think we could get back to the conference table very soon."

Britain has already said it is willing help with these costs, although it cannot pay them all by itself. The U.S. Embassy had no immediate comment.

Talks Resume

The conference, which had been in recess since Thursday as all sides sought a way out of the deadlock, resumed today with only two participants: Britain and the biracial government that was elected in Salisbury last spring. They began a preliminary and inconclusive discussion of new elections.

In the latest of several ultimatums, Britain, the chairman, had said yesterday that the guerrilla leaders were not welcome to participate in the talks any more until they accepted the British constitutional text, a position that their spokesman derided as "schoolmasterish."

Although the guerrillas' statement today stopped short of a promise to accept the constitution,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Sees Soviet 'Surrogate'

Carter Bars U.S. Relations With Havana, Cites Troops

From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 — President Carter said today the United States will not recognize Cuba until Cuba recalls its troops from "unwarranted involvement in other countries."

At a town meeting in blue-collar suburban Dolton, Ill., Mr. Carter was asked why his administration will not accept the fact that the Cuban government "is here to stay."

The president responded by blasting Cuba for "constantly interfering" with the affairs of other nations. He repeated his view that President Fidel Castro's government is a "surrogate" of the Soviet Union.

The president asserted that Cuba had stationed 45,000 troops in other nations "where they had no business." Until Cuba reduces its military intervention in elsewhere and releases "hundreds and hundreds" of political prisoners, the United States will not recognize it, Mr. Carter said.

"After that, we'll consider it," he added.

In Washington, an administration official said today the United States would withdraw from the SALT-2 agreement if the Russians violated any understandings prohibiting the placing of strategic weapons in Cuba.

That was made clear to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by presidential adviser Lloyd Cutler, and appears to be the first official link made by the administration between SALT and Soviet activities in the Caribbean.

The question arose during a dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

With Leg Wound, After 2½-Month Disappearance

Missing Banker Sindona Surfaces in N.Y.

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — Italian financier Michele Sindona, who disappeared mysteriously 2½ months ago, surfaced in Manhattan today and was hospitalized with a leg wound, federal officials said.

A government spokesman said two federal marshals were sent to Doctors Hospital to guard Mr. Sindona, who is 59. He was not under arrest but a 24-hour guard was assigned, according to the FBI. A determination will be made later on how long Mr. Sindona, who faces trial on a host of federal charges involving the failure of a major bank, will remain in the hospital.

An FBI spokesman said that late this morning Mr. Sindona called the office of Marvin Frankel, his attorney, from a public telephone three blocks from Times Square. Mr. Frankel was out of town, so one of his associates and Pier Sandro Mangoni, Mr. Sindona's son-in-law, went to the phone booth and took Mr. Sindona to Mr. Mangoni's Park Avenue residence. A doctor arrived and "determined he should be admitted" to a hospital, the FBI spokesman said.

"We were told he was haggard-looking and has a dressed wound in his left leg," the spokesman said, adding that the financier was sedated and thus would not be interviewed by federal officials until tomorrow. An examining physician at the hospital said Mr. Sindona had "a hole" and "two lesions" in the leg. The doctor said Mr. Sindona told him "it was about three weeks ago that he got shot, and that confirms my examination," adding that the wound was healing well.

Mr. Sindona disappeared Aug. 2 from his Pierre Hotel residence here. Since then several messages were sent to his family from alleged kidnappers and from himself.

He had been scheduled to stand trial Sept. 10 on fraud charges involving the 1974 collapse of the Franklin National Bank. He was also fighting extradition to Milan on bank-failure charges. Mr. Sindona had been free on a $3-million personal bail bond at the time of his disappearance.

The FBI never termed his disappearance a kidnapping, but Mr. Frankel said he had received letters from Mr. Sindona and his alleged captors. In one of the notes, sent to Mr. Magnoni, the family was told: "If you value his life, you will provide all the facts in your possession."

Italian authorities have been trying to extradite Mr. Sindona to face charges that he removed $225 million from his banks in Milan. The specific charges here, in a 99-count indictment, allege that he illegally transferred $40 million from overseas to buy control of the Franklin National Bank in 1972. Two years later, the bank failed.

Once one of Italy's wealthiest men, Mr. Sindona had control of an international empire of banks and companies said to be worth $500 million.

Chinese Critic Given 15 Years in 'Open Trial'

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Oct. 16 (WP) — One of China's most prominent political dissidents, Wei Jingsheng, was sentenced to 15 years in prison today after what appears to be the first trial of its kind in China.

The Chinese news agency, in an unprecedented official account of a government critic on trial, said Mr. Wei was convicted by a judge and two assessors of "supplying a foreigner with Chinese military intelligence and carrying out counterrevolutionary agitation."

The verdict threatened to put a new chill on wall poster criticism of the government and unofficial contact between Chinese and foreigners, which had been on the rebound since Mr. Wei and about 20 other dissidents were arrested more than six months ago.

The agency called the one-day session at the peoples intermediate court here an "open trial," but foreign journalists and friends of Mr. Wei were denied entrance by officials who said all the tickets had been given out.

Chinese who attended the trial, although extremely reluctant to speak to foreign journalists, said Mr. Wei showed no emotion at the reading of the verdict, which included three years without political rights after his sentence is completed. According to a woman who was in the courtroom, Mr. Wei admitted passing information to foreigners and writing critical articles, but said he "did not think he had done anything wrong."

Many foreign observers had expected the government to go easy on Mr. Wei, or at least to delay his sentencing until after Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng had completed his current trip to Western Europe, where interest in China's movement toward democracy has been strong.



Wei Jingsheng

The decision to hold what appears to be a show trial in the middle of Mr. Hua's visit to France led some diplomats to question the government's sense of timing, or even suggest an attempt by an influential group of veteran government officials to embarrass their relatively young and inexperienced 58-year-old superior, Mr. Hua, on only his third trip abroad.

The charges against Mr. Wei, a 29-year-old former electrician at the Peking Zoo, appeared to be connected to stories written by British, French and Canadian correspondents in February disclosing two secret military news reports giving details on China's then week-old war with Vietnam.

The news agency account on the charges today did not refer to foreign journalists, but a Chinese woman who attended the trial said she heard foreign newspapers, which she could not identify, mentioned. The stories, by Agence France-Presse, the London Daily Telegraph and the Toronto Globe and Mail, appeared one day after Mr. Wei allegedly passed military intelligence to an unnamed foreigner Feb. 20.

Several reports tonight indicated that a second well-known dissident, Fu Yuehua, a 32-year-old woman, would be tried tomorrow for alleged contacts with foreigners.

The official charges also focused on Mr. Wei's role as editor-in-chief of the dissident journal Tansuo (Explorations), in which he wrote a series of articles and also wall posters on Peking's Democracy Wall critical of the Chinese leadership.

In an issue of Explorations dated four days before Mr. Wei's March 29 arrest, an editorial made one of the most outspoken attacks in months on the most influential of the veteran officials in the politburo, Senior Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping.

"Do the people support Deng Xiaoping as a person? No, they do not," the editorial said. "We now want to strip off his mask of protector of democracy . . . He is prepared to completely set himself against democracy and resolutely safeguard dictatorial politics."

Explorations stopped publishing soon afterward but reappeared in August without apparent interference. It began to call for the immediate release of Mr. Wei and his deputy editor, Yang Guang.

Today's trial seemed designed to illustrate Peking's new commitment to formal due process in criminal matters, after years in which trials were rarely public or mentioned in the official media — particularly those proceedings dealing with government critics.

But the verdict seemed to contradict in part a number of recent official press articles that have called for an end to criminal penalties for merely writing or speaking against the government.

The news agency said Mr. Wei was found "in gross violation" of several principles mentioned in the Chinese constitution, including:

"The guiding ideology of the People's Republic of China is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought," and "citizens must support the leadership of the communist party of China, support the socialist system, safeguard the unification of the motherland and the unity of all nationalities in our country and abide by the constitution and the law."

The agency said during that the period from December, 1978, to March, 1979, Mr. Wei "wrote many reactionary articles agitating for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. He said in these articles that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought was 'a prescription only slightly better than medicine peddled by charlatans.' He incited people 'not to believe in "unity and stability" advocated by the "dictators" and to "seize political power from these overlords."

On the charge of passing secrets, the agency said, "Shortly after China launched the self-defensive counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors to defend its southern border areas, [Mr. Wei] supplied a foreigner with information including the names of the commanders of the Chinese troops, the number of such troops, [the] development of the battle and the number of casualties."

According to Washington Post files and conversations with journalists who were here in February, within 24 hours of that alleged event, Agence France-Presse, the Daily Telegraph and the Globe and Mail published similar stories relating to Chinese military information.

U.S. Mission to Press For Lebanese Truce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Philip Habib, the State Department's ranking career diplomat, will head a U.S. mission to the Middle East to try to arrange a truce in Lebanon, sources said today.

Mr. Habib will visit several Middle Eastern countries, beginning in a week to 10 days, as part of a U.S. diplomatic effort to establish an international conference on Lebanon and expand the fragile cease-fire into a more permanent peace.

For Work on 3d World

Briton, American Get Nobel in Economics

From Agency Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 — Theodore Schultz of the United States and Sir Arthur Lewis, a British citizen born in the West Indies, today won the 1979 Nobel prize in economics for their research into an economist's nightmare: the problems of developing countries seeking to industrialize.

Mr. Schultz, 77, of the University of Chicago, and Sir Arthur, 64, of Princeton, blame politicians' neglect of agriculture for the slow progress made by many developing countries.

Nobel Committee member Asar Lindbeck said that the two economists believed that "politicians have an interest in power and maintaining control, while the farmer has an interest in efficiency.

"Lewis, for example, criticized politicians for keeping down food prices to gain popularity in the cities, which has depressed prices in agriculture. There has been no incentive for farmers to expand or invest.

"They both criticized Third World policies that favored big plants, such as steel and airline companies, taking money from agriculture in favor of big enterprises and industry."



Sir Arthur Lewis



Theodore Schultz

The $190,000 prize, to be shared equally, was awarded by Stockholm's Royal Academy of Science.

Mr. Schultz, professor emeritus of the Charles L. Hutchinson Distinguished Service chair at Chicago, developed the theory of the "human factor" in economics, arguing that investments in people pay off more highly than investments in machinery.

Born in Arlington, S.D., in 1902, Mr. Schultz received his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin in 1930 and has been at Chicago since 1952. In the 1930s and 1940s he presented a series of studies on the crises in U.S. agriculture and later took up agricultural questions in developing countries throughout the world.

"His most trailblazing book was 'Transforming Traditional Agriculture' in 1964. The main feature of his studies in this field is that he does not treat agricultural economy in isolation but as an integral part of the entire economy" in industrialized as well as developing countries, the academy stated.

Sir Arthur, born in 1915 at Castries on the island of St. Lucia, has been James Madison Professor of Political Economy at Princeton University in New Jersey since 1968.

Sir Arthur, a leading figure and pioneer in research on developing countries, started to publish important works on the economics of poor nations in the 1950s. He has put special emphasis on the liberation of women in developing countries and what that would mean for their economies, the academy said, and he has a background in African, Asian and Latin American developing nations.

Two Nobel prizes for 1979 are yet to be announced. The peace prize will be awarded separately tomorrow in Oslo by a Norwegian parliamentary committee, and the Swedish Academy of Letters will announce the literature prize on Thursday.

Brezhnev Sends Appeals To NATO Chiefs on Cuts

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16 (WP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has sent personal messages to the leaders of European NATO countries repeating his offer to reduce Soviet troops, tanks, and nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe if NATO abandons plans to modernize its nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Government officials in West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark confirmed that the messages had been handdelievered to their heads of state by the Soviet ambassadors in their capitals between Saturday and today. In some of the meetings, the Soviet ambassadors also explained and amplified the written message.

Mr. Brezhnev's message was seen by most of the governments as a significant step in a Soviet campaign to stop NATO from deploying at U.S. bases in Western Europe nearly 600 medium-range nuclear missiles able to hit targets deep inside Russia.

Here in Denmark, where Premier Anker Jorgensen was handed the message by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Egorytshev yesterday while Mr. Jorgensen was out campaigning for next month's national election, sources said the message closely resembled Mr. Brezhnev's speech in East Berlin 10 days ago that first opened the subject.

One source said the message put "into the format of a personal letter," Mr. Brezhnev's offer on Oct. 6, in a speech at the 30th anniversary celebrations of the German Democratic Republic in East Berlin, to withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union now has 400,000 troops and 7,000 tanks there.

8 Killed in Nice By Tidal Wave

NICE, Oct. 16 (AP)— At least eight workers were drowned today by a tidal wave that swept away a breakwater under construction at the site of a new harbor adjoining Nice airport. Three workers were reported missing.

The tidal wave, which followed a week of torrential rain on the French Riviera, washed cranes, bulldozers and trucks from the newly constructed breakwater into the Mediterranean, police reported.

The French weather service said that the tidal wave was felt along the entire 100-kilometer shoreline of the Riviera from Menton to Cannes and was probably caused by an underwater landslide off Antibes.

Athlete Vanished in West Germany

Soviet Defector Reported Back in Russia

From Agency Dispatches

BONN, Oct. 16 — A Soviet Olympic champion disappeared last month after seeking asylum in West Germany, and the Bonn government said today that he was back in the Soviet Union.

Moscow confirmed the whereabouts of Vladas Chessyunas, a gold medalist in canoeing at the 1972 Munich Olympics, after being queried by the West German Foreign Ministry, a Federal Press Office spokesman said.

Mr. Chessyunas, 39, of Soviet Lithuania, asked for political asylum in August after arriving in West Germany as a Soviet trainer for the 1979 World Canoe Championships in Duisburg. He disappeared on Sept. 13 in central West Germany where he was living with a family while attending a language school. West German investigators said last week that he may have been abducted by Soviet agents.

Tass said today that Mr. Chessyunas was being held in the West against his will and that he had returned to the Soviet Union at his own request.

Interview

Mr. Chessyunas told Soviet journalists about "attempts by foes of the U.S.S.R. to incline him to betrayal of his homeland," Tass said, quoting an interview with Mr. Chessyunas to be published in the Literary Gazette in Moscow.

Tass quoted him as saying that he was abducted in Duisburg by a young woman identified as Ursula Forkert, with whom he accepted an invitation to spend the night. "In conversation with journalists, Chessyunas recalls that a strange narcotic seemed to take hold of him, weakening his will, softening up his thoughts, dulling his desires," Tass said. "Such a condition was for him so unusual that he is convinced that they certainly made him drunk with something."

The report goes on to quote Mr. Chessyunas as saying that he was forced to sign a document in German that he did not understand and was introduced to a group of Lithuanian exiles who told him to write a book denouncing Soviet sports practices.

Western press reports said that the Bonn government had information that Mr. Chessyunas now was being held under guard in a militia hospital in Lithuania where he was being treated for head injuries.

'Very Strange'

The story of the disappearance of Mr. Chessyunas was described by a Lithuanian journalist in Munich who has followed the affair as "very strange."

Shortly after Mr. Chessyunas asked for asylum, he reportedly took up residence with a Lithuanian-born woman and her West German husband whom he had met at the Munich Olympics.

On Sept. 4, an interview with the canoeist appeared in Draugas, a Lithuanian-language daily newspaper published in Chicago. According to Alex Puzauskas, an editor at the newspaper, the report said: "It was brought to our attention that Vladas Chessyunas will write his memoirs, which will expose the true face of Soviet sport."

The canoeist disappeared from the language school one day before a scheduled meeting with a Soviet consular officer to whom he was to make a statement, in the presence of West German officials, confirming his intention to remain in West Germany. Bonn officials reportedly speculated that an agent, describing himself as one of the men who was to accompany Mr. Chessyunas to the meeting, may have lured him into a trap by saying that it had been advanced by a day.

Mr. Puzauskas said that the newspaper was read by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Lithuanian expatriates here assumed that the article served as a warning bell to the Soviet authorities and that they may have acted to head off what they thought might be embarrassing disclosures timed for the opening of the Olympic Games in Moscow next summer.

The canoeist was described by a man who had met him as "not exactly an idealist. He was rather *materialistic. He* was wondering, for example, if the International Olympic Committee could make a duplicate of his Olympic gold medals."

Mr. Puzauskas said, "He opened his mouth too much."

Carter Bars U.S. Relations With Havana, Cites Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion on the relationship, if any, between SALT and a post-Bay of Pigs U.S.-Soviet agreement on the placing of offensive missiles in Cuba, expanded in 1970 when the Russians agreed not to station nuclear submarines in Cuba.

Mr. Cutler told the committee that if the Soviet Union were to violate either of those understandings, the United States would withdraw from the SALT-2 treaty.

He said that the United States is entitled to take such action under the last of the 19 articles of the SALT treaty, which says each party, "in exercising its national sovereignty, shall have the right to withdraw from this treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests."

The committee voted today to give written and oral assurances by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the Backfire bomber the same legally *binding status as the* SALT-2 treaty itself. The Soviet Union would have to agree that Mr. Brezhnev's assurances are in fact legally binding before the treaty takes effect.

Reservation

In a 9-1 vote, the committee directed President Carter to obtain the agreement of the Soviet Union to the reservation that:

"The written statement which President Brezhnev handed to President Carter on June 16, 1979, concerning the Soviet TU-22M bomber (referred to as Backfire in the United States), and the statement that President Brezhnev made to President Carter on June 17, 1979, that the production rate of this bomber would not excede 30 per year, are legally binding upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Only Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., voted against the reservation. He gave no explanation.

"We see no reason why the Soviet Union should not confirm this," said Mr. Cutler. He added that if the Russians were to violate the Brezhnev statements by going beyond a Backfire 30-per-year production rate, the United States would have the right to withdraw from the treaty or to take other steps as if the pact itself had been violated.

Backfire Definition Issue

Attempts are expected to be made later, either in committee or on the Senate floor, to insist that Backfire be counted as a strategic, intercontinental weapon under the treaty. The Russians have long insisted that the Backfire is not an intercontinental strategic nuclear bomber, and therefore have refused to consider having it included in the treaty.

In Vienna in June, Mr. Brezhnev handed Mr. Carter a written unsigned statement that said the Soviet Union does not intend to give the Backfire "the capability of operating at intercontinental distances."

The Soviet leader later made the oral statement about Backfire production.

"The temptation to improve on what the Russians said on Backfire is well nigh irresistible," said an administration official involved in helping guide the treaty through a minefield of more than 37 proposed SALT-2 changes.



This woman is among the thousands of supporters of the ousted Pol Pot government who have turned over their weapons to Thai forces as they sought refuge from the Cambodian fighting.

Since Hanoi's Pledge to Cut Flow

'Boat People' Arrivals Fall Dramatically

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Since July when Vietnam undertook to stem for a time the flow of people leaving its shores in small boats without passports or visas, arrivals of these "boat people" throughout Southeast Asia have dwindled dramatically.

Arrivals of refugees from Laos, which is under Vietnamese domination, have also declined significantly. *But Thailand, which already* shelters 160,000 "land people" from Laos and Cambodia, is preparing for a potentially huge influx of Cambodians fleeing from famine and war as the Vietnamese Army steps up its offensive against the *remaining forces of the overthrown* regime of Premier Pol Pot.

Interviews with refugee officials in the major countries of first asylum indicate that arrivals from Vietnam last month numbered 6,600. In June, before Vietnam's pledge at the July Geneva conference to stem the exodus of refugees, nearly 55,000 arrivals were registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In Indonesia, where nearly 23,000 refugees reached shore in June, estimates of last month's total were 1,200 or below. The Hong Kong decline was equally striking: nearly 20,000 arrivals in June, 8,000 in July, 3,200 in August and 2,500 last *month.*

The accounts of refugee officials throughout the region agree that no ethnic Chinese, who had been paying Vietnanese government agents in gold, jewels or convertible currencies to leave, have reached their shores since the Geneva meeting.

Those now reaching foreign shores are similar to the boat people who left before Hanoi's decision in mid-1978 to expel ethnic Chinese in *return for payment. Hanoi acted* both to raise scarce convertible wealth for its bankrupt economy and to rid the country of what it considered a potential fifth column.

Most of the refugees now coming from Vietnam are ethnic Vietnamese. A high proportion of them have family ties abroad or were civil servants in the Saigon government with connections to the U.S. civil and military bureaucracies there. Many of the men have served time in what Hanoi authorities call re-education camps.

In addition to Vietnam's evident halting of the outflow, refugee officials cite two factors that are assumed to contribute to the low arrival rate. One is the monsoon and typhoon season, which deters refugees from venturing to sea in small craft and causes heavy losses among those who do. The other is the growing strength of blockades put up by the navies of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, which are believed to be halting many refugee boats.

Thai Fishermen

In addition, arrivals in Thailand and Malaysia tell of heavy losses among their number from the depredations of Thai fishermen, *who find refugee boats a more lu*crative source of income than fishing.

Accounts by survivors of such raids, who describe large-scale murder and rape, have led officials to fear that entire boatloads of refugees have been drowned after the pirates plundered the vessels.

As a result of the reduced outflow from Vietnam and Laos and the increased acceptance of refugees by countries of permanent asylum, net departures from refugee camps are exceeding arrivals for the first time. Last month, arrivals in countries of first asylum totaled 11,000 while departures reached 25,000.

The backlog remains huge, however. Boat refugees in camps in Asia number 178,000, in addition to the 160,000 land refugees in Thailand. Hong Kong — with 65,000 Vietnamese, overwhelmingly of Chinese origin — has the next biggest burden. Malaysia is giving shelter to 50,000 boat people and Indonesia to 45,000.

Refugee officials questioned throughout the region consider the present decline of the flow from Vietnam as a respite, and unanimously expressed a belief that Vietnam, which undertook to curb the exodus only temporarily, would resume expulsion of the Chinese minority, which numbered about 1.5 million. Arrivals of boat people in Asian countries total about 300,000 so far, divided about evenly between ethnic Chinese and Vietnamese.

The Cautious Business Of Managing Oil Wealth

(Continued from Page 1)

running an engineering firm? I buy into a company because it's doing well, not because I think I could run it better."

● Potentially adverse publicity also seems to be a factor in investment decisions. Discussing an offer from the United States on the telephone, Mr. Sambar suggested post*poning a decision because of recent* press reports that "Arabs were buying up too many farms."

Although Westerners still tend to predominate among the thousands of petrodollar managers, Mr. Sambar, a Lebanese Christian who was born in Haifa, concedes that it helps to be an Arab in this profession.

"I can make the same mistakes as an American or Swiss money manager," he said. "I also see the same opportunities as they do. But it helps that I have my roots in the Arab world and that I understand by investors' mentality so well. We're talking about a special kind of client who tends to feel that American and European money managers took an interest in him only after the oil price boom."

Mr. Sambar's Arab contacts were made during his youth in Lebanon, during studies at the American University of Beirus and the University of Lyons, France, where he took a doctorate in economics, and during 21 years as a commercial and investment banker at Chase Manhattan, specializing in the Middle East.

"I went to Abu Dhabi when there were no roads, just sandtracks," he recalled. "I met Sheikh Zaid [Bin Sultan], the ruler of Abu Dhabi, when he was still only ruling over a desert oasis. I've known Khaled Abu Su'ud, the director of investments for the finance minister of Kuwait, for donkey's years."

They have not become Mr. Sambar's clients, but knowing them evidently helped him draw investors when he decided three years ago to become a petrodollar manager in his own right.

Begun in 1976

The Sharjah Group began in December, 1976, with 66 founding members, including the ruler of Sharjah, one of the United Arab Emirates, 15 members of the Kuwaiti royal family, and 50 Arab merchant families who invested more than $60 million. Another 35,000 smaller Arab investors joined since then, putting up an additional $65 million.

An affiliate Finarab Trust will eventually have 12 investors, mostly Saudi Arabians, who will put up about $20 million.

Normally, Mr. Sambar prefers investing his clients' money in medium-size firms doing business in the Middle East or companies offering new technology. But with the current instability in the financial markets, Mr. Sambar says "the best thing to be in is short-term stuff — floating rate notes, certificates of deposit and Eurobonds."

"It sounds boring and cautious," he adds. "But we don't mind waiting as long as our people don't lose money."

According to Mr. Sambar, he gets little pressure from his clients to shift his strategy. "I may spend maybe three minutes talking to one of them about his investment portfolio, and he'll blink, smile and start talking about his last trip to Marbella, and tell me not to bother him with all these details," said Mr. Sambar. "But I have to show them their portfolios everytime they come to London or otherwise they may start wondering if I forgot about them."

Tremor in Japan Halts Train Runs

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake rocked the Kyoto area early today, halting "bullet trains" between the ancient city and Tokyo, 330 miles to the east, authorities said. There were no reports of casualties or property damage.

National railway officials said that power was cut off automatically, shutting down train service. The Japan Meteorlogical Agency said the quake registered 3 on the Japanese scale of 7.

After Heavy Fighting

Kabul Reported to Crush Revolt at Army Barracks

From Agency Dispatches

KABUL, Afghanistan, Oct. 16 — Afghan forces have crushed an army revolt against President Hafizullah Amin's government and seized six rebel leaders, Radio Kabul said today.

The announcement followed more than 24 hours of fighting around the 7th Mechanized Armored Division's barracks southwest of the Afghan capital.

"A number of reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries, traitors and treacherous elements have undertaken conspiracies against the interest of the people of our homeland and have continued their anti-people activities," the government radio service said.

Heavy fighting, involving helicopter gunships and fighter-bombers, broke out Sunday night when tanks rolled out of Kabul to crush a reported mutiny at the 7th Division barracks. The fighting continued yesterday with bombers and artillery pounding the barracks.

After the mutiny was put down, government troops apparently came under fire from anti-Communist Islamic guerrillas who have strongholds in the hills beyond the 7th Division barracks. The helicopter gunships turned their fire on the guerrillas last night.

The broadcast said that Ghulam Mohammed Farhad, the former mayor of Kabul and a rightist foe of the Marxist regime, was one of those arrested. It said that he and the others were responsible for sabotage on Sunday night.

There were unconfirmed reports that Col. Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, the interior minister under former President Nur Mohammed Taraki, had joined the army mutineers. Col. Watanjar headed an anti-Amin faction within the ruling Khalq Party. He fled Kabul after a shootout on Sept. 14 shortly before Mr. Amin took power from Mr. Taraki, who since has died.

The radio said that government troops had found documents linking the revolt to "alien reactionary aggressors" and that the coup leaders belonged mainly to an extreme rightist group.

Cuba Releases 400 Prisoners

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Cuba yesterday released 400 political prisoners, bringing the number of those freed this year to 3,200, Cuba's news agency Prensa Latina reported.

The agency said that the 400 formed the seventh group of prisoners released as a result of a dialogue between the government of President Fidel Castro and Cuban exiles which began in December.

Mr. Castro said in December that Cuba would release 3,600 political prisoners accused of anti-government activities. Prensa Latina said that the United States has not indicated whether it will grant all the prisoners asylum.

Zia Postpones Election In Pakistan Indefinitely

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Oct. 16 (AP) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq today postponed national elections indefinitely and banned all political activity in the country.

In a national broadcast, Gen. Zia said all political parties in the country have been banned and their offices sealed. He said he took the stringent measures because the elections, which had been set for Nov. 17, would not have led to a stable government.

The broadcast followed speculation that the 55-year-old army general would not carry out the promised elections because of a fear that the daughter of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom Gen. Zia overthrew two years ago and who was hanged last April 4, would have won on a sympathy vote.

Benazir Bhutto, despite long spells of detention and house arrest, took over the leadership of the Pakistan People's Party, which Bhutto had founded.

"The elections are postponed indefinitely," he said. "All political parties have been banned and their accounts have been frozen and offices sealed." He said all newspapers and magazines "poisoning and polluting" the current atmosphere have been forbidden to publish, and the rest of the publications will be censored.

Gen. Zia also said that all types of political activities, including meetings and rallies, have been banned, and that changes will be made in the Cabinet, which he heads. Strikes and lockouts were also declared illegal.

He said, "I fully uphold democracy and stand by my earlier pledges that the country will return to a democratic government." He added that this would be at an appropriate time.

He said it is incorrect to say that the armed forces want to perpetuate their rule over the country. "But in the present situation, no one can be allowed to destroy the country in the name of democracy nor will violence be permitted in the name of politics," he said.

"Martial law hereafter will be what martial law should be," Gen. Zia said. Rulings by military tribunals no longer can be appealed to civil courts, he said.

2 Seize Power in Salvador, Form Revolutionary Junta

(Continued from Page 1)

two small towns near the capital. Police and national guard members surrounded the towns and sporadic shooting was reported.

Gunfire was also heard in several areas of San Salvador, and reports said the army was clearing out members of the leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc that had taken over some factories several days ago.

Government troops routed a group of leftist guerrillas out of a police station and other public buildings in Mejicanos, a city of about 100,000 two miles north of the capital.

Earlier, El Salvador's Radio Central reported that leftists from the LP-28 movement, in defiance of the new government's appeal for tranquillity, had seized some facilities in Mejicanos. The radio said the leftists, heavily armed, had taken over the cathedral, city hall and police headquarters there.

LP-28, short for the Popular League of Feb. 28, is considered fairly moderate on the spectrum of the dozen active leftist groups operating in the country.

The new government pledged full respect for human rights, an end to violence and corruption and measures to redistribute the wealth.

Under the rule of Gen. Romero, a few wealthy families controlled a disproportionate share of the nation's wealth — 2 percent of the population controls 60 percent of the arable land. The nation of 4.5 million persons has been wracked by months of violence between rightists and leftists.

In May, opposition to Gen. Romero's rule boiled up when the nonviolent leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc occupied the national cathedral and two foreign embassies. Gen. Romero's troops fired on the demonstrators' supporters outside the cathedral and one of the embassies, killing 37 persons.

Both Col. Gutierrez and Col. Mahano were expected to stay on as part of the ruling junta. Also expected to be part of the group, according to reliable military sources, was Dr. Roman Mayorga Quiroz, rector of the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University. The private institution has long been a center of anti-government sentiment.

France Presses Hua For Pledge on Trade

PARIS, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Premier Raymond Barre today stepped up pressure on Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng to turn to France for help in China's effort to modernize its industry and agriculture. Mr. Barre said France wanted to see the two nations broaden their economic relations.

Mr. Hua pledged to seek a tightening of Sino-French cooperation, but made no specific commitment to buy French goods in preference to those of other Western nations.

Front Shifts Talks Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

it represented a significant move from their previous position, since it did not even mention the other aspects of the document to which they were strongly objecting as recently as last week.

Thus, there remained the possibility that the guerrillas could be gotten back into the conference. Without them, all sides agree, there is virtually no chance that the talks can bring an end to the long and bloody Rhodesian civil war.

The Patriotic Front's statement was regarded primarily as a holding action, pending the outcome of intense rounds of diplomatic activity that are under way on the issue in London and in various other parts of the world.

Diplomats here attach particular significance to an emergency meeting that is to be held tomorrow by the presidents of the five so-called "front-line" African states — Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola. The five, which are close allies and neighbors of the guerrillas, are thought to have been largely responsible for the conciliatory posture that the guerrillas have generally adopted since the conference opened here Sept. 10.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who called the emergency meeting in Dar-es-Salaam, will presumably seek a consensus, and the advice that the five then give to the Front leaders here could determine the future of the conference.

In an interview with the Reuters news agency today, Mr. Nyerere played down the deadlock at the London conference, saying it was "a simple policy question and could be easily resolved by Britain and her allies."

"The only real problem is the issue of who provides the money for compensation to settler farmers when their land is redistributed by a future Zimbabwe government," said Mr. Nyerere, who has been closely in touch throughout the conference with both the British government and the Patriotic Front.



On board KLM's intercontinental flights, travelers can do last-minute shopping for perfume, cigars, even designer scarves, all duty-free.

Business Class? Certainly. But did you know that KLM offers business travelers many special benefits?

Nobody understands business better than the Dutch. And KLM's been in business 60 years.

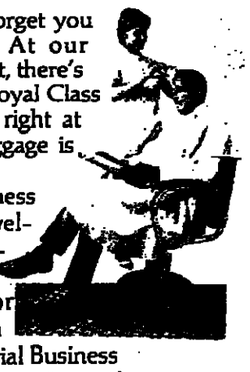


So, we make it *our* job to give you, the person whose job it is to travel, a few little extras. At *no* extra cost.

We put you in a class of your own. KLM's Business Class, on all our North Atlantic flights, has a separate check-in counter to speed you on your way. On board, you're separated from the rest of the aircraft by a special curtain, for maximum quiet and privacy.

We give you some special rewards, like free drinks, free stereo headphones for music and films. And a choice of meals from a special Business Class menu.

Most important, we don't forget you when you're off the plane. At our Amsterdam International Airport, there's a transit counter especially for Royal Class and Business Class passengers right at your arrival pier. And your baggage is transferred automatically.



Our airport offers the business traveler a number of other welcome amenities: moving sidewalks, upholstered lounges, sound-proof "snooze rooms" for you to catch 40 winks between flights; barber shops; even a special Business Center with conference rooms opening early next year.

But KLM means more than Business Class, duty-free shopping, or airport conveniences. It means we want you to come back.

KLM

The reliable airline of Holland

INVEST IN
AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE LAND
IN ARGENTINA
ADOLFO BULLRICH & Co.
Real Estate Agents Since 1867
Posadas 1257 - Buenos Aires - Argentine Republic
Tel.: 393-1042 y 393-0092 Telex: 22901 ABSA AR

هكذا من الأصل

News Analysis

...to Cr...ervicing Soviet Ships: Next Cuba Crisis

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP) — ...e stage is being set for the next ...ban confrontation even before ...S. and Soviet diplomats work out ...e solution to the crisis over the so...led Soviet combat brigade.

The next act will focus on ...ether or not Soviet submarines ...d warships have violated the un...rstandings reached by the two su...rpowers in settlement of the 1962 ...ban missile crisis. Those agree...nts, which have never been made ...lly public, are supposed to bar the ...ssians from introducing offen...e weapons into Cuba in return ... a U.S. pledge not to invade the ...and.

In 1970, after concern developed ...t the Russians were building a ...bmarine base at Cienfuegos Bay, ...esident Nixon announced that ...rt calls in Cuba by Soviet subma...es and ships would not violate ...agreements, but servicing such ...sels "either in or from Cuba ...uld be a violation."

The next crisis is expected to de...lop around the servicing of Soviet ...ips — a violation of the Nixon in...pretation. The scene will be the ...wly constructed naval facilities ...d deep-water pier recently com...eted by the Cubans under Soviet ...pervision at Cienfuegos Bay ...ng Cuba's southern coast. The ...ain players will be elements of the ...viet Navy, most probably one of ...two annual ship deployments ...at have taken place in the Carib...an every year since 1969.

Last fall, a fleet of five Soviet ...ips spent 82 days in the Carib...an, more than twice the normal length of time for such deployments. The ships transited the Gulf of Mexico, stopped at Havana and then, for 65 days, remained at anchor just outside Cienfuegos Bay. "Hanging at anchor," according to a Pentagon intelligence analyst, is typical of Soviet Navy deployments all over the world.

Limited Support

With U.S. intelligence agencies watching and listening, the only support the Soviet ships received from the mainland was food and water — permissible replenishments under the port-call concept. Refueling and other servicing of the Soviet vessels — a guided-missile destroyer, two guided-missile frigates, a conventionally powered attack submarine and an oiler — were carried out by Soviet ships.

U.S. intelligence analysts say the Cienfuegos facility was not ready to receive ships last fall. Last spring, when the first of 1979's Soviet Navy deployments took place, the ships bypassed Cuba altogether after publicity in the U.S. press called attention to the possibility that a violation of the 1962 agreements might be in the offing.

It is doubtful that the Russians will continue to avoid going into Cienfuegos in the future.

Since 1970, they have shown a desire to have a naval faciity at Cienfuegos. That year, when the Nixon administration determined construction was under way for a facility for Soviet vessels, it called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin and protested. After an exchange of meetings, Mr. Nixon announced his understanding about the 1962 agreement as it applied to ships, and the Cienfuegos construction stopped.

In 1972, howver, just weeks before the Moscow SALT-1 summit, the Russians sent one of their diesel-powered ballistic missile submarines — a Golf-2, which normally carries three SSN5 3.5 megaton nuclear missiles — to call at a Cuban port where it met with a tender and other Soviet ships. The United States did not protest, since the Nixon 1970 understanding permitted port calls, even by missile-launching submarines.

No Protest

Another visit was made by a Golf-2 in May, 1974, amid the impeachment uproar. Again, no protest was made. Both visits were announced by the Pentagon, and no public or political protests were registered.

During the SALT-2 hearings last July, Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., raised the Golf submarine visits to Cuba almost as often as he spoke of the presence of Soviet troops. Thus, the Carter administration cannot count on the same free ride on the issue that the Nixon administration got in 1972 and 1974.

The White House can hope that, with tensions as they are, the Russians will forgo having their submarines and warships call in Cuba, at least until SALT-2 is passed or *voted down by the Senate.*

There is no doubt that the issue will eventually come up again. For one thing, the Russians are expected to continue to send their growing naval forces into the Caribbean, much as we continue to send destroyers twice a year into the Black Sea.

The Russians, however, have a second impetus. Cuba has always offered them the opportunity to do to the Americans what they felt had wrongly been done to them for years.

As Nikita Khrushchev said when discussing the 1962 Cuban missile crisis in his book, "Khrushchev Remembers," "The Americans had surrounded our country with military bases and threatened us with nuclear weapons and now they would learn [with the proposed installation of missiles] just what it feels like to have enemy missiles pointing at you . . . It was high time America learned what it feels like to have her own land and her own people threatened."

That feeling has never left the Russians, though they gave up the missile idea in 1962. Thus the Carter administration would do well to anticipate what is coming, make clear what the Nixon administration accepted in the past and determine what its reaction will be when Soviet ships or submarines finally tie up at the Cienfuegos pier.

Guantanamo Landing

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C., Oct. 16 (UPI) — The U.S. Marines scheduled landing at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, tomorrow, part of President Carter's plan to display more military presence in the Caribbean, has been delayed, partly to accommodate television.

Planners of the exercise have rescheduled the landing from dawn to 8:30 a.m. A spokesman said the Guantanamo base recently went to daylight savings time and planners had not taken that into account. He said the landing would be safer after the predawn darkness had passed and added that the increased light would aid television coverage.



United Press International

Three youngsters listen somewhat attentively as President Carter addresses fund-raising dinner Monday night in Chicago.

Carter Addresses Catholics, Democrats in Midwest Tour

By Terence Smith

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (NYT) — President Carter made a tour of the Middle West yesterday, extolling the virtues of the family to a convention of Roman Catholics in Kansas City, Mo., and the virtues of his administration to a vast family of Democrats here.

The White House billed the trip as partly political and partly presidential, but Mr. Carter's main goal here seemed to be to gain the endorsement of Mayor Jane Byrne, guest of honor at a huge fund-raising dinner attended by about 11,000. No sooner had he arrived, however, than the president encountered a gibe from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., his probable rival for the Democratic nomination.

"Just remember that I have known you and loved you and Chicago longer," Sen. Kennedy said in a telegram to Mrs. Byrne that arrived a few hours before Mr. Carter. Mrs. Byrne, an old friend and political ally of the Kennedy family, downplayed the wire, but said it was "very nice" of the senator to send it and added: "No one can change the fact that I know Teddy. He's like a friend."

The mayor seemed about to endorse Mr. Carter for a second term last week but then pulled back, explaining that she had "no reason not to support him at this time," but that a formal endorsement would have to come from the Cook County Democratic Organization.

The president's entourage yesterday applauded what it regarded as a victory in Democratic county caucuses Saturday in Florida that chose delegates to a state party convention. Said John White, Democratic national chairman: "People who have written Jimmy Carter off for renomination will have to think again. Everyone, even the Kennedy people, should recognize that now."

In Kansas City, Mr. Carter repeatedly invoked the name and rhetoric of Pope John Paul II in his speech to the 65th annual convention of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. He quoted from the pontiff's recent remarks in this country, echoing the stress he placed on "the fundamental values of love, duty, charity and family."

He said that his administration had taken steps to strengthen the family, including expanding the Head Start Program and reforming the welfare system, which he described as "both anti-family and anti-work."

In Chicago, he repeatedly invoked the name and record of late Mayor Richard Daley in praising the work of the powerful Cook County Democratic machine in meeting the needs of the citizens.

Perhaps in an effort to help Mrs. Byrne overcome her hesitation, Mr. Carter said pointedly of the late mayor: "He understood that politics is a two-way street, that loyalty comes only if we give good government to the people we organize and bring into our political system."

Norway to Consider Protesters Demands

OSLO, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The government has agreed to discuss demands by seven hunger strikers from Lapland who want officials to reconsider building a hydroelectric plant at Alta in northern Norway.

Premier Odvar Nordli said he would raise the issue in parliament this autumn. The Lapps ended their strike yesterday after learning of the pledge.

'Design Deficiencies' Cited

U.S. Airline, Manufacturer Agree on DC-10 Changes

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT) — American Airlines, the carrier whose DC-10 jumbo jet crashed in Chicago in May with a loss of 273 lives, has notified the government that it has "committed itself to extensive structural and system changes" on its 30 other DC-10s. But it was not clear yesterday how far-reaching the changes would be or who would pay for them.

The airline told the National Transportation Safety Board that it had asked the plane's manufacturer, the McDonnell Douglas Corp., to make a list of modifications, which it did not specify, and that the builder "has now agreed to incorporate" the eventual changes. But officials at both companies made it clear in interviews that they disagreed over which changes would finally be made and who would bear the cost, which could come to $500,000 a plane.

In a 32-page summary paper sent to the safety board, the airline insisted that the crash, which occurred after an engine mount ripped off the left wing, had been caused by "design deficiencies."

The carrier said that the design of the engine mount, or pylon, had made the pylon-wing attachments "needlessly vulnerable to misalignment during manufacture and to damage during maintenance." It said that the rear bulkhead of the pylon that tore off the plane in Chicago had been improperly manufactured and assembled.

This was directly contrary to contentions made by the manufacturer in a summation filed several days earlier. McDonnell Douglas argued that the pylon design adequately met all requirements. It charged that the fundamental cause of the loss of the engine mount had been American Airline's use of a risky maintenance procedure. The builder said that it had cautioned American orally that this procedure was not recommended.

At Stake

At stake in the corporate struggle over responsibility for the accident are not only the costs for the American modifications but also hundreds of millions of dollars in damage settlements to be paid to the estates of the 273 crash victims.

The outcome could be influenced by actions of the safety board, which hopes to issue its report on the causes of the crash by the end of the year, and of the Federal Aviation Administration. The latter agency, before deciding on what if any further changes to order for the DC-10s, is awaiting the outcome of a study it is conducting with the Air Force on the tolerance of pylons to various types of damage.

In the Chicago case, the three-engine jumbo was just lifting off the O'Hare International Airport runway when the left underwing pylon flipped up and back over the wing. The damage this inflicted on mechanisms in the front of the wing caused the leading-edge flaps, known as slats, to retract prematurely.

Loss of the extra takeoff lift provided by the left wing's slats, and retention of extra slat lift on the right wing, forced the plane into a sharp roll to the left after it had climbed to an altitude of 300 feet. The craft shuddered in a stall, then plunged into an abandoned airfield less than a mile from the O'Hare runway. The death toll was the highest in an air crash in the United States.

A senior vice president for American, Donald Lloyd-Jones, said that the carrier had a list of 14 changes that it would like, and that many of them were simply precautionary. He said that they went beyond current regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration. "But," he added "the ones we are committed to clearly make the airplane safer."

One Other Interested

At least one other airline was reported to be interested in some of the same changes.

A McDonnell Douglas vice president, William Gross, said that, in all the studies made since the accident, "we found no safety changes to be required." He insisted that the accident had been caused simply by improper maintenance in removing and replacing the pylon. And he cited testimony that the crack found in the pylon before the crash could have been produced only after mechanics unbolted the pylon from the wing.

The Federal Aviation Administration now considers the DC-10s thoroughly safe. After grounding the domestic fleet for 38 days, it allowed the planes to return to the air in mid-July, but only on condition that the pylons be rigorously inspected at frequent intervals. The theory is that inspections will discover a crack or other defect before it can become hazardous.

The manufacturer has delivered 290 DC-10s to airline customers. It has firm orders for 56 more and options for an additional 55.

Asked if planes now being built incorporated any design changes dictated by the crash, Mr. Gross said: "Nothing substantial. Just some product improvements." However, the aviation administration has already ordered one modification to the system that warns the pilot if the plane is approaching stalling speed.

...lection ...efinite...*Many Refugees in U.S. Face Alarming Mental Problems*

By Sandra G. Boodman

WASHINGTON (WP) — A ...ung woman, the daughter of a ...osperous family who fled Saigon ... 1975, appeared suddenly in the ...ergency room of a suburban ...ashington hospital. She told at...ndants that she was seeking a ...ung doctor who would marry her ...d take care of her.

A man, once a colonel in the ...outh Vietnamese Army, worked as ... restaurant busboy but became "so ...d he just didn't talk anymore," a ...wyer said. Frustrated, his wife de...anded a divorce — an action that ...e family would have considered ...thinkable in Asia.

Those are two examples of what ...alth officials say are the alarming ...d, until recently, largely unrecog...ized mental health problems sur...icing among the 240,000 Indo...inese refugees who have settled in ...e United States since 1975.

The refugees with psychological ...roblems are in a minority, but ...ental health experts estimate that ...e percentage of refugees with such ...oblems is about three times the ...rcentage of Americans.

Serious Trauma

Interviews with social workers, ...deral officials and Indochinese ...mmunity leaders indicate that be...nd the many success stories of ...rmer generals happily working as ...shwashers are many troubling ac...unts of refugees who are experi...cing serious trauma in coping ...th U.S. society.

Those problems are becoming in...easingly visible in the Washington ...ea, which is believed to have the ...rd largest Indochinese refugee ...pulation in the United States.

Caseworkers tell of single young ...en without families who spend ...eir salaries drinking and gam...ing, of depression and anger that ...sults in wife-beating and child ...use and of an elderly woman so ...mesick that she committed sui...de by leaping from an Arlington, ..., apartment building a year after ...r arrival.

More common, according to ...ese officials, is the breakup of ...arriages between refugees whose ...ture prizes family harmony and ...gmatizes divorce, as well as se...us conflicts between parents and ...ildren.

Villa to Apartment

There are adjustment problems ...r refugees who find it hard to ac...pt the transition from a two-story ...a in Saigon with a staff of ser...nts to a small, barren apartment ...Arlington furnished with second...nd, mismatched furniture.

Neither federal nor local officials ...ep statistics on the number of ref...ees who seek help, but Pat De...on, the executive assistant to Sen. ...niel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said that, ...cording to recent HEW estimates, ...in 10 refugees — against 1 in 10 ...mericans — are having problems ...rious enough to require profes...nal help.

Officials say that most refugees ...e reluctant to admit adjustment ...oblems and that many are pro...undly suspicious of Americans. ...hey are very polite and they'll ...t smile and tell Americans that ...erything is fine," said an Indo...inese caseworker in Virginia.

"In Asia, you go to your family ...r help," said Bill Eckhof, the asso...te director of refugee affairs for ...e Department of Health, Educa...n and Welfare. "You never admit ...anyone outside your family that ...ything is wrong. Some of the ...oblems we're seeing are cultural differences. For instance, a family discipline problem in Vietnam would include physical punishment but very often that runs counter to our child abuse laws."

Dating Problems

A Vietnamese social worker recounted a recent case in which Asian and U.S. values collided dramatically. A 15-year-old girl living with her parents and her younger brother in a suburban apartment complex was forbidden by her father, once a wealthy colonel, from seeing her 21-year-old Vietnamese boyfriend.

When the girl came home late one night after a date, her father beat her. The next day the girl called Fairfax County's Child Protective Services and told authorities that she was being abused systematically by her father.

Two caseworkers found no evidence of child abuse but they warned the father against hurting his children. "We told him that he could not beat the children, that he must talk to them," a Vietnamese caseworker said.

The idea that a child would in any way challenge her father's authority, let alone report him to authorities, is unthinkable to many Indochinese. "It's very important to try to work things out with community leaders or in the family itself," said a Vietnamese community leader. "Once you involve anyone else, especially the police, the loss of face is so overwhelming that there's almost no way to get the family back together."



Traditional investments have barely kept pace with inflation, while the value of diamonds for investment has shown tremendous growth during the last ten years.

Now you have the opportunity to purchase diamonds for investment from the leading first source diamond company at the diamond center of the world.

Write for free booklet «Practical Guide for Diamond Investment» or visit us without obligation.

All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate

IDS

International Diamond Sales

Head Office : 50-52 Hovenierssstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 031-31 77 84, Telex : 35385 indias - b.

LONDON - The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP - Tel. : 01-836 4343



Baccarat

The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

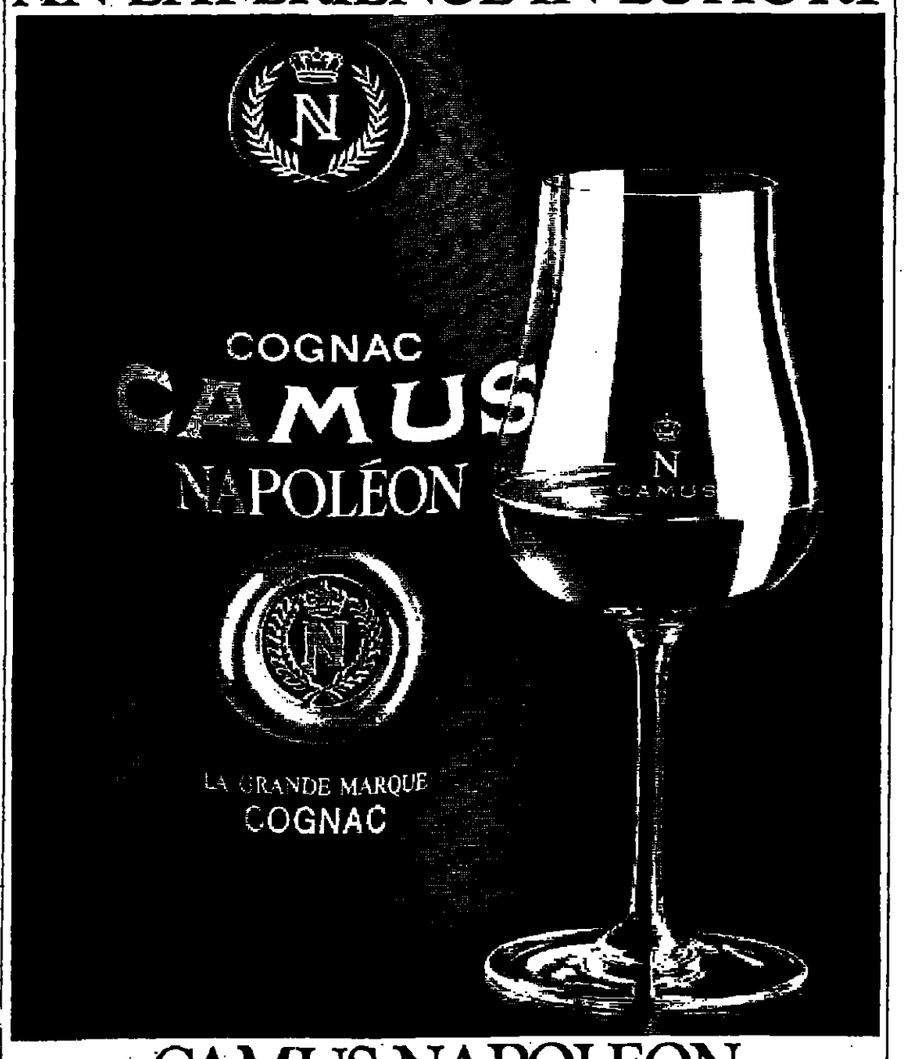
Paris: 30 bis, Rue de Paradis (thru the archway) Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m., 5 p.m. Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Baccarat (Meurthe-&-Moselle): Rue des Cristalleries. Tel.: (83) 72-14-47.

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

AN EXPERIENCE IN LUXURY

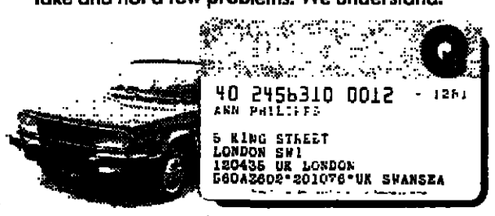


CAMUS NAPOLEON



Businesswomen on the move rent your car from Europcar

You have a full day ahead of you, decisions to take and not a few problems. We understand.



Europcar have found a way of making at least car rental easier for you. It's a credit card that records in one go practically all the data required on your rental agreement. It's the Europcar Super Service.

Europcar Super Service is also a state of mind, a determination to provide a better answer to the demands of the business world.

With a network that covers Europe, Africa and the Middle East. With reliable cars and an efficient organization. And of course, with all the helpfulness and courtesy you have come to expect from us.

Because we, too, are business minded.

europcar Business Car

In the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental.

ANY U.S. BOOK IN PRINT DELIVERED FAST! anywhere in the world

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
Write for order forms to Cooperative Book Service of America, International Reading Massachusetts 01867, U.S.A.

Over Black-Jewish Relations After Contacts With Arafat

U.S. Black Leaders' Feud Fanned by Jordan Speech

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP) — The dispute among black leaders over black-Jewish relations broke wide open yesterday.

The catalyst for the public rupture was a Kansas City, Mo., speech by National Urban League President Vernon Jordan Jr., who indirectly but pointedly attacked black leaders who have opened talks with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a speech to the National Conference of Catholic Charities, Mr. Jordan said that the black civil rights movement "has nothing in common with groups whose claim to legitimacy is compromised by cold-blooded murder of innocent civilians and school children."

Mr. Jordan's remarks drew immediate and harsh responses from other blacks, including some Baptist ministers who accused him of "selling out to the Jewish-Israeli lobby."

"This issue is going to separate the men from the boys in terms of who speaks for black people in this country," said the Rev. George Lawrence, spokesman for the Progressive National Baptist Convention, which represents 1.5 million black American Baptists.

He noted that Mr. Jordan had joined other black leaders two months ago in signing a statement supporting former UN Ambassador Andrew Young, whose resignation after an unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative touched off the debate over black-Jewish relations.

That joint statement implied at least some support for talking to the PLO. Mr. Jordan seems now to be backing away from that position, Mr. Lawrence suggested. "We understand where Vernon is coming from . . . He doesn't want his bread cut off. We support the right of Israel to exist, too. But we also support justice for the Palestinian people."

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, pastor of the Canaan Baptist Church in New York City and former chief aide to the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., sent an open letter to New York newspapers yesterday accusing Mr. Jordan of betraying the civil rights movement. "You have brought to an end the masquerade of the Urban League as a civil rights organization," said Mr. Walker.

The statements by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Walker ally them with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH); the Rev. Joseph Lowery Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference; and Del. Walter Fauntroy of the District of Columbia, all of whom visited Mr. Arafat after Mr. Young's resignation.

Mr. Jordan has support from prominent black moderates, among them Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, and Bayard Rustin, leader of the labor-oriented A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Mr. Rustin and a group of other moderate black leaders are in Israel on a trip they said had been planned months ago and was not in response to the Jackson, Fauntroy and Lowery Middle East visits. But that disclaimer failed to impress other blacks, who said Mr. Jordan had sided with pro-Israel groups in his speech.

"On the one hand, Vernon is condemning blacks for meeting with the PLO, but here are his own people meeting in Israel with Israelis today, and he isn't saying a damned thing about that," said a spokesman for a black member of Congress who requested anonymity.

The situation proved distressing to officials of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which represents many of the black and Jewish factions in the dispute. Conference leaders issued a joint statement saying, "The work that still must be done is too important to let differences divide us."

May End Operation Without Increased Contributions

UN Relief to Palestinians Said Imperiled

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 16 — The international agency supplying relief for Palestinian refugees has warned that without a significant increase in contributions it may have to stop all operations and abandon the 1.8 million people on its rolls.

Olof Rydbeck, a Swedish diplomat who is the commissioner general of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, said in his annual report that the agency will enter 1980 with a deficit of almost $52 million.

He said the agency's proposed budget for the year is $185.3 million, but that prospective contributions total only $133.5 million.

Mr. Rydbeck said he could attempt to cut spending to match income, but that would mean closing schools — more than half the agency's budget is for education — and freezing staff pay. The alternative, he said, would be to maintain all operations until the money is exhausted and then close the operation.

"Closure of the agency's preparatory schools would lead to serious disburbances," Mr. Rydbeck said, ". . . since the refugees would interpret this action as another move by the international community to abandon the Palestinian people."

The United States was the largest single contributor in 1979, with $52 million. In the 29 years since the agency was born, the United States has given a total of $816,164,592. The Soviet Union, a vocal supporter of Palestinian rights, has never contributed, and the only Soviet-bloc member that has is Romania — $5,555.

Of the Arab nations, Saudi Arabia leads with a 1979 contribution of $1.2 million and a 29-year total of $38.9 million. Libya gave $4 million in 1979 for a total of $9.8 million. Kuwait gave $600,000, for a total of $7.3 million and Iraq gave $122,000, for a total of $1.3 million. Algeria has never contributed.

Mr. Rydbeck, who has headed the agency since July, said that opposition from refugees and some host governments has prevented the agency from applying a "means test" to determine how many refugees should still be getting benefits.

Of the 1.8 million refugees on the assistance rolls, 699,553 are in Jordan; 363,006 in the Gaza Strip; 317,614 on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River; 219,561 in Lebanon, and 203,830 in Syria. Only 34.8 percent of the registrants still live in refugee camps, and only one-fifth receive all the services offered by the agency.

To be eligible for education (55.5 percent of the agency's current budget), food (25.7 percent) or health care (16.1 percent), recipients must be Palestinians or descendants of Palestinians who lived in Palestine for two years before the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, and must have lost both their homes and means of livelihood in the war.

Eligibility

If eligibility could be checked, the agency said, "it seems reasonable to suppose that many refugee families in east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where full or virtually full employment prevails," could be taken off the list, along with some families in Syria and Lebanon. That would relieve the agency of a financial burden "increasingly beyond its capacity."

Host governments are estimated to have provided about $40 million in aid to the refugees in 1979, with the bulk of the money going to education.

Mr. Rydbeck's budget for 1980-81 is up from the previous year because of an unexpected growth in enrollment at the agency's 623 schools from 311,084 to more than 319,000.

© Los Angeles Times

Arab Funds for PUSH

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson has confirmed he solicited and accepted a $10,000 contribution to PUSH, a civil rights organization, from a group of 150 Arab-Americans, mostly Palestinians. Mr. Jackson told the Chicago Sun-Times he asked for and received the money at a Saturday breakfast meeting.

"My challenge to them was that if they want to be part of the human rights struggle, they must join it," Mr. Jackson said. "They must join it with dollars and bodies." He denied the money was solicited to replace contributions from Jewish benefactors who are angry about his newborn activism in Middle East affairs.

"Arab dollars might well replace the Jewish dollars [in PUSH]," the newspaper reported Mahmoud Naji, an influential Arab-American businessman, as saying. "If Jackson worked with the Gulf countries — the Arab oil countries — they might invest heavily in black hospitals or colleges or businesses."



Pillars, right, of the Imperial County general services building in El Centro, Calif., left, were severely damaged by the quake. Officials say building, which sits on the pillars, is still sinking.

Strong Quake Strikes Southern California, Mexico

From Agency Dispatches

EL CENTRO, Calif., Oct. 16 — An earthquake, the strongest to hit the U.S. mainland in eight years, struck yesterday in the rich farming country of the Imperial Valley. Damage was estimated in the millions of dollars, scores were injured, but no deaths were reported.

The quake, measuring 6.4 on the open-ended Richter scale, was felt from Los Angeles as far east as Phoenix and as far north as Las Vegas, Nev. Hundreds of aftershocks today jolted and rolled through the Imperial Valley. The area sits atop a criss-cross pattern of faults.

The number of injured was expected to exceed 100 — none very serious — in the United States, and 30 were reported injured in Mexicali, Mexico.

The quake, hitting at 4:16 p.m. yesterday, caused heavy damage in at least four farming communities of the Imperial Valley and did some damage within a 50-mile radius of the epicenter near Mexicali, Mexico, on the border.

In Boston, California Gov. Edmund Brown suspended his presidential campaign swing through New England to fly to the quake area today.

Damage was estimated as ranging up to $3 million. Walls buckled, ceilings fell and gas and water lines were ruptured in the cities of Calexico, Brawley and El Centro. Several fires were reported, a highway bridge collapsed, cracks opened in roads, mobile homes toppled off their foundations and windows shattered.

The concrete lining of the giant All-American Canal, which supplies the valley with Colorado River water, was reportedly cracked, causing authorities to fear flooding.

Police said it was the worst quake in the Imperial Valley since May 18, 1940, when eight persons were killed. That quake measured 6.5 and caused $6 million in damage. The San Fernando Valley earthquake on Feb. 9, 1971, measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, and killed 65 persons in northeastern Los Angeles.





The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world.

The Regency Hotel

Park Avenue at 61st Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. (212) 759-4100

For reservations, see your travel agent or call LRI (Loews Reservation International) in London and Frankfurt

Ecevit Resigns, Demirel Wants Turkish Elections

ISTANBUL, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Premier Bulent Ecevit submitted his resignation today to President Fahri Koruturk, ending nearly two years in power and setting off a political crisis that may take months to resolve.

"I have handed in my resignation and the president has accepted it," Mr. Ecevit said after a 40-minute meeting with Mr. Koruturk at the presidential palace overlooking Ankara.

Mr. Ecevit will remain premier, without legislative powers, until a new government can be formed. Political analysts here believe this could take as long as seven months.

Mr. Ecevit recognized that he had little hope of putting together a new coalition in light of his party's resounding defeat in Sunday's by-elections. "I don't even see any good in trying," he told reporters.

Although Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel's rightist coalition in the National Assembly controls enough seats to form a government, he is expected to spurn the opportunity.

Mr. Demirel wants a new national election, which he believes would provide him with enough seats in the assembly to rule alone. He does not favor trying to govern with another loosely linked coalition, sources said.

"I would hold new elections tomorrow if it were possible," said the 55-year-old former premier.

In Sunday's voting, Justice Party candidates won all five of the crucial assembly seats being contested and 33 of the 50 senatorial posts.

After handing in his letter of resignation, Mr. Ecevit noted with concern his country's uncertain political future.

"We shall do whatever we can in order to prevent a government crisis . . . Turkey cannot survive a long government crisis," he said.

Mr. Koruturk is expected to ask Mr. Demirel to try to form a government.

If Mr. Demirel declines, said a constitutional expert, the president will probably ask one of the 15 independent senators he has appointed as honorary members in the 183-seat Senate to try to put together a caretaker government until new elections can be held.

Juan Carlos in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain arrived here today for the first visit to Sweden by a Spanish head of state.

U.S. Ex-Senator Said Implicated In Housing Deals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The FBI has evidence that former Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., and an associate offered an area county housing official $7,000 a month to block government interference with their efforts to buy and operate several rundown housing projects, The Washington Post reported today.

Charles Deegan, a housing official in Maryland's Prince George County, cooperated with investigators by secretly taping dozens of meetings with Mr. Hartke and Shao Ti Hsu, the newspaper said.

It quoted unidentified sources who said that Mr. Hartke and Mr. Hsu offered Mr. Deegan a one-third interest in each of several projects they planned to buy, and that his share would be $7,000 a month. Mr. Deegan was to see that the county approved the sales of the projects and that they were not subject to housing-code violations, the paper said.

Mr. Hartke, who served in the Senate from 1958-76, said he had met with Mr. Deegan, but denied he planned to hold any interest in the apartments or that Mr. Deegan had been offered an interest in them, the Post reported.

Mr. Hartke said that, as a lawyer, he represented a number of investors who were interested in joining with Mr. Hsu in purchasing several housing projects in Maryland.

Europe Panel Evicts Italian From Meeting

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — An Italian member of the European Parliament was carried out in his chair today from a committee meeting after he brought the panel's work to a halt by speaking into other members' microphones.

Mario Capanna, who undertook his action as a protest, is one of 10 members of a "group for the defense of independent members" set up by deputies who did not want to join the larger parliamentary groups.

Solar, Oceanographic Facility on Gulf of Aqaba

Mideast Treaty Threatens Scientific La

By Don A. Schanche

EILAT, Israel, Oct. 16 — A marine research center that in a single decade has spawned dramatic discoveries in solar power and oceanography may soon become a victim of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Israeli scientists at the Heinz Steinitz Marine Biology Laboratory here say they are rushing to complete valuable research projects in the Gulf of Aqaba before the Sinai Peninsula, including their productive stretch of shoreline, is returned to Egypt in 1982.

Among the projects that are threatened by peace are studies that could unlock the mystery of how oil was formed in the earth and how oceans take shape between drifting continents.

A leading Israeli marine biologist, Dr. Francis Dov Por, said he has contacted an Egyptian counterpart, Dr. Said el Said of the University of Alexandria, in hopes of starting a joint program that will keep the Israeli research efforts alive. Dr. Por is head of the Oceanography Department of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which operates the Steinitz facility.

Solar Advance

An inconspicuous, one-acre salt-water pond — a few miles south of here on the Egyptian side — is already the source of a major advance in solar energy. The ancient pond is a natural heat trap whose waters a few feet below the surface reach temperatures high enough to power a turbine engine and remain at that level the year around.

Research into the properties of the solar pond, most of it supervised by Dr. Yehuda Cohen, director of the Steinitz lab, has already led to the development of commercially successful artificial solar ponds that are providing power and hot water to an Israeli hotel at Sodom on the Dead Sea.

The organic life of the pond has also revealed scientific surprises, including a possible model in its subsurface algae of one of evolution's most basic missing links: How life evolved through photosynthesis in an oxygenless atmosphere to the oxygen-breathing plant and animal life of today.

One of the pond's peculiarities is that the molecules of its hypersaline hot water near the bottom lose their oxygen and combine with sulphur instead. Yet in this odd water, where virtually no living thing can survive, algae continues to thrive by employing a method of photosynthesis older than the presence of oxygen on earth.

Nearer the surface, the same algae uses ordinary oxygen photosynthesis. By studying the algae's transition from one form of photosynthesis to the other, scientists expect to add significantly to man's knowledge of how life evolved.

Most Papers Per Meter

The same thick mat of blue-green algae that forms a natural lining for the small pond — actually a pool of water cut off from the gulf by a narrow gravel beach through which its constantly evaporating surface waters are replenished — may also solve the mystery of how oil was created.

Scientists say that the presence of blue-green algae (which is among the earliest fossils on earth) along with sulphur offers a possible model of what may actually have occurred millions of years ago when organic material and sulphur combined, under great pressure, to make oil.

"The pond is really a unique, 800 million-year-old laboratory," Dr. Por said. "It has produced the highest concentration of scientific papers per cubic meter of any body of water on earth."

Two programs under way at the Steinitz lab could result in establishment of organic marine farms for the production of pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals.

One involves the controlled growth of great quantities of the algae dunaliella, from which carotene, the chemical precursor of Vitamin A, and glycerol, which has many industrial uses, can be harvested.

Another seeks to raise horseshoe crabs, which, like cows giving milk, would periodically give their blood for pharmaceutical use. Test crabs from Florida and Cape Cod have been raised at Eilat and survived unharmed while donating several hundred cubic centimeters of blood a year.

But the deepest mysteries of the sea that absorb Steinitz scientists have little bearing on commerce. Israeli marine biologists and geologists, along with guest scientists from all over the world, use the lab as a jumping off point for studies of what some of them call an ocean in embryo.

The Gulf of Aqaba (Israelis call it the Gulf of Eilat) is the product of a geologic rift similar to California's San Andreas Fault. Geologically the gulf is a young body of water, the product of the gradual separation of the great tectonic plates of the earth's crust that support Africa and Asia.

The plates join along the Great Rift Valley in a line of faults that runs 4,000 miles from the source of the Jordan River to Mozambique. At the center of the gulf, the two plates are drawing apart — moving the Saudi Arabian and Jordanian shoreline away from the Sinai shore at a rate of about a centimeter a year.

Ocean Aborning

The gulf is thus an ocean in the process of being born, and Israeli scientists say that it offers in miniature almost all the advantages for research that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans provide, with the added advantage of economy and convenience.

Studying coral formations in the Pacific, for example, requires expensive and at times dangerous expeditions to the coral reefs of Australia or Indonesia. At Eilat one has only to snorkel a few yards from the beach to examine more than 100 varities of coral and thousands of species of sea life.

"You can work year-around, with almost never a storm or cloudy weather," said Dr. Por. "An air-conditioned lab is right at hand and you're less than an hour's flight from sophisticated equipment like electron microscopes and mass spectrometers at the Hebrew University."

The water of the gulf is also unique in other respects, Dr. Por said. In effect, it is a watery desert between two sandy deserts, because where its waters run deep it is poor in nutrients, resembling most closely the Sargasso Sea in the mid-Atlantic.

"To study the Sargasso Sea requires an oceanographic research vessel that costs about $30,000 a day to operate, but here you can do it in day trips," Dr. Por said.

Unlike any other major body of water on earth, the gulf maintains a steady temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit, with no layer gradients, from its surface to its greatest depth more than a mile below sea level. Thus it offers an unmatched opportunity for the study of deep-sea life at high temperatures, Dr. Por said.

And along the fault lines on the bottom, volcanic activity continually builds new ocean floor as the Arabian-Asian and Sinai-African land masses move away from each other, creating a wealth of materials for geological study.

"Every tropical country, every country with desert shoreline can benefit by what is being done here," Dr. Por said. "We hope the gulf will not close down to science."

© Los Angeles Times

DON'T CALL CHARLIE IN CHICAGO UNTIL YOU READ THIS AD.

You can't wait to call Charlie. He really gave you the right rips about the Left Bank.

But before you make that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and have the folks at home call you right back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge on short calls is low. (You can pay Charlie in dollars when he gets his bill.) Also, surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

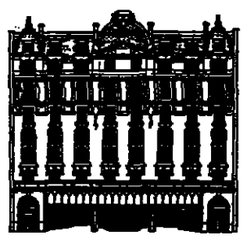
Now, call Charlie. If you make it good enough, he might hop a plane.

Bell System

*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal

IN PARIS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT AT "74, CHAMPS ELYSEES"



Studios, 2 and 3-room apartments.

- a permanent address in the prestigious heart of Paris
- a pied-à-terre at the centre of Parisian life, highly contemporary apartments with a noble façade.

Viewing and information: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. - 7 p.m. (except Sundays).
Tel.: (1) 359.67.97.

SAGGEL-VENDOME UAP Union des Assurances de Paris

STINKOM

International Herald Tribune

What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

ran's Influence Seen

Islamic Revival Worries Other Faiths in Malaysia

By Keyes Beech

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — his country is experiencing an lamic religious revival that, in its xtreme form, has brought Moslem ndamentalists into conflict with alaysia's modernization program d sent tremors of alarm through uch of the population.

Items:

● Eight temple guards are on tri- for killing four Moslem fanatics ho went on an idol-smashing spree st year in a Hindu temple. A numer of similar incidents occurred a w months ago just when Malaya's multiracial society was recover- g from the shock of the first one.

● Four young Moslem women ecently rejected medical school holarships at the urging of exemist Moslem missionaries, who ld them that a woman's place is in e home. They reversed themselves d accepted the scholarships on ing reassured by higher Moslem thority.

● At a time when the governent is promoting industry to cre- e jobs for thousands of young omen, Moslem fundamentalists re telling them to stay at home and ut of factories.

● In at least one of Malaysia's ates, female students turn their acks on male teachers because ey have been told that their religon forbids them to look at men.

● More and more young women re giving up their blue jeans and Western skirts in favor of the tradional chador, which clothes the male form from head to foot but lls short of purdah, as practiced in traconservative Middle Eastern ountries — by leaving the face nveiled. A returning U.S. Peace orps volunteer found that all the omen in one village had converted the chador.

● When a Malay girl rejected lam and embraced Christianity, a okesman for the government's eligious Affairs Council suggested hat under Islamic law she should e punished by death.

The outbreak of religious vandalm last spring was so widespread hat Malaysia's deputy premier, Mahathir bin Mohamad, a staunch Moslem, denounced the vandals as xtremists who threaten the coun- y's precarious racial and religious alance.

Malaysia's population of 12 milion is a volatile mix compartmenalized on racial and religious lines. Malays, who account for about 48 ercent of the population, are conidered to be all Moslems. They ominate the government and the olitical life of the country.

The Chinese, who dominate the economy, account for about 38 percent of the population. They are mainly Buddhists, but many are Christians. Indians, who are predominantly Hindus, make up about 10 percent of the population.

"The government's problem is how to ride the Islamic tiger," a Western diplomat said. "The more pressure the fundamentalists put on the government, the more the government feels it must be Islamic. And the more Islamic it is, the more nervous are the Chinese and the Indians.

Perhaps the most frightening thing to moderates about the Islamic resurgence is its appeal to Moslem youth. "These are the people who should be in the vanguard of the modernization movement," said a Malay editor.

The moderates blame the rightist radicalism emanating from Iran, Libya and Pakistan for the excesses in Malaysia.

"The next thing you know," another editor said, "some of our extremist types will be advocating chopping off hands and summary executions for stealing or adultery. All we need is an Ayatollah Khomeini [the Islamic leader of Iran]."

But that is hyperbole. The government, while worried, is in control. Malaysia is not Iran and less than 50 percent of the population is Moslem. Moreover, Moslem moderates greatly outnumber the extremists.

"There are some unscrupulous religious leaders who get young people so psyched up that they will go out and die if they're told to," said Muhammad Kamal Hassan, a professor of Islamic studies at Malaysia's new National University.

Doubtful Unity

"There are lots of strains on this country now," he continued. "There is a feeling that unity is only skin-deep; that, when the chips are down, we'll all be at each other's throats.

"But," he said, "you must draw a distinction between those who exploit Islam for political purposes and those who want peaceful change."

The 37-year-old Mr. Hassan, who holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University, is a close friend and mentor of Anwar Ibrahim, 32, the most visible figure to emerge from Malaysia's Moslem revival.

Articulate and energetic, Mr. Ibrahim is the head of the Malaysian Moslem Youth Movement, which purportedly has a membership of 35,000. Its chief appeal seems to be that it fills a moral and spiritual vacuum for an educated younger generation that has lost its bearings.

Church and State

"Secularism is anathema to Islam," Mr. Hassan said, echoing a view held by Mr. Ibrahim. "Islam admits of no separation between church and state because Islam is a way of life permeating all things — from international affairs to banking to relations between the sexes."

"Islam is more than just praying five times a day," Mr. Ibrahim has said. "It is a way of life as well as a religion."

Mr. Ibrahim, who has visited Iran to observe the revolution there, is an admirer of Ayatollah Khomeini. Yet, he adds hastily, he does not approve of everything that Ayatollah Khomeini has done.

He is harshly critical of the Malay government, accusing the leadership of corruption, misuse of power, exploitation of labor, detention of suspects without trial and other evils "repugnant to the spirit of Islamic justice."

Mr. Ibrahim said it was premature to talk about an Islamic state in Malaysia. He is convinced, however, that once Malaysia's non-Moslems understand what Islam is all about, they will be persuaded that its codified morality is a good thing.

© Los Angeles Times



Associated Press

BOOM — This giant fireball simulates the explosion of a rocket hitting a group of attacking tanks during an exercise yesterday at a NATO training field in Muenster, West Germany. The scene was watched by the defense ministers of France, Britain and West Germany.

In Priesthood

Anglicans Urge End to Homosexual Ban

LONDON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — A report by a Church of England commission recommends that the ban against homosexual clergymen be lifted and disputes arguments condemning all homosexual acts.

The recommendations by a 13-member working party, which were certain to stir controversy, were disclosed by the Church of England Newspaper. The full report is to be published on Friday.

Canada's Anglican bishops decided last February to allow homosexuals to become ordained priests, according to the Canadian Churchman, the church's national paper. Ordination was made conditional on the prospective bishops promising to abstain from sexual acts with persons of the same sex.

Candidates

The Church of England working party, after five years of deliberations, proposed that homosexual Anglican priests disclose their homosexuality to their bishops and offer their resignations, with bishops having the discretion to reject the resignations, the newspaper said.

Another recommendation would allow candidates for ordination to declare a homosexual orientation without automatically being ruled unfit for the Anglican priesthood, the newspaper said.

The report also is reported to dispute the so-called biblical argument condemning all homosexual acts, and to favor lowering the legal age of consent for homosexuals from 21 to 18.

Police tactics to get homosexuals to commit illegal acts were condemned in the report as harassment, the newspaper said.

The report has the unanimous approval of the working party, which was established in 1974 by the church's Board for Social Responsibility under the chairmanship of John Yates, the bishop of Gloucester, Anglican sources said. They said, however, that the recommendations had split the board.

The sources said that, in order to enable parishes to discuss the report, it was not scheduled to be submitted to the church's General Synod for debate before 1981. They said, however, that opponents of the report might try to have it rejected when the synod meets in London next month.

Dutch Nuclear Protest

ALMELO, The Netherlands, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Police today removed about 100 nuclear power protesters who had blocked the entrance to a uranium enrichment plant here for 24 hours.

Sweden Clears Drug Firm in Woman's Death

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP) — A Swedish court today ruled that the West German pharmaceutical company Schering was not responsible for the 1968 death of a young woman who had been taking birth control pills made by the firm.

The ruling says that it could not be proved that birth control pills had caused the death of Anita Lindstrom, 28.

The suit, reportedly the first of its kind in Europe, was brought by Mrs. Lindstrom's two sons, now aged 18 and 14.

Mrs. Lindstom had been taking birth control pills for four years when she collapsed in December, 1968. She was unconscious for a week before she died from what the coroner said was thromboembolism. The coroner linked the death to her use of contraceptives.

Curbs on Press Reported Rising In Caribbean

TORONTO, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Haiti and three former British colonies in the Caribbean — Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana — have emerged as danger spots for freedom of expression, according to reports presented to the Inter-American Press Association.

Newsmen also told the association, representing about 1,000 publications in the Western hemisphere, that Mexico, Argentina and a handful of South American countries have loosened their grip on the press.

However, according to a Jamaican journalist, a pattern of "very disturbing developments" concerning the press seems to be emerging in the Caribbean since last month's conference in Havana of nonaligned nations.

This includes closing of newspapers, discriminatory financial practices and government pressure, he said.

A total of 38 countries reported to IAPA's Committee on Freedom of Information and the Press yesterday at the start of the association's 35th annual meeting.

Obituaries

Gen. Jacob Devers, U.S. WWII Leader

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Retired Gen. Jacob Loucks Devers, 92, who supervised the training of thousands of soldiers in World War II and helped send them onto the Normandy beaches on D-Day, died yesterday at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

As chief of armored forces from the summer of 1941 to the spring of 1943, Gen. Devers activated, trained and equipped 12 armored divisions and several separate tank battalions.

That work won him the Distinguished Service Medal. Then in 1943, Gen. Devers was named commanding general of U.S. forces in the European Theater. He was responsible for much of the planning and training for the landings in Normandy.

Once, during a bitter struggle to hold a beachhead in Italy, Gen. Devers gave an interview at the front in which he said, "The closer you get to this battle, the better the spirit. It is in Algiers, Washington and London that you suffer most. It looks all right here."

After victory in Europe, Gen. Devers was named commander of the Army ground forces. He urged that people not be "deceived by those who say that any future war will be wholly a push-button war." Later he was named chief of the armored force at Fort Knox, Ky.

Born in York, Pa., on Sept. 8, 1887, Gen. Devers was graduated from West Point in 1909.

Clarence Muse

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 16 — Clarence Muse, 90, a law school graduate who went to Hollywood with the birth of the talkies and appeared in more than 200 motion pictures, died Saturday, the Los Angeles Times reported.

As a producer and songwriter, Mr. Muse wrote the standard, "When It's Sleepy Time Down South." He appeared in "Huckleberry Finn," "Arrowsmith," "So Red the Rose," "Showboat," "Night and Day," the recent "Car Wash" and in a yet-to-be released Francis Ford Coppola movie, "Black Stallion."

Mr. Muse was a producer-director-writer in the Negro theaters of New York and Chicago when he was lured to Hollywood in 1928.

"I never had any rough time," he said in 1976. "I'm one of those blacks that have no sad stories to tell. It might make for a more glamorous feature, but it wouldn't be true."

Kathryn Bache Miller

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP) — Kathryn Bache Miller, 83, daughter of investment banker Jules S. Bache, herself a philanthropist and celebrated hostess, died yesterday.

She was the widow of Gilbert Miller, a theater producer.

Mrs. Miller left her father's Fifth Avenue mansion and $15-million art collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Her donations of millions to Roosevelt Hospital in New York moved a hospital official to say: "She's bought the hospital three times over."

Mrs. Miller was described by The New York Times as not only a philanthropist but "an elegant, energetic woman who pursued a life of leisure with a staggering zeal."

Dr. James Pollard

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Dr. James Pollard, 84, professor of journalism emeritus at Ohio State University and former director of its School of Journalism, died Saturday in Columbus, Ohio.

Kia Ngau Chang

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Kia Ngau Chang, 90, Chinese-born economist, banker and former senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, died Saturday in Palo Alto, Calif.

Mintoff Backers Riot in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Supporters of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff stormed through the Maltese capital yesterday brandishing leather whips, iron bars and knives and setting opposition party offices afire.

The mob also ransacked and set fire to the offices of the newspaper, Times of Malta, destroying the presses and forcing the evacuation of a nearby tourist hotel.

The mob apparently was seeking revenge for what was believed to have been an assassination attempt against Mr. Mintoff earlier in the day. In that incident, a man burst into the prime minister's office and fired six shots before being wounded by security men.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write airmail for free price list or call us

Joachim Goldenstein diamantexport

Established 1928

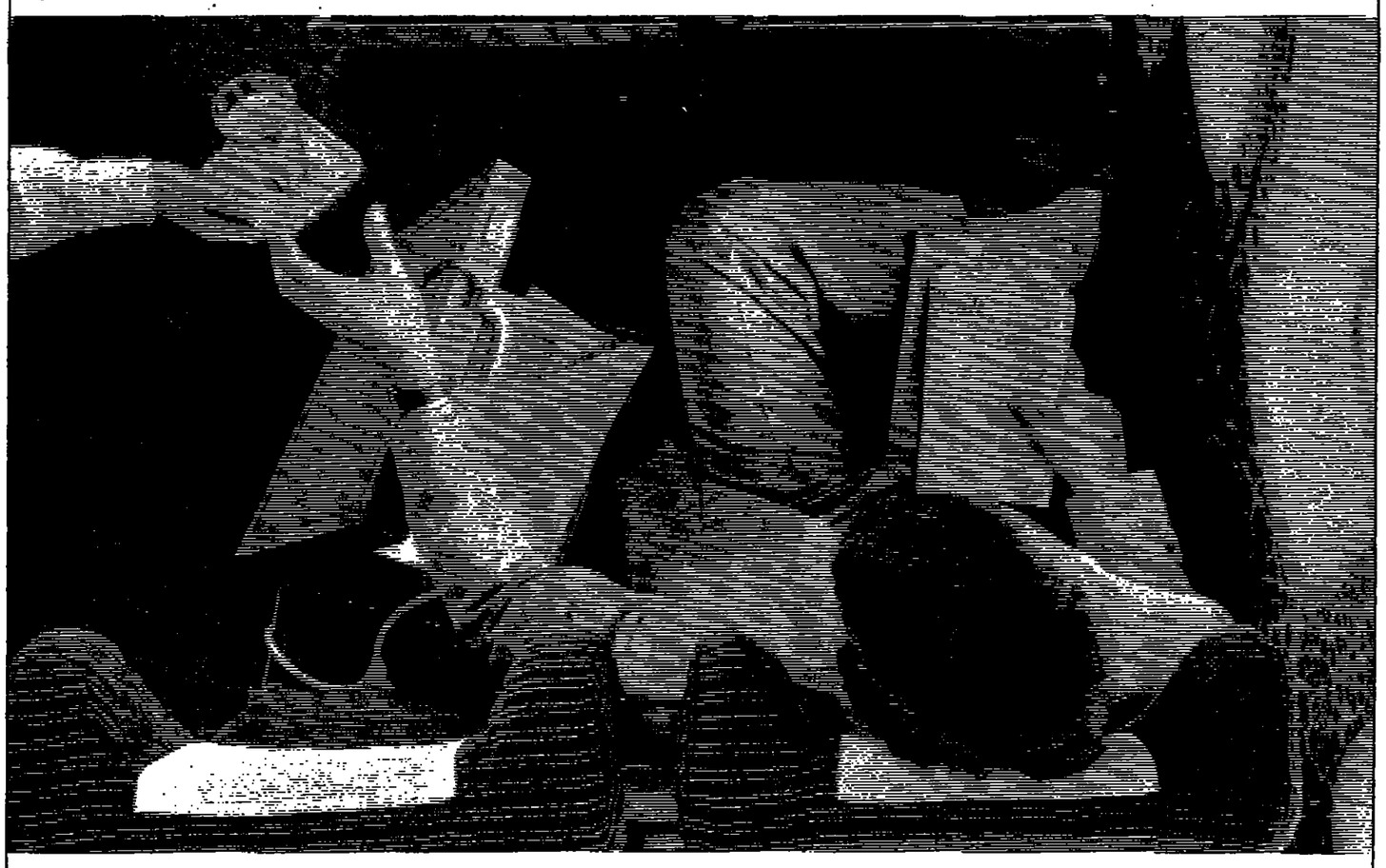
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp Belgium - Tel.: 0 31/33.26.60 Telex: 71779 syl b.

at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal

1958

La classe affaires.



The Business Class. When you pay full fare to fly the Atlantic between Paris and New York, Chicago, Houston or Mexico, you're entitled to special comfort and attention: the Air France Business Class. You'll enjoy extra attentions like special check-in and embarkation, along with a reserved cabin for more privacy aboard. Head-sets, slippers and sleeping masks are yours free of charge. And during your flight, all cocktails, champagnes and fine wines are complimentary, as well as a selection of French cheeses to accompany our excellent in-flight cuisine.

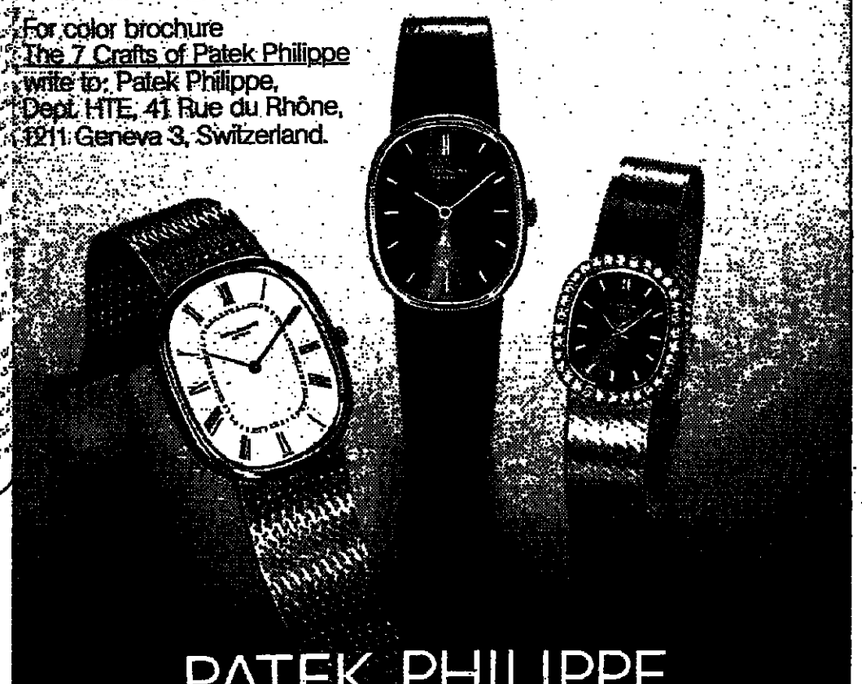
Fly Air France on more transatlantic routes, and enjoy the advantages of Business Class service.

AIR FRANCE

The best of France to all the world.

Patek Philippe. Hand-crafted.

For color brochure
The 7 Crafts of Patek Philippe
write to: Patek Philippe,
Dept. HTE, 41 Rue du Rhône,
1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.



PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, October 17, 1979

The Nerviest Game

None of the participants wants the onus of causing the collapse of the London conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia. But Britain, having succeeded against heavy odds in bringing the Muzorewa government and the Patriotic Front together, is playing the nerviest game. Lord Carrington's latest maneuver to drive the Patriotic Front back into the talks is a high pressure tactic based on the assumption that neither Joshua Nkomo nor Robert Mugabe wish to bear that particular stigma. Its success will permit the negotiations to move on to the critical and far more difficult phase of planning a transition to internationally recognized independence.

The London conference is widely considered the last slim chance for a peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Given the high stakes and the risks involved, it is not entirely clear why Lord Carrington chose to deliver an ultimatum now, even as a bluff, rather than discuss further the remaining constitutional issues, which seemed amenable to the negotiated solution. Britain and the United States were agreed, in principle at least, to underwrite a major transfer of land from white to black ownership, which would resolve the key outstanding constitutional problem. But the British foreign secretary insisted that "the constitution [in its present form] is the only one with any chance of being accepted by both sides."

Does that mean that the placid, pliable Bishop Muzorewa has finally put his foot down? Or does it mean that Ian Smith, who probably commands enough votes to veto the constitution, opposes additional changes but will accept the current draft? Mugabe and Nkomo, after all, have consistently hinted that they are eager to find a solution to the land-ownership problem, which especially troubles the Marxist Mugabe.

Or is it simply that Carrington judges time is running out, his hole card is a loser and he has no choice but to bluff? The hole card, of course, is a separate settlement with the Salisbury government aimed at winning as much international support as possible along with the dropping of sanctions that have hampered the Zimbabwe Rhodesia economy.

But such an arrangement will not put an end to the fighting. Even though the Front-line states that harbor Mugabe and Nkomo's guerrillas are bleeding from continued Rhodesian assaults, they are unlikely to withdraw their support from "progressive black freedom fighters" under attack by the "colonialist-imperialist white masters of the puppet Muzorewa." As long as sanctuary is available in Zambia and Mozambique, the guerrillas will continue fighting, and the odds are good, with the Soviet support they are getting, that eventually they will win.

It is surely in Britain's interest to see a moderate administration such as Muzorewa's in Salisbury as opposed to a leftist government headed by either Nkomo or Mugabe. But Britain is not about to impose such a solution by dispatching troops. Its only hope is through elections that include the Patriotic Front. Lord Carrington undoubtedly understands that. He may reason, however, that in diplomacy as in poker, a steely-eyed bluff, with all the risks involved, is sometimes the best play.



'Are We Tooled Up for the Plastic Dime?'

On Remembering 'Teddy's Brother'

By David S. Broder

BOSTON — It was Sept. 20, 1962, and a smiling President Kennedy came before a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Harrisburg, Pa., and said, "Let me introduce myself. I'm Teddy Kennedy's brother." The older brother was tipping his hat to the lad who had just won his first big political fight by knocking off Eddie McCormack in the initial round of the Massachusetts "battle of the dynasties" for John F. Kennedy's old Senate seat.

This Saturday — 17 years and a month later — they are finally getting around to opening the John F. Kennedy library here, and it will be quite a scene. In addition to the reunion of returning New Frontiersmen, there will be the spectacle of President Carter and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy — those soon-to-be rivals — sharing the platform at the dedication.

For those of us who still think of John Kennedy as "the young president," it is hard to realize that a whole generation has entered politics who are not kidding when they talk of him as "Teddy Kennedy's brother." They have converted their hero-worship of the first president they can remember into a passion to help his brother become president, and thus have made nostalgia for 1960 the nursery bed of the first campaign of the 1980s.

Hard to Handle

This dynastic dynamism is something a little hard to handle in our politics, but it is a reality that makes Saturday's dedication as much of a current campaign event as it is a tribute to a well-remembered past.

Last week, down in St. Petersburg, I was talking political business with a competent 32-year-old organizer named Jackie Nurse. The conversation was about bus routes and labor slates and the other nitty-gritty of the county delegate caucuses.

In 1976, she had done the same job for Jimmy Carter, but this time she was working Pinellas County for Kennedy. I was curious why she had switched.

"The lack of careful process in this administration really bothers me," she said, "More than the specific policy decisions. Whether it's the firing of Bella Abzug or the mass resignation of the Cabinet, no one there seems to be able to think beyond the immediate act to the way in which the process itself will be perceived. They were good at campaigns, but it's not been translated into care in the way they're running the country."

Impressed

I told her I was impressed by what seemed a thoughtful criticism, and then she suddenly shifted tone, her voice becoming softer. "Of course," she said, "Karl [her husband] and I have always wanted Ted Kennedy to be president. It was just a question of when he wanted to do it.

"I was nine," she went on, "and in a Catholic school, when his brother became president, and the language he used really touched me. Bobby, I just loved. So I've just been waiting for Teddy to say when he was ready."

Down in Miami, the county chairman and draft-Kennedy leader, Mike Abrams, is also nostalgic. "I was attached to Jimmy Carter. But Kennedy," he said — pausing and shrugging — "is Kennedy, and I've worked for all of them, even if it was just handing out literature. I'm 30 years old, and this campaign is like coming home."

Set down in print, their words may sound mawkish and sentimental. There is some merit in the complaint of a White House aide that, "We've been running in the polls all year, not just against Ted Kennedy, but against the Kennedy legacy."

Matter of Mood

But President Carter knows as well as anyone that politics is a matter of mood and themes and myths, memories, and not just current issues. In 1976, he played on Southern pride and profited from a public nostalgia for the small-town virtues he embodied, so he can hardly complain when Kennedy benefits from the romantic legend he inherited.

But legends are legends, whether enshrined in the Kennedy library or the Carter warehouse. They motivate people in politics, but they don't — by themselves — settle elections or solve national problems.

This weekend's ceremony is the occasion for the nation to remind itself what it had in John F. Kennedy and what it lost when he was murdered. But it is worth remembering that it is President Kennedy to whom the country and President Carter give tribute — and he was more than "Teddy Kennedy's brother."

©1979, The Washington Post.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Castro vs. Development

Fidel Castro, wearing his hat as the current leader of the "nonaligned" movement, did his cause no great good by his speech at the United Nations. He might have underlined the huge stake the developed countries have in the progress of the poor. He might have tried to widen the common ground of interdependence. But he didn't. Explicitly, he chose confrontation. Along with the usual insults about Israel, etc., he offered a harsh and simplistic Marxist analysis that cheered ideologues and antagonized practically everyone else.

There's no point lingering over the policies of Mr. Castro that have increased Cuban reliance on production of a single agricultural commodity of fluctuating price and supply, and increased Cuban dependence on a single foreign power — aspects of "colonialism" he otherwise decries. Just set aside the complaint that precious resources are being diverted to military uses, coming, as it does, from one who has deployed tens of thousands of troops abroad. He is, for now, the chosen leader of the nonaligned states: He is their cross to bear.

When Mr. Castro attributes Third World poverty to colonialist "plunder" and asserts that "imperialists" should compensate by adding $25 billion a year for a decade to the resources being transferred anyway, he is drawing a political cartoon. More than any other factor, the oil cartel is responsible for Third World distress. Cartel members are sucking immense sums — about $25 billion a year, in fact — out of the countries least able to pay. The cartel's prices are cutting deeply into the industrialized countries' ability to offer aid to the poor and to take their exports. Yet Mr. Castro tiptoed past the cartel, whose members belong to his nonaligned group. And he gave a free pass to his patrons in the Socialist world.

Why bother fencing with Fidel Castro when he's only playing political games? Would that he were only playing. His efforts to stimulate Third World anti-Americanism are of a piece with his global military adventures. They reflect a policy calculated to serve only Cuba's interests, as Mr. Castro perceives them. It pleases him to portray himself and Cuba and, by extension, the group he now nominally leads as engaged in a life-or-death struggle with the United States. But is this dramatic rendering accurate? The Castro truculence has a life of its own. It has kept Mr. Castro from going halfway to bring about the rapprochement Jimmy Carter plainly offered at the beginning of his term. It can keep the Third World from taking full advantage of the limited but still valuable steps the United States is prepared to take on global development now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Renault Takeover

Renault's blossoming relationship with American Motors Corp. turns out to be, in effect, a takeover. Renault, the French automobile company, says that it will put $150 million into AMC and get more than one-fifth of the stock. AMC is already selling Renault cars in this country through its own dealers, and by 1982 it will begin manufacturing Renaults. Perhaps that will touch some U.S. sensitivities about foreign investments, especially since Renault is owned by the French government. But the takeover is likely to be good for everybody.

* * *

It certainly serves AMC's interest to obtain stronger financial backing and worldwide distribution of its products. It serves Renault's interest in moving toward the larger scale of operation that it considers essential to its own survival. But above all, it serves the broad interest of the U.S. public in maintaining a sharply competitive automobile market.

Chrysler's dire financial troubles have raised the possibility that it will drop out of some of its present lines of production. That would leave only two U.S. manufacturers competing across the full range of cars and trucks. One response might be enough federal aid to keep Chrysler propped up. But that would generate a severe temptation, within the government, to hold down foreign pressure on Chrysler by resorting to protectionism to limit the imports. The Renault deal is infinitely healthier and more promising.

The government ownership of Renault is hardly a concern for Americans. In Europe it has learned to compete with other strongly managed companies, some controlled by governments and some by private owners. In its operations here, it will be under the same laws as every U.S. manufacturer. Other companies controlled by European governments operate successfully in the United States. British Petroleum is one example: Volkswagen is another.

Americans sometimes worry that foreigners seem to be taking over the whole economy, piece by piece. That, fortunately, is an optical illusion. Most Americans pay a good deal more attention to foreign investments here than to U.S. investments abroad. The U.S. Commerce Department keeps figures on direct investment — that is, investments large enough, like this one of Renault's, to mean control of an enterprise. By the end of last year, foreign direct investment in the United States came to $41 billion. U.S. direct investment abroad was $168 billion. French direct investment here was $2 billion; U.S. investment in France was nearly $7 billion. The pattern is far from being balanced. Of all the things Americans complain about, there's none that brings more good to this country — more jobs, stronger competition — than foreign investment in U.S. production.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1904

PARIS — The new line of the Metropolitan Railway, from the Avenue de Villiers to the Pere Lachaise Cemetery, with stations near the Gare Saint Lazare, the Opera, the Bourse and the Place de la Republique, will be opened to the public Saturday. The new line contains many improvements and special provisions against fire. Switches, by means of which the current in the rails may be cut off, have been placed at intervals of 100 meters, so that in case a carriage takes fire, the current may be stopped at once by the employees. Passengers will not be in danger of having to fight fire in the dark, as happened at one station last year.

Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1929

NEW YORK — Decided weakness developed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday and resulted in general declines. Although prices at the worst were still above the lows recorded in the early October setback, there was still the same tendency to unload stocks. The bears made the most of the unfavorable news. U.S. Steel was under pressure all the time and other steels were also weak on the recent reduction in production rates. Selling pressure was also directed against motors and utilities. Only a few specialties moved against the trend. Weaknesses also prevailed on the Curb Exchange with utilities suffering sharp losses, some dropping more than 10 points.

Brezhnev's 15 Years in Power

Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — On Oct. 14, 1964, Moscow Radio broadcast the following communique: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party has unanimously decided to accept Nikita Khrushchev's request that he be released from all official functions because of his advanced age and the deterioration of his health. The Central Committee has elected Comrade Brezhnev first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Within less than an hour, the photos and portraits of Khrushchev vanished from all the walls and shop windows throughout the Soviet Union. Most surprised by this turn of events was Khrushchev himself, who had declared just the previous day to a French official who had gone to see him at his dacha in the Crimea: "Only death can put an end to the unceasing work of a statesman."

Khrushchev's meeting with the Frenchman lasted only 30 minutes, much to the latter's amazement, as the first secretary was called out for an unexpected urgent trip. Twenty-four hours later, everything became clear: The Kremlin and the Crimean dacha had changed occupants.

New Period

The Khrushchev era had ended suddenly and a new period had begun. But what this new period had in store for the nation and the world remained to be seen.

The world wanted to know who exactly this Brezhnev was.

"The king of mediocrities, with no personal ambition. Leonid Brezhnev was the only man that the plotters could agree upon," was one description according to reports from sources close to the Kremlin, reports that had been leaked out with care. And the Kremlinologists of the time believed their man to be sober, discreet, not very brilliant, solid and someone who shunned the limelight.

They turned out to be very much in error. Although he was elected "out of necessity" as the Kremlin said at the time, Brezhnev was to know an ascension as irresistible as it was extraordinary, even under the conditions of a Soviet dictatorship. In the 15 years of his reign, he has shown that he possessed a very real talent as a tactician, a talent which he developed within the terrible shadow of Stalin and in the dangerous wake of Khrushchev.

Brezhnev's career was an exacting one. It began in 1939 in Dneprodzerwynsk just as the Stalinist purges had emptied the nation of its cadres, carried him to the Kremlin in 1952 at the demand of Stalin, took him to the provinces for a while after the dictator's death, and brought him back to the center of power under Khrushchev. Throughout all this, Brezhnev learned to take risks and assume responsibilities for his own advantage while doing his most to appear as a team worker.

No Hesitation

Once in power, he showed no hesitation in firing Piotr Chelest, boss of the Ukraine, who dared oppose him over Richard Nixon's visit in 1972, and he displayed a particular talent for forming new alliances by allowing the heads of the army, the secret police and the Foreign Ministry to become members of the Politburo.

Because of his ruthlessness and wise choice of friends, Brezhnev has been able to avoid virtually all the pitfalls of Soviet power within the last decade and a half.

Older than Khrushchev was when he was fired, and unquestionably very ill, Brezhnev, 72, is head of the party, of the state and of the army; a Lenin Prize laureate for peace and for literature, he is now officially called the *vodj*, which in Russian means leader, duce or fuhrer, and which, up to now, had been used only for Lenin or Stalin.

Without practicing Stalin's methods of terror (he chose to expel Solzhenitsyn rather than to have him shot), or without Krhushchev's taste for adventure, improvisation and surprise (party cadres are now very rarely removed) Brezhnev has succeeded where his predecessors failed.

Two Gifts

He has offered Soviet citizens two very important gifts: internal stability and a superpower status among nations. In 1962, just after the Cuba missile crisis, Krhushchev recounted that "for several nights I slept with all my clothes on. I just didn't want to face the problems of an alert in my underwear." Brezhnev has never had to worry about that sort of thing and he helped to end his own Cuban mini-crisis in a more elegant way.

But there is a price to pay for the serenity and stability of the Brezhnev era. Every level of command in the nation is ruled by a gerontocracy which holds down progress. Most of the members of the Politburo are more than 70 years old and Soviet citizens in their 70s are considered officially to be in their middle age.

Fragile

Sixty-two years after the installation of the Soviet system, the balance of power within the Kremlin is so fragile that Brezhnev feels it is his duty — despite the painful physical constraints — to remain at the head of the government and the party lest the whole system collapse like a house of cards.

Communist revolutionary ideology no longer exists, and a conservative, if not reactionary form of pragmatism seems to be the only means to face all the difficulties of modern society in the Soviet Union: Gulag and exile are the main avenues of dialogue with those who dare think otherwise. Weapons are the only mementos that the birthplace of Socialism can offer the countries of the Third World. Material desires and cultural ambitions are under the firm control of a perpetual scarcity of goods, a thorough censorship, and a ubiquitous police.

Pilgrimage

Just before his 15th anniversary in power, Brezhnev went on a pilgrimage to search for himself; he went on a visit to Dneprodzerwynsk, where he began his career 40 years ago, to hold a dialogue with his own statue.

"It's strange to see yourself in bronze," Brezhnev declared, while explaining that anyone bearing the star of a Hero of the Soviet Union is honored the same way.

Brezhnev wears four of those stars, but he knows that he no longer bears a significant message for his people, nor for the world.

Sycophants constantly remind him that Churchill, Adenauer, de Gaulle and Mao reigned respectively to the ages of 80, 87, 79 and 82 and that at 87, Tito still holds firm to the reigns of power.

But Brezhnev knows the difference: The others had charisma, while he has only statues.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

As Others See the U.S.

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — Foreign diplomats, businessmen and journalists passing through this town are extraordinarily bold in their condemnation of the Carter administration — and most of its critics as well.

What they say comes down to this: They have written off President Carter as too unsteady and weak a leader. They are concerned that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., is too liberal, even though they see him as a leader. They think that the Republican candidates sound too hawkish, but they kind of like George Bush, about whom they say they know very little. They are hoping that the United States can get through the next year and a half without a major international mishap.

The Belgian foreign minister, Henri Simonet, told reporters last week that if the Senate does not pass the strategic arms limitation treaty, and if Washington moves toward a confrontationist policy toward the Soviet Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will not follow and the United States could lose its leadership position in the Atlantic Alliance.

Strong Defense

He and other Western Europeans have been explicit in insisting that the United States must have a strong defense and must make a continuing diplomatic effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and that the Europeans won't accept one without the other. Many go so far as to argue that without SALT-2, their governments will not agree to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Japanese leaders, like most Europeans, remain bewildered that strong efforts are still not under way to deal with our energy problems. They see energy and economic matters as being shortchanged by military matters.

Israelis have convinced themselves that the White House shrewdly stage-managed the whole Andrew Young affair so as to turn U.S. public opinion against Israel and force new Israeli negotiating concessions. They don't know whom to trust at this point.

The Russians speak with open disdain of the White House. Yet their behavior is paradoxical. It would stand to reason that Moscow would be disposed toward a weak U.S. leader. But as in the past, the Russians prefer a president who can makes his diplomacy stick domestically. It must be that the Soviet system is itself so tense that a reliable and consistent president is better than a weak one.

Chinese Hold Back

The Chinese are among the few who either do not attack the administration or stay silent. They have stopped their ritualistic references to U.S. weakness and imperialism. They express pleasure at the prospect of receiving most-favored-nation economic status shortly and encourage talk about large U.S. investments. But the Chinese are also drawing a line. The administration has been pressing Peking to set a date for Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit to China. Peking will only say sometime after Dec. 1. Peking does not mind using the United States, but does not want to be used itself.

Isn't all this pretty much what foreign leaders have said and thought about the United States in years preceding previous presidential elections? The answer is yes — but. There are differences.

First, probably never have so many been so explicit so long before our elections about how few U.S. leaders are thought well of. In the past, most foreign leaders had a fairly good idea of which candidate they preferred and they were prepared to be helpful to him in quiet ways. Now, they don't know what to do. This is a particular problem for the Israelis, who like to make sure that both Republican and Democratic candidates are acceptable.

Blunt

Second, Western European and Japanese leaders are being blunt in saying that their domestic political situations will not permit an all-out confrontationist line against Moscow, and that the gist of U.S. politics in this regard could cause a rupture. The first tremors of this could be felt when the NATO ministers meet in December to decide on whether to accept the deployment of the new missiles in Europe. This will be a watershed test of U.S. leadership in the alliance.

Third, both Peking and Moscow sense that anti-Soviet pressures are building up so rapidly in U.S. politics that there is now a real potential for a Washington tilt toward China. Whether or not to provide military hardware and intelligence to Peking is still a very live issue within the administration. This might be too much too soon for China, and the administration could end up repelling Moscow without attracting Peking.

Almost everything is going to be politics in the next 12 months — no less for others than for ourselves. It is a long time to hold one's breath.

Leslie H. Gelb, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the State Department, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

U.S. Role in Iran

When discussing the role of the United States during the Iranian revolution, reason suggests that the shah was abandoned only when it became clear that his survival was impossible. However, despite continuous present outcrys against "U.S. imperialism," it is quite clear that the mullahs can only continue to remain in power, so long as Washington continues not to oppose them.

But, with the U.S. presidential campaign on the brew, questions such as regional stability in the Gulf, continuous access to oil, and the ongoing threat of the Soviet Union to the Atlantic Alliance, will undoubtedly present Iran as a main campaign issue. Here, Carter's silent support of Mr. Khomeini, is bound to be challenged both from contenders within his own party, as well as those from the Republican Party.

Thus, it may not at all be surprising to witness during the coming months that the Carter administration, in vain efforts to diffuse Iran as a campaign issue, will begin to initiate its criticisms concerning the continuous violations of human rights and the state of political prisoners in Iran, and to seriously question the intended usage of the arms and spare parts that it is currently supplying to that country.

MORAD KHAVERY.
London.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Lee W. Huebner

Editor
Mort Rosenblum

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables. Herald. Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A. — Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, OCTOBER, 1979

Bahrain



Arabian Entrepot, a Center for Service

By Andrew Borowiec

MANAMA (IHT) — Punctually at 8 o'clock every Friday morning, Sheikh Isa ben Sulman al-Khalifa strides into a vast hall of the domed Rifaa Palace. Heads draped in white "ghutra" bow. Traditional greetings are pronounced. Then the ruler of this island emirate in the Gulf settles down to administer democracy Bahraini style."

To the citizens of the smallest and least prosperous of the independent Gulf states, the procedure is no joke. Neither is it to foreign residents and diplomats who feel strongly that the weekly audience — or Majlis — helps solve Bahrain's problems better than hours of parliamentary debate.

Hands are raised and the ruler beckons. The petitioner explains his problem and gives a written document to one of the aides seated near the Ruler. Within weeks, a sort of "Solomon's judgement" takes place.

Few Regrets

Bahrain has been without a parliament since 1975, when the body of 30 elected members was dissolved after a 20-month experiment without any promise that it would be reconvened. There were few regrets in Bahrain.

"The assembly spent most of its time fighting," an influential local businessman commented. "The elected members fought the 17 cabinet ministers who were sitting at sessions. No one did any work."

Such a view may be shocking to many a Western ear but diplomats familiar with the local scene and veteran Gulf observers tend to agree.

Western ideas of parliamentary procedure are simply not suited to the Arab Gulf countries where tribal and clan traditions are strong. The Gulf states do import Western technology and adopt Western ways of doing business. But in politics they prefer to rely on traditional, trusted methods.

The system is not without its pitfalls, and no one pretends that it is foolproof. A new generation of Bahrainis is returning from Western and Middle Eastern Arab universities with ideas of doing away with feudal mores. On the one hand, political extremism generated by various Palestinian groups attracts local activists. On the other, the spell of the Islamic revolutionary clamor from Iran across the Gulf is helping to stir unrest among the Shiite Muslims representing between 50 and 55 percent of Bahrain's population.

The last census, in 1971, put the population at 250,000. Since then, the influx of foreign laborers and the high birthrate are said to have increased this number to 340,000, of whom only 250,000 are indigenous Bahrainis. The others are Indians, Pakistanis, Iranians, 7,500 British and about 1,500 Palestinians, carefully watched by the vigilant security apparatus.

There are no political parties. There is some leftist-oriented underground activity, represented by two groups: the Popular Liberation Front of Oman and the Arab Gulf and the National Liberation Front-Bahrain. Both are said to have little following and their activity has been limited — up to now.

When some returning students became involved with opposition groups, their passports were seized until they signed a pledge to abstain from political activity. The students returned to the tradition-sanctioned way. They petitioned the ruler. Their passports were returned with no strings attached. The "Bahraini system" scored a major point.

This does not mean that the state is about to diminish its vigilance. The press is carefully watched as are the activities of Bahrainis and foreigners alike. Troublemakers are arrested with alacrity — but invariably most are promptly released.

There is film censorship with often grotesque overtones. For example, kissing scenes are formally banned. A zealous censor proceeded to eliminate the scene from "A Bridge Too Far" in which a Dutch father kisses his dying son.

Moslem Split

Perhaps the most important problem troubling the paternalistic goverment is the Shia-Sunni split and the possibility of unrest it could generate. The split, based theoretically on the succession to the prophet Mohammed, is not limited to Bahrain. Basically it is tearing the Moslem world apart. But tiny Bahrain is concerned with its own problems. With oil drying up, it wants to keep the island as a "service and entrepot" center of the Gulf. It wants to keep liberal drinking laws intact to attract thirsty Saudis and even more thirsty foreign oil company employees from 15-mile distant Saudi Arabia where alcohol-drinking is banned.

And the Shiites are stirring, excited by Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution. The movement is still limited, although in August up to 1,400 Bahraini Shiites demonstrated in the streets of the capital where construction cranes tower over the maze of alleys of the old trading center.

Such demonstrations took place on several occasions but diplomats describe them as "pinpricks." Yet the Bahrainis are very conscious of the fact that for years the West had underestimated the rumblings of unrest in Iran. And Bahrain is too small to leave anything to chance.

The last holy month of Ramadan reflected the government's concern about the potential Shia problem. Liquor stores were shut and hotels catering to foreign visitors were not allowed to serve alcohol until after 7 p.m. Was it the proverbial "preview of coming attractions?" Most observers agree that it is hard to tell — yet.

The Shia grievances were not purely religious. They are definitely the poorer half of the population and consider themselves underprivileged. Out of 17 Cabinet ministers only five are Shias. All key ministries — interior, information, foreign affairs and defense — are in Sunni hands. The ruling family is Sunni as well, as are most big merchants and entrepreneurs.

Offshore Banks

So far there are no indications as to how the government intends to cope with the problem which, if allowed to get out of hand, might undermine the confidence of the foreign community in Bahrain as a base for local and offshore business activity. Although the Union Jack was hauled down on the island in December, 1971, the British are still very much present. In a way, they have succeeded in maintaining a privileged position in this tiny nation.

"We had a head start on everybody else," a British businessman commented. "They know us and trust us. They know how we do business."

Recently, however, British diplomats started to caution about "overconfidence." A series of strikes in England caused some slowdowns in deliveries and practical Bahrainis started looking for other sources of supply for their expanding needs.

In foreign affairs, Bahrain very much follows the lead of Saudi Arabia. One reason is that the island lies virtually in the "Saudi armpit." The other is that the ruling houses of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain come from the same stock.

But the pragmatic Bahrainis do manage to stick to their own specific ways. Although officially espousing the "Palestinian cause," Bahrain was the last Arab country to allow the Palestinian Liberation Organization to open an office here. When it did, it carefully selected a trusted local Palestinian as the PLO representative.

In November last year, following Saudi Arabia's lead, Bahrain duly subscribed to the resolutions of the Baghdad Conference, branding Egypt as a "traitor" for its peace treaty with Israel. But the ever cautious Bahrainis sent a high ranking official to Cairo to arrange for a smooth transition from an embassy to an "interests section." And Egyptian technicians residing in Bahrain were not molested. On the contrary — more are being recruited.

Credit to Emir

Much credit for the even course of the country's affairs goes to the ruler. The emir is beyond corruption, interested in the welfare of his citizens, and hard working. He can spend hours distributing high school diplomas, visiting villages and discussing road construction. He does not live ostentatiously although he has a fondness for horse racing. The result is a spectacular new racetrack, which is expected to attract large crowds when the cool season comes later this fall.

Some Bahrainis feel that the much discussed causeway with neighboring Saudi Arabia may be a mixed blessing. The 15 miles of three or four lane highway — the decision is yet to be reached — may end Bahrain's insular position. It is bound to link it closer with Saudi Arabia and, consequently with Arab policies and politics.

In the short run the project will attract good business. Construction companies will move here with their dependents and huge spending. Later, the economic advantages are doubtful.

The causeway, local businessman say, was a political Saudi decision. There is no trade nor traffic between the two countries that a couple of hovercraft could not solve — in addition to the hourly air shuttle between the Saudi city of Dhahran and Bahrain.

Old Watering Hole For a Thirsty Gulf

MANAMA (IHT) — Bahrain is, and always has been, the watering hole of the Gulf. But its reputation as the original "sin city" has less substance than the mirages to be found in the island's southern part.

The abundance of fresh water from natural springs has endowed the island with a fertile northern coast, and was a major factor in Bahrain's development as a trading state.

Trade is responsible for Bahrain's cosmopolitan air and for the climate of tolerance necessary for Arabs, Americans, Europeans and Asians to get along together.

Bahrain still receives visitors from neighboring Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar today, but they come not for the fresh water but for the night clubs, the entertainment and the freely available alcohol.

Shoulders Rub

Tall Texans from the oil rigs rub shoulders with Saudi businessmen in the hotel or club bars that provide a respite from the strict regulations of the more severe Moslem neighboring states.

According to one tradition, Bahrain is the actual location of the Garden of Eden. In contrast to its neighbors, it may still appear so. But just as in Eden, there are limits in liberal Bahrain.

Drinking-driving laws are tough and rigorously enforced — $700 fines and a night in jail are common and the fine is expected to go up soon.

Cabarets, where the emphasis is more on flesh than talent, are tolerated only up to a point and then the authorities act swiftly. Dancers are given plane tickets out of the country and the restaurateurs get a warning.

In the wake of the Iranian revolution this year, discotheques not attached to hotels were shut down. During Ramadan, liquor stores were closed for the first time in memory. And liquor stores in the center of Manama were closed permanently a few months ago.

"There have been adjustments rather than a fundamental change of attitude," a government official said. "Drinking has become more than just a privilege but it will never become a right."

Pressures

Bahrain will be under increasing pressure to cease its easygoing ways. It is located geographically and politically right between fundamentalist Shiism in Iran and old-fashioned Wahhabism which is the rigid backbone of Saudi Arabia.

Each has its own claims to Bahrain: Iran, a historical one renounced by the Shah but hinted at again by some of the ayatollahs, and Saudi Arabia, a financial one, because it helps bail out Bahrain's modest economy each year.

Relaxed Ruler

The Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa ben Sulman al-Khalifa, is a relaxed and friendly man. The character of Bahrain is mainly a reflection of his personality.

The recent tightening up of the rules was thought to be the work of his brother, Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa ben Sulman al-Khalifa.

Restaurants cater to every taste — Italian, Thai, Pakistani, Korean, French, Chinese and English.

But restaurateurs do well never to forget where they are. One made the mistake of calling his club The Streets of London and was forced to change the name as it represented an insult to a Bahrain street.

The name has been changed to The City and the manager is hoping to add the word Tavern . . . in time.

Petroleum Nationalization Completed As the Island's Wells Begin Drying Up

By Lawrence Bond

MANAMA (IHT) — This year the government's Bahrain National Oil Co., BANOCO, completed the nationalization of the 50-year-old Bahrain Petroleum Co. by taking over the remaining 40 percent of its holdings.

This was no surprise since BANOCO had been holding 60 percent of the oil exploration and production in the country since its founding in 1976. It was due to take full control this year.

The Bahrain Petroleum Co., BAPCO, a subsidiary of Caltex, which itself is owned jointly by Standard Oil of California and Texaco, is left with the ownership of a refinery producing 260,000 barrels a day on the east coast that it will continue to own and operate in close relation with the government.

Although the nationalization of the BAPCO holdings in the country has taken place over a period of four years, the past 18 months have been marked by occasional strained relations. The general manager of BANOCO, a Bahraini, had referred to BAPCO, the company that founded the oil industry in Bahrain in the early 1930s, as "the foreign company" and stated that his viewpoint and priorities were different from BAPCO's.

Jebel Dukhan

The new Bahrain National Oil Co. is faced with the possibility that it will have no oil to produce by the end of this century. The onshore oil wells at Jebel Dukhan have an estimated recoverable reserve of 300 million barrels or about 20 years at present extraction rates.

Production has been declining at a rate of 4 percent a year since a record annual production of 28 million barrels in 1970. Last year the wells produced 19.9 million barrels, averaging 55,000 barrels a day, but during the first half of this year production was again down to 51,000 barrels a day.

Faced with the reality that the island nation's oil could soon be exhausted, BANOCO financed a $2-million study of enhanced extraction techniques. With present technology, an oil well produces only about 30 percent of its volume, while the remaining 70 percent lies in areas of the well that are too difficult or expensive to tap.

This study will explore the possibilities of increased extraction through chemical and steam injection, solvents, and even the controlled use of flash fires in the underground wells, once feared by oil men from Abilene to Abadan. The company is hoping that one of these methods will increase production an additional 25 percent.

Saudi Share

Bahrain has an offshore oil field at Abu Safat, about 130 kilometers off the northern coast of the island nation, which is co-owned with Saudi Arabia but BANOCO does not share in the physical operation of the well, and all production is piped to the Saudi mainland. Through a political agreement between the two governments Bahrain receives half of the revenues from Abu Safat, which will account for 50 percent of Bahraini oil revenues this year.

Bahrain has never been a large oil producer in comparison with its neighbors, but oil has played a large part in the nation's economy since the Japanese developed the cultured pearl in the 1930s and ruined the Bahrain pearl industry. The crisis that resulted impressed the local people with the dangers of a single commodity economy.

The most important oil installation in Bahrain is the refinery near Manama that produces 260,000 barrels a day. Still under BAPCO ownership, the refinery boasts to be the second largest in the Middle East and has taken on increased importance in the area's development.

It produces petroleum coke for the government aluminium smelter, ALBA, aviation fuel, asphalt, diesel and fuel oil, desalinized water, as well as low lead and high octane gasoline. The last of these is a new product and a particularly pleasing one to the local aristocracy, whose limousines had been sputtering around for years on low octane gasoline, once the only kind available on the island.

Pipeline

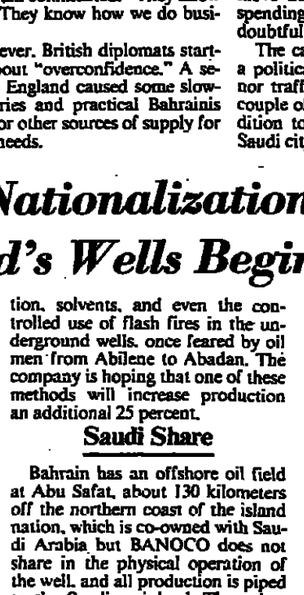
The refinery receives all the production of the onshore wells in Bahrain with the remaining 80 percent of its needs supplied by an underwater pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Recently, it has been producing completely refined petroleum for export to Japan and the United States.

In 1977, BANOCO started a $88-million project to process 110 million cubic feet a day of associated gas, with a target date to start operation in December of this year. The Arab Petroleum Investment Corp. (APICOP) has a 12.5 percent investment, and Caltex has another 12.5 percent of the operation as well as signed contracts to purchase all the liquidified gas available for export.

The project directors at BANOCO hope to produce 250,000 tons a year of liquid natural gas (lng) but this figure will drop at the same rate as the oil production. A newly discovered reserve of nonassociated gas at Khuff in the southern part of the island is estimated to hold 10 trillion cubic feet, but the present production of 360 million cubic feet a day is being used for local oil and industry requirements.

Prospects for the future of the oil and gas industry in Bahrain look dim. The last exploratory well drilled at Jebel Dukhan was dry, although gas reserves have been found at 10,000 feet and below.

The Saudi government is watching development closely, and rumors circulated that Riyadh was going to give Bahrain the revenues from the Moussafah oil field on the Saudi-Bahrain border. But the Bahrainis denied that any such plans were being talked about. The seriousness of this denial will rely on other sectors of the economy maintaining a positive growth rate in inverse proportion to the oil industry's decline.



Emir al-Khalifa

Planning the Future

Building New Economic Base For Day When Oil Runs Out

By Mary Jo McConahay

MANAMA (IHT) — "When oil runs out, what will our economy be based on?" asks Saeed Ahmed in his office at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

While the same question is heard all over the Gulf, sometimes rhetorically in places where it may be hard to believe oil will not last forever, Bahrain cannot afford to ask in an offhand way. Mr. Ahmed answers in a word: "People."

Because this small island country never had oil in the quantity of her neighbors, and because production peaked years ago anyway, Bahrain early began to see itself as a potential service center for the region, with a few selected major industries — aluminum, refining oil (from Saudi Arabia), a big ship repair yard.

Plenty of Jobs

This vision of the post-oil economy is already on the way to becoming a reality. And there are plenty of jobs on the island. Yet there is unemployment among Bahrainis themselves, and a high number of cases of the right man for the wrong job. Too many Bahrainis are simply unqualified yet for the service-oriented economy which has grown up around them so quickly.

As a result there are about 70,000 expatriate workers here, outnumbering Bahrainis in the work force by two to one.

Already foreigners own 70 percent of the construction industry, the majority of those in the travel and hotel business, most of the top 35 percent in banking — all vital sectors in post-pearling, post-oil Bahrain.

At first, planners gently urged companies to make in-house efforts to train local employees to do more skilled jobs, and to hire the nonskilled and train them appropriately from scratch. However, as Mr. Ahmed, who is director of the ministry's manpower development directorate, drily observed, "some companies did not respond to voluntary participation in this effort."

So Bahrain got tough and turned to the law to force business to help reverse the trend toward growing foreign employment.

A royal decree promulgated this summer declares the private sector has its choice of four ways to develop manpower: by training employees themselves, after submitting their plans for approval to the directorate, by joining with other private companies in the same business to create a single program, by taking part in a "sector" school, or finally — an option the government does not encourage — by paying a levy amounting to 2 percent of the company's Bahraini payroll and 4 percent of its expatriate payroll. That money goes into a special account for a vocational training school scheduled to open this month.

During these early days of the new law, companies with more than 200 employees must comply, and so far more are choosing to pay than to train. Out of 50 of the largest, about 30 are paying the levy, and that percentage is expected to increase as the law goes on to apply to smaller enterprises. Since the idea is to have the private sector cooperate in manpower training from management to the lowest skill levels — not fund the government to do the job — officials say some toughening amendments eventually may be in order.

Yet there are positive signs too. Eleven private construction companies have joined to set up a single training program, and the banking sector will establish a banking school. Hoteliers and caterers as a sector will train Bahrainis.

The island's major industries — Bahrain Petroleum Co. (BAPCO), Aluminum Bahrain (ALBA), and the Arab Ship Repair Yard (ASRY) — have operated training programs from their inception and declare they are working toward "total Arabization."

For centuries Bahrainis have been traders and fishermen, industrious but working at their own pace; recent economic changes caught locals unprepared for the kind of labor, both white collar and blue, that is needed now.

'Today the Bahraini employees understand what the job is about, and work as hard as any other nationality.'

"Two years ago it was still difficult to explain to new local employees the reasons for overtime and irregular sessions of intense hard work," says an executive at ASRY. "You had to show that modern supertankers couldn't wait for regular shifts, that repairs couldn't always be gauged in advance or done from a control rook. Today the Bahraini employees understand what the job is about, and work as hard as any other nationality."

Expatriates

In the case of these lifeblood industries, the goal is to Arabize as quickly as possible. Saeed Ahmed, however, is realistic enough to say that while 4,500 Bahrainis enter the work force every year, they will not take over every job on the island. The primary objective, he says, is not to replace expatriates — "We will always have them" — but to develop the skills of individual Bahrainis.

Only about 10 percent of Bahraini women are working, usually young women who quit their jobs after marriage. Official policy is to urge women to work — their numbers are needed to swell the ranks of the native force. Yet even in relatively liberated Bahrain there remains a strict Moslem attitude that women need to be protected to the point where they cannot choose careers as their brothers might, and a husband often feels he loses face if his wife continues to work.

Women alone will not solve the island's manpower dilemma, but until social attitudes change to allow them an increased role, Bahrainis know they are hamstringing their own best efforts on the labor front.

Banking in Bahrain: Arab Window on World Money Markets

By Roger Scotton

MANAMA (IHT) — Bahrain's recent decision to stop issuing new offshore banking licences marks the end of a developmental phase in the four-year-old Gulf money market.

Like its neighbors, Bahrain relies on oil revenues to form the backbone of its economy.

But unlike other Gulf countries, the island state has lived with its oil and enjoyed its benefits for more than 40 years.

This head-start has not been wasted.

In 1975, when major oil producers were deciding what to do with rapidly mounting surpluses brought on by 1973 price increases, the then newly formed Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) was putting the finishing touches to a blueprint that was eventually to bring over 50 of the world's biggest banking names to the Gulf.

In October, 1975, Citibank and Algemene Bank received the first offshore banking unit (OBU) licences allowing exemption from domestic banking legislation while restricting activities to business outside Bahrain.

That the two banks were already represented in Bahrain probably helped speed their approval, but by November, the BMA was considering applications from 15 other international institutions, and in February, the first newcomer, American Express, opened its doors.

Not Ideal

The spring of 1976 is generally regarded as the date when enough banks were in operation to begin trading. But they faced serious problems in those early days. Staff was in short supply, and what was available was often grossly overpriced.

The situation was not ideal. The banks had been invited to set up offices in Bahrain only to find that the offices were not there when they arrived and that they had no place to house their staffs.

It was a temporary setback in an otherwise well-planned move which had attracted the immediate endorsement of the world's financial organizations.

Although it is often described as the offshore banking "experiment," BMA adviser, Allan Moore, the principal architect of the plan, recalls that he never expected it to be anything short of successful. He had studied the success of Singapore's offshore market and knew, when he proposed a similar venture to the Bahrain government, that the island had all the right ingredients: a time zone that would fill in the gap between Eastern and Western markets and thus allow trading to continue around the clock; good communications and an ideal location at the heart of the world's richest area.

Said Mr. Moore, "I never thought it would fail. I just didn't know how successful it would be."

The timing was crucial. The offshore project was announced during a period when Gulf states were amassing vast oil revenues which could only be traded on the established markets outside the region. There was no Arab money center and the civil war in the Middle East's former business center, Beirut, was far from being resolved. Bahrain emerged almost overnight.

At the end of 1976, the BMA reported assets of the 27 offshore banks then in operation at $6.2 billion.

By the end of 1977, 34 OBUs shared assets worth $15.7 billion, and a year later this had risen to $23.4 billion, with 42 OBUs operating.

The BMA's overriding concern has been to preserve the quality of the banks operating OBUs.

While the agency accepts that not all have the status of world leaders, it has tried to ensure that they are of a high standard in their own country, and has refused applications from small, weakly capitalized banks.

Applications from those trying to climb on the bandwagon have been similarly turned down.

"Fashion," said Mr. Moore, "is not a sufficient reason for a bank to come here."

Restrictions

Though Bahrain has managed to attract internationally recognized names, it has failed to bring Japanese and German banks to its offshore market. The Bank of Tokyo, the Nippon Credit Bank and the Sumitomo Bank have representative status on the island, as do Germany's Dresdner Bank and the Commerzebank.

But none of the five has so far converted to a full OBU, although one Japanese institution is understood to be waiting in the wings.

Mr. Moore points to restrictive government legislation on the overseas activities of Japanese banks as the prime reason, and says the Germans are happy with the extent of their present involvement.

"One of the problems is that once a market reaches a certain stage of development, a bank does not necessarily have to be present to benefit from it," he said. While the island's offshore market has enjoyed outstanding growth, it has not always had the backing of its Gulf neighbors.

Blame for the crisis in the dirham in the United Arab Emirates in 1977 was laid at the door of the Bahrain OBUs for speculating against the currency of the Emirates, although this later proved to be unsubstantiated.

Similarly, the ability of OBUs to borrow money cheaply from Kuwait and lend it back at more competitive rates has come in for its fair share of criticism.

This prompted the Central Bank of Kuwait to announce in March that deposits in Bahrain would not be counted as part of a bank's liquidity. The complaint is that, because the OBUs do not have to maintain liquidity ratios, they have an unfair advantage.

Quick Retort

But the OBUs are quick to retort that if they do attract business which would have otherwise gone to other Gulf states, it is because they are more efficient and highly competitive.

The criticisms were inevitable perhaps. More than 30 percent of the OBU business is in local currencies worth up to $3 billion. Saudi riyals are at the top of the league, and the opening of the Saudi National Commercial Bank (NCB) earlier this year gave the market a powerful boost.

The arrival of NCB, which has 45 branches throughout the kingdom, was widely welcomed because it allowed the OBUs better access to the riyal market, dealings in which had previously been hampered by poor direct communications with Saudi Arabia.

That the offshore market in Bahrain has not always had the support of the other Gulf states has in no way clouded its domestic success. The government collects more than 1 million dinar a year in licence fees from the OBUs which employ about 1,000 people, half of whom are Bahraini nationals.

But this is only the thin end of the spending wedge. The banks' collective expenditure on services such as telephones, telexes and office equipment, together with accommodation rents, adds up to a huge $50 million a year.

'Ripple Effect'

And then there is what Mr. Moore calls the "ripple effect" of banking: visitors staying at the island's hotels, and the spawning of associated businesses to meet the offshore community's needs.

The typical OBU makes $1 million profit a year on book assets of $500 million after meeting overheads of anything from $500,000 to $1 million.

But Mr. Moore is confident that, with the exception of those banks still to offset starting costs, the OBUs that have been in operation for more than a year are showing a healthy return.

However, it became evident in the closing months of 1978 that growth rates were slowing. Aggregate OBU profits dipped from 0.7 percent to 0.64 percent, representing a general narrowing of interest margins on international markets.

Stronger Future for Women

By Kare Simpson

MANAMA (IHT) — When a young college graduate returned here recently, she highlighted the advances her countrywomen have made and the new problems they face.

Armed with a degree in industrial design from Baghdad University, she set off to find work. Today she is teaching art in a secondary school. There are no industrial design jobs to be had. She may be the first woman from Bahrain to obtain such a degree — but being so unique, she is literally an unnecessary quantity.

"Basically, there are no jobs demanding my qualifications at the moment," she said despondently. "But I can only hope that in the future, I will be part of the generation who can play an major part in making Bahrain an important industrialized nation."

Such is the situation today for Bahrain's women. In a little more than 50 years, they have advanced to the stage where they now have qualifications to offer, but the jobs are not so readily available. Realizing the need to educate women, the government first opened girls-only schools in 1928. Slowly the girls enrolled, learned, went outside the country to university and returned with degrees which enabled them to teach the next generation of girls.

The situation has evolved to the point where today, all girls receive some form of education. Whether they complete a full secondary course is incidental, they still have a solid basis of general knowledge.

Through taking advantage of a sound educational system, they have been able to form an extremely strong workforce. From high positions in various government departments to international telephone operators where linguistic ability is necessary, the girls are able to fill positions which would otherwise have been filled by expatriates or Bahraini men.

The past decade alone has shown a great step forward in the status of women, and the past five years have seen women going into careers even men rarely think about. Following the International Women's Year conference in Mexico three years ago, the delegates from Bahrain came back to the island full of enthusiasm to put their ideals, plans and learnings into practice.

Family planning education is a slow and often frustrating process, but women are gradually coming round to the idea that a planned family is healthier and economically better than a baby a year until their reproductive days are over.

Where her grandmother feared to tread, today's young woman walks in the assurance that she is paving the way for a bright and interesting future.

As compared to their sisters in other Gulf states, Bahraini women have nearly every opportunity open to them, yet they still very much respect the family system, the unwritten rules, the codes of conduct written down many generations before.

The Western concept of Arab women, shrouded in Purdah, very much under the influence of their men, can and does exist in Bahrain. But it exists only for those women who want to keep the traditions they have inherited. Those who have chosen to throw off the *abba* (the all enveloping black cloak) have been doing so in greater numbers since women first started to travel abroad for education.

A career after marriage is a widely favored situation among newly-wed Bahraini women. Their husbands encourage this for economic reasons.

A stronger, healthier future lies ahead for Bahrain's women.

For your local business throughout Bahrain and Kuwait
and for your international transactions
you cannot do better than consult the

BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C.
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVES EXCEED BD. 13.00 MILLION
HEAD OFFICE AND MAIN BRANCH:
Pearl of Bahrain Building
Government Road Manama,
P.O.Box 597,
State of Bahrain
TELEX: 8919 BN FX TELEX: 8284 BN
TEL: 253388 FX Tel: 252626
KUWAIT
P.O. BOX NO. 24396 (SAFAT) — TEL: 417140 (8 LINES) TELEX: 3242/3243
(FOREIGN EXCHANGE 3220/3246 (GENERAL)

BNP Group
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, France's leading commercial bank, has an international network extending over seventy countries.
In the Middle East
Bahrain
Manama
• BNP (Branch) Pearl of Bahrain Building Government Road.
Egypt
Cairo
• BNP (Representative Office) 4, rue d'Amérique Latine Garden City
• Banque du Caire et de Paris S.A.E. (Associated Bank) 14, rue El Saray El'Kubra Garden City
Iran
Tehran
• BNP (Délégation Générale) Daftar Machine Building Abbas Abad Roosevelt Crossing
Kuwait
• Arab European Financial Management Co. s.a.k. (AREF) (associated financial company) P.O. Box 24100 Safat
Lebanon
Beirut
• BNP (Representative Office) Centre Genifor, Rue Clémenceau
• BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS «Intercontinentale» (Subsidiary) rue de l'Archevêché Orthodoxe, Quartier Sursock (Branch) Rue Hamra (Sub-branch) Autostrade Dora (Sub-branch)
Sarba
• Autostrade Sarba (Office) Immeuble Raymond Adaimy
Saida
• Rue Riad el Solh (Branch) Immeuble Zaatari
Yemen (Arab Republic of)
Sana'a
• BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS «Intercontinentale» (Representative Office) Porte du Marché Central Place Elolofi-Al-Qu'aa
And soon, Representative Offices:
ABU DHABI (UAE) and AMMAN (Jordan)
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Head Office: 16 Boulevard des Italiens 75009 Paris
Tel. (1) 244.45.46. Telex: 280605
Total assets as at 31st December 1978 US $ 77,900,700,000

The British Bank of the Middle East
A Member of The Hongkong Bank Group
البنك البريطاني للشرق الأوسط
عضو مجموعة بنك هونكونغ
Offices in
Bahrain · Djibouti · India · Jordan · Lebanon · Oman · Qatar
Switzerland · United Arab Emirates · Yemen Arab Republic
Other Group Interests
The Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of the Lebanon S.A.L.
The Saudi British Bank
Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie
Middle East Finance Co. Ltd.
Dubai-Abu Dhabi-Ras al Khaimah
Wardley Investment Services Ltd.
Wardley Middle East Ltd.
Dubai
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Offshore Banking Unit – Bahrain
Head Office & London Main Office
99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA
Telephone: 01-638 2366 Telex: 884293
and at Falcon House Curzon Street London W1Y 8AA
Telephone: 01-493 8331 Telex: 27544

Waiting To Drive To Riyadh For Lunch

MANAMA (IHT) — By 1985 it will be possible to leave Manama just after breakfast and arrive to Riyadh for lunch. The linking of the two capitals by road is being made possible by the construction of the Bahrain-Saudi Arabian Causeway due to begin next year.

The causeway is talked about endlessly in the same way people discuss the English Channel tunnel project. The difference is the causeway will become a reality.

The subjects of debate range from its beneficial effects on Bahrain's economy to possible restrictions on the social scene. Saudi Arabia is picking up the bill and some wonder if there is a social price to be paid.

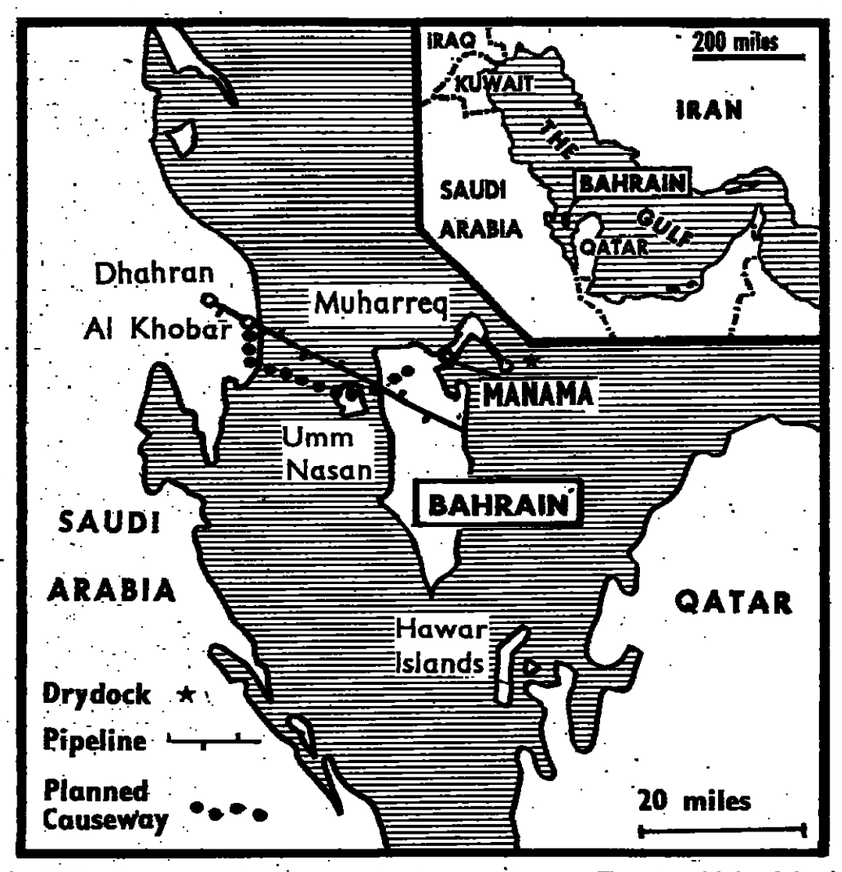
This time last year, doubts had begun to grow as to whether the causeway — conceived in the late 1950s and agreed upon during the past decade — would actually be built. There was talk that the Saudis no longer considered the project a priority and the international construction industry kicked its heels waiting for prequalification tender documents.

Original Idea

The security reasons which prompted the original idea came into sharp focus this year during the Iranian revolution and it is thought that it was no coincidence that documents were issued at the height of the troubles.

About 100 companies (gathered into 35 consortia) from all over the world entered the race for the contract, the cost of which was estimated at one time at anywhere between $1 and $2 billion although those figures have been radically scaled down in recent months.

That figure has now been reduced to 22 consortia which were due to receive final tender documents Monday. No names have been released but construction industry sources say the list includes Hyundai; Redpath, Dorman Long — Costain — Taylor Woodrow; Royal Volker Stevin-Mitsui — Nippon Steel; and Brown and Root — Raymond International — Archirodon.



In 1977 Saudi entrepreneur Adnan Khashoggi was reported to have put together a consortium and offered to do the job for $1 billion without putting the project out to tender.

But the group of Archirodon, Brown and Root and Raymond International are favorites in construction industry circles to land the contract.

Slice of Cake

What is certain is that a strong factor will be that the winning consortium sub-contracts locally so that Bahrain and Saudi businessmen get a slice of the cake: steel fabrication, aggregate winning and insurance are just some of the elements which can be handled locally.

It is also the building up in recent years of an infrastructure for the construction industry which is expected to contribute to a lower price for the contract. Ten years ago much of the costing would have been to bring in plant and expertise from Europe, the United States or the Far East. The construction boom of recent years has meant that a lot of equipment and know-how is available locally.

"We now believe that the figure will come much lower than the ones that have been quoted," said Dr. Abdul Latif Kanoon, vice-chairman of the Joint Technical Committee for the Bahrain-Saudi Causeway.

He added: "Contractors are aware they face very stiff competition and, in addition, there is an international downturn in construction activity, all of which will be reflected in the bids."

The consultants are Saudi-Danish Consultants who drew up the original plan for the four-lane causeway. The tender documents have been modified slightly to allow greater flexibility to bidders on the design. Originally the five planned bridges were to be built of steel as problems were experienced throughout the Gulf in the use of concrete for construction.

These problems have now been resolved with the use of special cement and water and so the committee has said it will consider plans involving concrete.

The nuts and bolts of the plan make impressive reading. Material required for it includes: 2.5 million cubic meters of sand fill; 2.4 million cubic meters of quarry run aggregate and 320,000 square meters of pavement.

Gulf Island Ripe for Tourist Trade

By Mary Jo McConahay

MANAMA (IHT) — Bahrain is ripe for tourist trade.

There are tropical beaches on a blue green sea, balmy winters, luxury hotels already available and good restaurants as well, and an extremely friendly population accustomed to dealing with foreigners.

This year tourism will bring in about $17 million, a figure increased substantially by lower air fares, and by some enterprising deals by hotels, tour agencies and the government itself. Minister of Information Tariq Al Moayyed said the island is capable of handling 175,000 tourists a year on weeklong organized junkets.

Hoteliers are anxious for anything to fill up their empty rooms. The great tide of businessmen who rushed here during the post-1973 economic boom has ebbed. Those who do come stay for less time — days or a week compared to months or even a year before 1978. Hotel men say tourists are needed to fill the gap.

Hoteliers Groan

Already there are 1,700 rooms in Manama's top hotels. They appear to be less than 50 percent occupied. What makes the hoteliers groan even louder is the sight of 1,200 rooms under construction in new hotels around town.

The glut is already so evident that a marketplace mentality has taken hold of individual guests, who report bargaining for rates of up to 40 percent off posted room prices. For longer stays, single rooms which normally go for $80-$90 a night are being had for the price of a bed at a good American roadside motel. The manager of one luxury place sadly predicts the ad hoc deals may precede an official lowering of prices, which he says would mean fewer services.

"Between '74 and '76 we never had a room empty, but now with no profit you have to cut corners and put off renovation," he said. "When I visited America last year and saw hotels getting seedy along Miami's Gold Coast, I thought to myself, 'That's where Bahrain is going unless something happens.'"

The immediate "something" promised is the construction of the Bahrain-Saudi Arabia causeway, the project that should start bringing in visitors and longer-term residents soon — the contract is expected to be awarded before the end of the year — and keep them coming until its completion in three to four years. The new brochures for one big-name hotel already announces it as "ideally situated at the head of the 'Causeway.'"

Yet the project to build the causeway is of limited duration, and while weekend visitors from Saudi Arabia will certainly increase, Bahrain officials seem aware they need a serious plan for bringing travelers to Bahrain.

High Air Fares

The most talked-about obstacle is the high cost of air travel. A favorite way of expressing the lack of special rates and group fares is the fact that the traveler from London spends more to reach Bahrain than Australia. Mr. Al Moayyed has warned that if scheduled airlines do not find a way to provide special tourist packages, "they will only be opening the door for others to come in with cut-price fares."

Yet it seems unlikely that there is much room for leverage here. As one of the busiest airports in the area, with frequent connections to the Gulf, Far East and Europe, Bahrain is a blue-ribbon destination.

"Why lower prices when planes are already full?" a local European sales manager asks.

Bahrain's best bets for tourism appear to center on those who are already coming to or resident in the area: travelers on their way to another destination who might be lured from the transit lounge to spend a few days on the island; businessmen who could be convinced to stay longer or even to bring their families with the development of tourist attractions; Arab Gulf residents and the tens of thousands of expatriates who want a break from their work in the rigid, often puritanical atmosphere of surrounding Arab oil countries.

Almost a year ago the Ministry of Information organized a department of tourism, which appears to be warming to its task. Recently plans were outlined at a meeting with three of the department's staff: a Jordanian adviser, a Bahraini woman who carried a handful of literature and poster mock-ups announcing the "Pearl of the Gulf" and the "Original Garden of Eden," and a newly-arrived American consultant, a gentleman from Tennessee whose own town of 2,300 "turned into one of the most popular mountain resorts in America with 8 million visitors a year."

The team is intent on promoting conferences and conventions, and is inviting international travel organizations to "see Bahrain next." A British company has been hired to develop diving, water-skiing and fishing potential, and the department wants to better beaches by adding coffee shops, parking and playgrounds, improvements that may be less than welcome to those who appreciate the serenity of those many lone strips of sand here, only fringed by date palms or melting quietly into the desert.

One intriguing attraction on the drawing board is a development built on five small islands off the coast, joined by causeways or bridges and reached by a ferry from the mainland.

"Al Areen" — half Safari Park populated by African beasts and half Arabian animal sanctuary — is well off the boards. Animals are arriving and 100,000 trees — many of them species imported from Australia to survive harsh local conditions — are growing with the help of water and special fertilizer, and an improbable grass and bush life is quickly emerging in the desert. The sanctuary is for Arabian animals on the verge of extinction: the almost legendary oryx, Reem gazelle and Nubian ibex, creatures which flourished in the last century but are now almost shot out of existence by hunters in new automobiles careening across the desert sands.



Before your next trip to the Middle East you'll have to make an important decision

The choice of airline may seem relatively unimportant. After all, every national carrier today offers standards laid down by international agreement.

But consider for a moment. Does a pleasant break in your journey to the Gulf or Saudi Arabia appeal to you? If you are visiting several centres in the Middle East is it not more convenient to choose an airline that covers all of them?

You owe it to yourself to see what MEA has to offer. For MEA provides a major link between Europe and every important commercial centre in the Middle East.

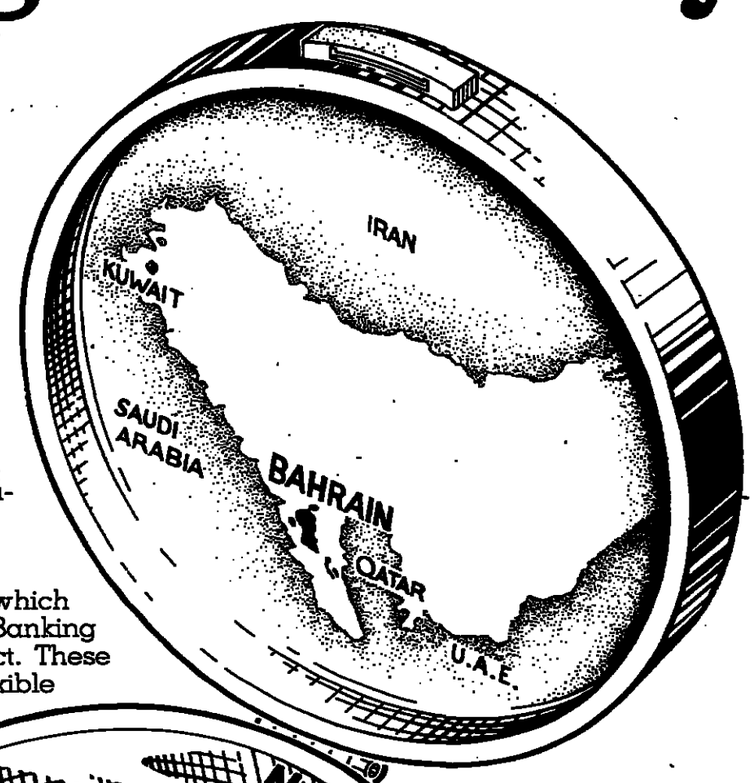
Like any other business decision the choice of airline should not be made without having all the facts before you. To get them contact your IATA agent or nearest MEA office.

EUROPE: ATHENS, COPENHAGEN, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, ISTANBUL, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, PARIS, ROME, ZURICH
BEIRUT
AFRICA: ABIDJAN, KANO, LAGOS, MONROVIA
THE MIDDLE EAST: ABU DHABI, ADEN, AMMAN, ANKARA, BAGHDAD, BAHRAIN, BENGHAZI, CAIRO, DHAHRAN, DOHA, DUBAI, JEDDAH, KHARTOUM, KUWAIT, LARNACA, MUSCAT, RAS ALKHAYMAH

MEA
the Middle East airline

MEA191a

Bahrain Encompassing the Economy of the Gulf



Bahrain's commercial and financial activities encompass the Gulf. Since the Dilmun civilisation of 3,000 B.C. the island nation has been a major trading base. Today, Bahrain continues the role.

New companies, setting up in Bahrain share the unique advantages of the country's excellent geographical position — sophisticated telecommunications systems — world-wide airline services — political stability — expatriate social amenities and well regulated commercial laws.

Now Bahrain offers two additional pieces of legislation which will encourage further companies. Investment Banking Licences and the Exempt, or Offshore, Companies Act. These moves demonstrate Bahrain's progressive and flexible attitude to commerce — both sets of regulations offer substantial advantages with freedom from taxation, freedom from local ownership regulations, and in some cases assistance with subsidised land and freedom from import duty on capital equipment.

Bahrains' Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture handles each licence application on an individual — rapid — basis.

Companies establishing offices in Bahrain will join a thriving community. An Offshore Banking Industry including over forty major international banks, with local assets in excess of U.S. $20 billion, four hundred and fifty commercial companies engaged in activities diverse as the manufacture of mattresses or aluminium cabling to the repair of massive turbines from all over the Gulf.

For further details of these new "Offshore" licences, and more information about joint ventures or sponsorship for business in Bahrain, write to the Ministry of Information, Box 253, Bahrain.

The National Bank of Bahrain.
New opportunities for you in a complex monetary world.



Like the craftsmanship of old, the National Bank of Bahrain has set a standard of banking service that's an assurance of stability and security.
Its growth runs parallel to that of Bahrain.

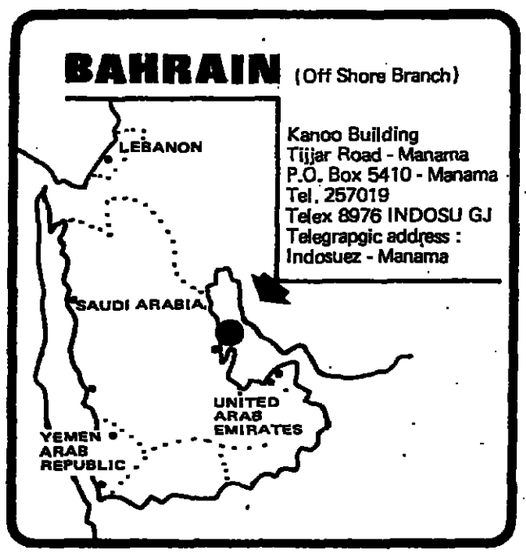
Today the bank handles large volumes of inter-bank activities, foreign exchange and money market transactions.

NATIONAL BANK OF BAHRAIN
P.O. Box 106, Manama, Bahrain Tel 258800, Telex: 8242 NATBNK BN.
We know Bahrain better

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
INDOSUEZ

Head Office : 96 boulevard Haussmann 75008 Paris
Tel. 266.20.20
Central Offices : 44 rue de Courcelles 75008 Paris
Tel. 766.52.12
Telex : INSU X 650 409 F
Telegraphic address - Indosuez Paris

BAHRAIN (Off Shore Branch)
Kanoo Building
Tijjar Road - Manama
P.O. Box 5410 - Manama
Tel. 257019
Telex 8976 INDOSU GJ
Telegrapgic address :
Indosuez - Manama



MIDDLE EAST NETWORK

SAUDI ARABIA
AL BANK AL SAUDI AL FRANSI
Jeddah, Riyadh, Alkhobar, Dammam, Jubail, Hofuf

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
Branches of
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
Sana'a, Hodeidah, Taiz

LEBANON
BANQUE LIBANO-FRANCAISE
Beirut
BANQUE SABBAG ET FRANCAISE POUR LE MOYEN-ORIENT
Beirut

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Branches of
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
Dubai, Sharjah

An Ideal Location for a Dry Dock for Tankers

By Mary Jo McConahay

MANAMA (IHT) — The two-year-old Arab Shipping and Repair Yard (ASRY), a $340-million OAPEC joint venture envisioned as a pillar of Bahraini industrialization but not widely expected to make money in its first decade, will reach a break-even point by 1982, according to general manager Antonio Machado Lopes. The announcement is made despite the specter of a completed dry dock in Dubai only 270 nautical miles away.

The rival Dubai works were built in an extravagent pique by Sheikh Rashid when OAPEC chose Bahrain over Sheikh Rashid's emirate as the location for the cooperative ASRY effort. Dubai boasts three docks to ASRY's one, yet all still stand idle, awaiting a management company to put them into operation. Nevertheless, Dubai worries ASRY — as well as the Gulf technocrats and government officials who have been pushing for regional industrial coordination — because the potential competition will be murderous. In the face of Dubai, ASRY is putting off the construction of its second dock, long planned and budgeted for.

Yet should ships begin sailing into Dubai for repairs tomorrow, insist ASRY officials, their own Bahrain yard would maintain certain advantages. For instance, while relatively populous Bahrain is providing a growing number of its own workers for ASRY, Dubai will need to import the bulk of its labor force, increasing its costs. On the other hand, there is the seldom talked about but not remote possibility that richer Dubai may try to lure experienced ASRY workers from Bahrain with higher salaries.

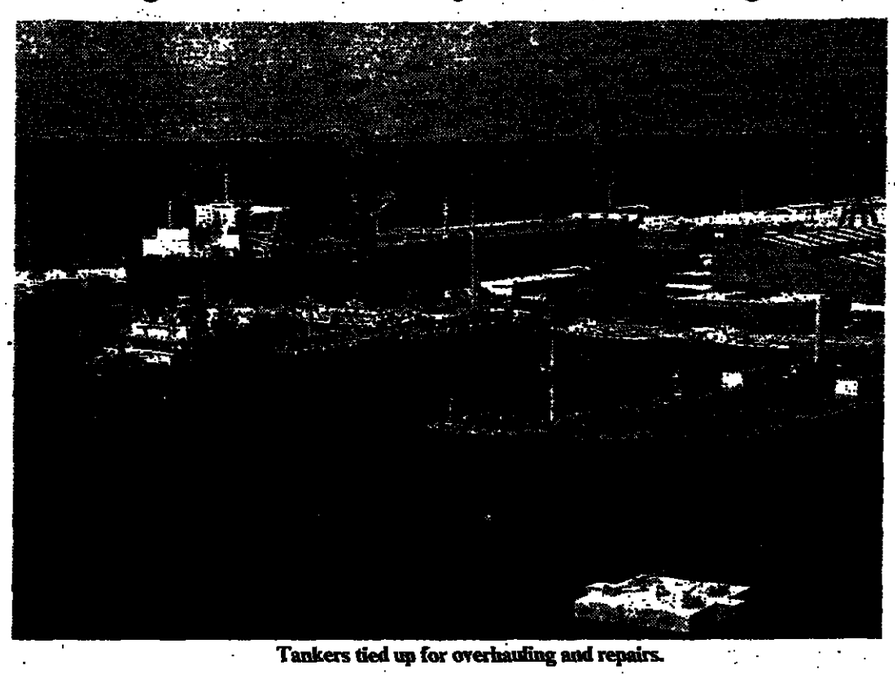
Perhaps ASRY's most important edge in future competition will be the fact that it has had a very solid head start.

Ad Campaign

Owned in varying proportions by OAPEC countries (Saudi, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain, 18.84 percent each, Iraq, 4.7 percent, Libyan Jamahiriya, 1.1 percent), ASRY is managed under a 10-year contract (to 1984) by Lisnave of Portugal, and has been able to count on experienced Europeans from the beginning. Lisnave technicians and executives were onhand during the design and construction phases, and a marketing arm in London — ASRYMAR — was able to introduce the new yard to shipping circles with an aggressive ad campaign well before inauguration day.

In 1978, ASRY's first full year of operation, workers repaired 124 vessels of 16.5 million tons dwt in the dock and in jetties alongside. By Sept. 1 of this year, another 76 vessels of more than 15 million tons dwt had been served, and the dry dock occupancy rate averaged 83 percent.

Not only are the numbers considered respectable for a new venture, but company officials say they are ahead of schedule in content of repairs. Some jobs are more complex than anything management thought ASRY would be able to tackle before 1983. This summer, for instance, the South Korean VLCC Ocean Park, 323,094 tons dwt, stayed six days for service, from hull cleaning and painting to engine room work, including an overhaul of the ship's twin turbines, electrical work performed in the yard's workshops, and repair of nautical instruments and radio equipment.



Tankers tied up for overhauling and repairs.

The work specification for the Ocean Park, a contract won in open competition with other international yards, was far more than that required for the first VLCCs that put into Bahrain two years ago, when owners were looking for only simple repairs. The complex operations called for now indicate the new yard has established a fair reputation in its short lifetime.

Certainly facilities are among the best in the world. ASRY occupies 50 hectares of reclaimed land alongside a deep water channel, has a dry dock of 375 meters by 75 meters offering a minimum nine meters depth of water to accommodate vessels up to 500,000 tons dwt, and has workshops with the most modern equipment and layout. It also has a stable local work force, who receive industrial training in classrooms on the site and abroad. And the location is ideal: midway up the Gulf from Hormuz, a natural stopping spot for the world's tankers on their way to the ports of Kuwait, Saudia Arabia, Iran, and the other oil-exporting nations in Bahrain's back yard.

Overcapacity

Nevertheless, ASRY was built at a time of dry dock overcapacity, a situation which has made its first two years an uphill battle in the face of stiff international competition and reduced prices. The Bahrain yard lost about $17 million last year, and will end in the red again this year, although Mr. Lopes said "a look at the balance sheet at the end of the third quarter is showing us our loss will be less than in 1978, and about 50 percent less than we ourselves predicted at the beginning of the year."

Mr. Lopes made his "break even in 1982" forecast partly because he believes the worldwide dry dock overcapacity will begin to reverse itself next year.

The general manager also flatly denied reports that ASRY has fixed its prices as much as 20 to 30 percent below world rates in a bid to establish itself and keep the yard busy.

"Our price line is the same as Lisnave, the same as companies around the world," he says.

Free Medical Care

MANAMA (IHT) — Health care in Bahrain typifies the philosophy behind most of the island's social welfare programs. It is free for all, adapted to local needs, and uses its limited budget for facilities built on a sensible scale.

The local health ministry does not have the huge coffers of similar offices around the Gulf, yet basic care here is as good or better, and the ratio of doctors — 30 percent of them Bahraini — to the population is approaching that of European countries.

There is a new $55-million Salmaniyah Hospital, and patients who need care beyond what that institution can provide — cardio-vascular, brain or eye surgery, for instance — are sent abroad at government expense, just as they are in the richer countries.

But here again, moderation reigns. Patients go to hospitals in Kuwait, Amman or Bombay first, and only as a last resort to join the thousands of other Arabs sent to expensive clinics and hospitals in London. Bahrain spends less than 1 percent of what neighboring Qatar, which has a smaller population, pays for medical trips abroad by its citizens.

Since the late 30s, health facilities in Bahrain have been free to everyone — even expatriates. During the 40s and 50s, before the residents of other Gulf states began to benefit from the oil beneath their sands, this island was their medical center too.

Despite the long history of organized care and progress in most areas, there are still severe problems, generally linked to poor sanitation and a lack of popular awareness of the role of hygiene in preventing disease. Typhoid, viral hepatitis and dysentery are concerns, and the infant mortality rate is high.

While statistics are difficult to come by — the death certificate system is inadequate and locals are not accustomed to reporting death in the family to civil authorities — Ministry of Health officials estimate there are 40 to 50 infant deaths per 1,000 births. The majority of infant fatalities are due to gastroenteritis and other maladies brought about by unwholesome conditions.

The situation will improve greatly, say officials, when the 80-million dinar sewage system now under construction is completed, and there appears to be a new emphasis on the need for health education. There is a plan for developing a cadre of public health nurses who will go to private homes to instruct families about hygiene, disease prevention, pre- and post-natal care and nutrition.

—M.J.M.

Arab Exhibition Center

MANAMA (IHT) — The flags are flying again at the Arabian Exhibition Center in Manama, and the red and white tents are being washed clean after a summer of collecting blowing sand. What looks like a country fairground is actually Bahrain's bid to become the trade show center of the Middle East.

With the return of good weather this month, Arabian Exhibition Management (AEM), a joint venture owned 51 percent by Bahraini businessmen, including members of the royal family, and 49 percent by a London exhibition company, will open its second season. October's show and conference are not one of the flashier topics of the trade show world — materials, handling and transport equipment. AEM has not lined up as many exhibitors as it did for last year's events, and local hotel managers, whose high expectations are a result not only of previous successful shows, but of their desperation over low occupancy rates, are bewailing the lack of advance reservations.

Yet AEM's co-founder and mastermind, Stefan Kemball, does not sound worried.

"This is our consolidation year," he said, adding that the 1979-1980 shows are an essential but second in consideration to last season's topics of concern, including ArabBuild (on the building and construction industry), MeCom (communications) and the Middle East Oil Show, which attracted 450 international companies. About 18,000 visitors came, almost all of them professionals or government personnel.

Content with the number of visitors and quality of exhibitors, Mr. Kemball feels the shows will grow in size and prestige as people in the Gulf get used to the imported concept of a trade fair. The very word "exhibition" may be misleading to some. In the Gulf, it often denotes a one-man shop with assorted flotsam for sale in the souk.

The atmosphere of AEM's carnival tents may seem alien to the traditional Arab way of doing business, which is based on personal introduction and ritual. At the ArabBuild show, however, exhibitors appeared satisfied with the number of contacts they made and the local agents they signed up.

—M.J.M.

Technical Education

MANAMA (IHT) — "In 1940 I had 12 technical students, and we had to work to convince them to stay. We paid for their overalls, their pencils — even gave them pocket money," engineer and teacher Said Tabbara, who now serves as the assistant undersecretary for technical affairs at the Ministry of Education, explained.

Today the picture has changed. There are twice as many applications at the island's three technical schools as there are places available, and at every level there is a new and urgent emphasis on specialized education, the kind that will prepare students for the jobs available in the current market.

The push toward practicality is not coming too soon. Young Bahrainis are frustrated at fitting poorly into their government's economic plans to develop as a regional service and industrial center.

By forcing the change in the type of education available — from a very general or literary one to technical and commercial — the government is making a clear effort to adjust a well-established system to modern demands.

Its first school, Al Hiddaya, was founded in 1919 by merchants for their children, and preceded public education in most of the rest of the region by half a century. Often government officials and other prominent men in capitals around the Gulf will remark that they know each other from their "school days in Bahrain," when their own countries provided nothing but royal tutors or Koranic memorization sessions.

Because of the relatively long history of state classrooms, illiteracy is low for the region.

Yet students today are feeling luckless, as if they had little besides literacy to commend themselves on the job market. Only about 28 percent of the youngsters have been choosing technical educations, but they are finding the great majority of jobs available on their island require them.

"We are saturated with unemployed college graduates who have degrees in the arts or political sciences, and with secondary school leavers who don't have the right kind of training for the jobs we need to fill," Mr. Tabbara said.

Meanwhile, jobs in banking, construction and manufacturing sectors go to growing numbers of foreigners. And the major industrial ventures — oil, aluminum and ship repair — have expensive in-house programs which must often start at very basic levels to train toward the goal of "Bahrainization" of the work force.

—M.J.M.

What can we do for you in the Middle East?

What can we do for you in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Bahrain, Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam, Alkhobar and other places like them?

We can provide any banking service you may need.

Directly and through our affiliate Albank Alsaudi Alhollandi in Saudi Arabia, ABN has accumulated more than fifty years experience in the Middle Eastern market.

We combine that knowledge with a first-hand introduction to European business through our offices and affiliates in Holland, Federal Republic of Germany, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Switzerland and Belgium.

ABN Bank is one of Europe's largest international banks. With 700 branches in the Netherlands and an international banking network covering 41 countries world-wide with services such as: import/export financing, international loan operations and guarantees, foreign exchange, money transfers, letters of credit, collections and many more important services.

Whatever we can do for you will be done quickly and efficiently. That stands to reason with Algemene Bank Nederland's 155 years of experience in international banking.

ABN people are ready to serve you almost anywhere in the world.

ABN Bank

Amsterdam, Algemene Bank Nederland, Head Office, 32 Vijzelstraat, P.O. Box 669, 1000 EG, telephone 020-299111, telex 11417. Bahrain, Government Road, P.O. Box 350, telephone 255420, telex 8356.

nke Success Story for Aluminum

By Mary Jo McConahay

MANAMA (IHT) — For several years critics of Aluminum Bahrain (ALBA) were urged to look beyond the red ink on the balance sheet and consider possible advantages of the ambitious enterprise: a training ground for Bahrainis, a big employer for local labor and a provider of foreign exchange, an important element in the state's plan to establish a limited non-oil industrial sector.

Today ALBA says that it is making money too, thanks to the sharp increase in the world market price of aluminum and to manpower cuts resulting from improved technology rather than capital expenditure. Neither officials nor the company's recently published annual report disclose figures, but an informed estimate says this year's gross earnings will be to $136.2 million after deducting the cost of raw materials. Last year, earnings were only $88.9 million; in 1977, they were $57 million.

Last year the Gulf's first aluminum smelter exceeded its rated capacity of 122,000 tons a year, and for the first time held its annual cost at the level of the previous year. Planners are so optimistic that ALBA has embarked on an expansion plan of 46 million dinar to increase production capacity by 5,000 tons a year by 1981.

Latest Decision

The newest development in the industry is Saudi Arabia's decision to buy a 20-percent share of ALBA, leaving the Bahrain government with about 58 percent. (Other shareholders: Kaiser Aluminum Bahrain, 7 percent; Beton Investments of West Germany, about 5 percent.)

Bahrain's Minister of Development and Industry, Yusuf Shirawi, said the arrangement would give Saudis a first hand look at running a primary industry under harsh local conditions, an experience that could mean the difference between profit and loss in the first years of Saudi Arabia's own aluminum enterprise planned for the Jubail complex.

To manage its take from ALBA, Saudi Arabia is also buying into the marketing side of the industry with a 26 percent share in Bahrain Aluminum (BALCO), now wholly owned by Bahrain.

ALBA's bauxite comes from Australia, and most of the ingot production has gone to the Far East, with Japan the prime customer. Saudi Arabia is likely to take much of its new share home, however, to feed its own growing industries.

Saudi Influence

While Mr. Shirawi likes to emphasize the benefits to Saudi Arabia, advantages of the new lineup to ALBA are significant. The status and power of Saudi Arabia will ensure steady procurement of precious raw materials, and perhaps influence decisions of buyers and suppliers who are less impressed with smaller, less wealthy Bahrain. As oil supplies become shorter and costlier, more than one country will scramble to be considered a good trading partner with even a partially Saudi government-owned company.

While Saudi Arabia and ALBA appear to have made a happy marriage, the kingdom is currently a boogeyman at BALEXCO, the Bahrain Aluminum Extrusion Co. The first factory of its kind in the Gulf, Balexco exports 40 percent of its 4,000 tons a year production to Saudi Arabia, which has now slapped a 20-percent surcharge on all imported aluminum extrusions, including those from Bahrain.

The tariff irritates the Bahrain government and company officials, who say it violates the spirit of free Gulf trade and the much-vaunted need for regional cooperation. Nevertheless, the Saudis claim Bahrain has not been singled out for punishment, but is only the unlucky victim of a general philosophy of protectionism toward new Saudi industry, specifically toward the wholly Saudi-owned Aluminum Products Co., Ltd., (ALUPCO) to market BALEXCO's product in Saudi Arabia.

Success Status

The commercial success status of Bahrain's aluminum industry is only half the story. For years, ALBA has been an economic success, bringing in foreign exchange, and providing jobs for Bahrainis. Although a streamlining of operations last year reduced the entire work force by 20 percent, 15 percent of ALBA's 2,140 employees are Bahrainis. These receive valuable training in specialized programs at home and abroad at company expense.

By the beginning of this year, Bahrainis outnumber foreigners in supervisory positions. In this oil-short nation with its high percentage of relatively educated but technically untrained persons looking for work, ALBA's manpower development function is considered as important as making money from aluminum.

There are other happy spin-offs. ALBA contributed around 25 million dinars to the local economy in added value last year, and further boosted it by wages and local purchases of around 30 million dinars. And ALBA is making efficient use of local natural gas resources. Every day its own 300 megawatt power stations takes 3.25 million cubic meters from the Khuff gas field and transforms it into the electricity required to feed this energy intensive industry.

Should all the aluminum plants projected for the Gulf come on stream in the 1980s, they will produce close to a million tons a year of primary aluminum. Talks are proceeding on a ministerial level about a possible rolling mill to be jointly owned by Gulf countries, and the Doha-based Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting is conducting a feasibility study. Because of the island's head start in the industry, parties agree that the mill, if and when it is built, should be located in Bahrain.

Dwindling Shrimp Stocks

MANAMA (IHT) — The virtual disappearance of Gulf shrimp stocks has forced one of Bahrain's most successful little businesses to the wall.

In addition to the collapse of the Bahrain Fishing Company, many independent fishing dhow operators are trying to sell their vessels.

The problem has affected other Gulf states. Qatar's National Fishing Company has just been liquidated and low catches are reported off the coasts of Saudi Arabia and Iran.

A recent meeting of Gulf fishing experts held in Qatar launched a campaign to try to restore shrimp stocks, and there is some hope that they may return within a few years.

Closed Season

A closed season for shrimping will come into effect next year and will run from Feb. 1 to June 30. Fishing vessels are to be licensed — measures aimed at giving the shrimps a chance to breed and to control the annual catch.

Bahrain has just formed a pollution committee headed by Health Minister Ali Fakhro, and one of its first tasks will be to examine the problems of pollution in relation to the shrimp crisis.

No single factor is believed responsible for the disappearance of the shrimps. Overfishing, land reclamation work disturbing the breeding grounds, and industrial pollution have all been blamed.

"It could be just overfishing or a number of environmental factors," said Kenneth Lucas, assistant director-general of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, who attended the Qatar conference.

He added: "It could be a single factor or, more likely, a combination of them all.

"All we know is that the shrimps are out there in lower numbers than they should be. You can encourage them to return in numbers if you provide them with the right conditions."

The stock in the local waters is believed to be around 600,000 tons and estimates put a safe annual catch at 150,000 tons.

Bahrain pulls in about 4,500 tons a year and is seeking to increase its yield within the framework of the fish management project.

10-Year Boom

No one is sure yet whether the disappearance of the shrimps is temporary or if it represents an ecological shift in the area caused by the industrial boom of the last 10 years.

One factor may be the increased salinity of the Gulf due to lack of rain in the last two years and the gradual running down of fresh water, rising from aquifers in the permeable sand of Saudi Arabia.

Bank on Grindlays

in the Middle East

We have one of the largest networks of any international bank in the Middle East with branches serving Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar and each of the United Arab Emirates. With a background of over 50 years experience of doing business in the region we are very much involved in the development of the Area.

Whether you are looking for Bid, Performance and other construction and supply Bonds and Guarantees, Foreign Exchange, Money Market Services, Specialist Lending, or simply contacts you can bank on Grindlays to help you in the Middle East.

Jordan – The group issued advance payment guarantees and performance bonds and provided local working capital for contracts awarded by Jordan Fertilizer Industries of Amman to Ed. Züblin AG of Duisburg for construction work on a fertilizer plant and a loading jetty at Aqaba port. ▶



Grindlays Bank branch in Bahrain

Grindlays Bank Group

Head Office: 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DS

Bahrain
Grindlays Bank Limited
Office of the Regional Director, Middle East
P.O. Box 5292, Manama
Tel: 259041 Telex: 8226 MINERVA BN

Main Branch: P.O. Box 798,
Manama Centre, Government Road, Manama
Tel: 250850 Telex: 8255 GBANDEY BN

Gulf Branches
P.O. Box 5781, Manama
Tel: 258099 Telex: 8723 GBNOBU BN

Grindlays International Limited
Offshore Banking Unit
P.O. Box 20024, Manama
Tel: 254823 Telex: 9273 GIBAH BN

Banking and Trustee Offices in Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, London, Nassau, Paris, Zurich and throughout the Middle East, India and Pakistan

Meet the BV Lion in the Middle East



Bayerische Vereinsbank your experienced partner in international business recently opened its Representative Office for the Middle East.

Our representatives are at your disposal for advice in all forms of international business and financing.
Bayerische Vereinsbank offers the full range of services such as

- export and import services
- Eurocurrency deposits and loans in connection with our London branch and our Luxembourg subsidiary
- foreign exchange service in our Munich headoffice and our London, New York and Tokyo branches
- investment banking services

Our Representatives:
Reiner Balzer
Bernd-Peter Daferner

Bayerische Vereinsbank
Representative Office for the Middle East
Manama-Centre
Room 103, P.O. Box 20432
Manama, State of Bahrain
Telephone: 230360, Telex: 9290 bv rep

Bayerische Vereinsbank International
Société Anonyme
17, Rue des Bains
Boîte Postale 481
Luxembourg
Telephone: 42 86 11
Telex: 2652 bvi lu

Bayerische Vereinsbank
Head Office
International Division
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1
D-8000 München 2
Telephone: (089) 2132-1
Telex: 529921 bvm d
SWIFT: BVBE DE MM

Union Bank of Bavaria (Bayerische Vereinsbank)
New York Branch
430, Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
Telephone: (212) 758-4664
Telex: 126745 ubb nyk b

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

"Whether long, medium, or syndicated, NCB can design a loan package to precisely fit your needs."

"Their long list of top clients in Japan makes them the bank to contact when you're doing business there."

"Backed by $26 billion in assets and a strong growth record, NCB offers exceptional reliability as a project partner in overseas development."

"NCB's long experience in foreign exchange and considerable size are reassuring. It's nice to deal with a leader."



People talk about NCB for some very good reasons

Nippon Credit Bank

Head Office: 13-10, Kudan-kita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan Tel: 03-263-1111 Telex: J26921, J28788 NCBTOK
London Branch: Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BL, U.K. Tel: 01-628-4685/8 Telex: 884968 NCBLDN G
Frankfurt Office: Niedenau 61-63, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, F.R. Germany Tel: 0611-725641/2 Telex: 413387 NCBFM
Paris Office: 23 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France Tel: 742-0066 Telex: 212847 F NCBPAR
Other Offices: New York, Los Angeles, São Paulo, Hong Kong **Affiliates:** Paris, Zurich, Honolulu, Jakarta, São Paulo

Cinema in Austria

'Tales of Vienna Woods' Called Sardonic Winner

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (IHT) — With "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald" the Austrian cinema has come up with a winner, a film head and shoulders above any it has disgorged since prewar times when it suddenly gained international acclaim with Max Ophuls' "Liebelei" and Walter Reisch's "Episode."

Whether this heralds a burst of fruitful activity remains, of course, to be seen. It may be that this successful new "Tales of the Vienna Woods" is a straw in the wind, symptomatic of a budding renaissance, or it may be only a lonely exception. Meanwhile, the fact is that Austria has delivered a motion picture of indisputable quality that is worthy of taking its place among the best of the year.

Vienna was the birthplace of many of the cinema's foremost directors. The roll-call includes G.W. Pabst, Fritz Lang, Erich von Stroheim, Josef von Sternberg, Max Ophuls, Lee Strasberg, Otto Preminger, Bertholt Viertel and Billy Wilder. Most of them never filmed in their native city, achieving fame in Berlin and Hollywood.

The first movie theater opened in 1896 and is still in operation and by 1906 the Sascha company was churning out two-reelers and built a studio in the suburbs. Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Arthur Schnitzler, Peter Altenberg, Felix Salten and Egon Friedell of the rising literary set expressed enthusiasm for the medium and another eminent writer, Felix Dormann took the dive into production as author-director-actor.

"Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald," derived from Oedoen von Horvath's 1931 play about the lower middle classes of Vienna between the wars, is in sardonic contrast to the lilting Strauss waltz that it takes as its title. Its portrait of abysmal baseness, of hard-hided indifference and of smothering hypocrisy is a roar of scornful reproach. It was recently played in English translation at the National Theatre in London, where it enjoyed a prosperous run. As it is a milieu piece, bound by its nature to time and place, with dialogue in dialect and with cartooning of local folk ways, it is more comfortably suited to interpretation by an Austrian company, especially as the present screen company meets its demands with ease and elan.

Maximilian Schell has tried movie-making before, but never to more rewarding results. Turning director again, he has guided the von Horvath narrative with immense skill three-fourths of the way. The final quarter is slightly marred by a momentary falling-off, but rushing to the rescue he quickens its drooping pace and musters an effective finish.

The von Horvath play is what used to be termed *une comedie rosse*, a candid and coolly objective investigation of common people and their behavior and codes. The dramatis personae here are quite as willful, vile and ruthless as those of "Tobacco Road," despite their false faces of Viennese nonchalance and good nature. The incident about which all revolves might be out of the tabloids, but the author has plumbed his characters to dredge up from them their puny ironic tragedy.

The plot need not detain us. Its relating of the saga of a suburban shopgirl who due to sordid circumstances must marry the corner butcher is but a means of introducing a broad fresco of low life done with dark humor and telling detail. Its gallery of rogues, oafs, half-wits, credulous maidens, garrulous war veterans, family tyrants and conniving crones is as vivid as it is varied. The original is close to the naturalistic manner and Schell has not simply placed it before the cameras. He has "opened it up," as they say, and he has beautified it with sweeping panoramic visions of Vienna.

Exquisite Bits

In this widening of perspective pictorially he lifts us out of the tenement quarter to expose the hoi polloi at play, sporting themselves at picnics, at the wine gardens, in the Prater amusement park and in the Vienna woods. The prologue sets a mood with a tacky theater troupe enacting a devil-and-death piece in the open-air of the outskirts as twilight falls over the city in the distance. There are exquisitive bits throughout. In a lovely, macabre shot a girl dusts a dangling skeleton in a shop window as an admirer tries to capture her attention. The melodious score imparts the notion that the film itself is often in three-quarter time.

Of the performances not even the most scrupulously exacting of critics could complain. Birgit Doll as the pitiful heroine, Hanno Poeschl as her lover and Adrienne Gessner as the witch-like grandmother fit their roles ideally. Outstanding is Helmut Qualtinger, the satirical author-actor, who expansively impersonates the jolly butcher who — off-duty — drawls *fiaker-lieder*. Lil Dagover whose screen career began with the celebrated classic, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" appears in support. Klaus Konig's atmospheric photography is an invaluable asset.



Birgit Doll, Goetz Kauffmann in "Tales of the Vienna Woods."

Fashion

Saint Laurent Show Mixes Everything for Everybody

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 16 (IHT) — Yves Saint Laurent today established that he still can make or break a Paris fashion season. This morning, he made it and people walking out of his show had the distinct feeling that to see Saint Laurent was to see the best Paris has to offer.

In a collection that had everything for everybody, and more, he held hundreds of people together through some strong, surrealistic fashion voodoo. Brainwashed and mesmerized, they sat through two full hours of show while he paraded the most variegated collection in town.

Classics and Bi-Color Suits

There were his old classics, the knickers; the peasant blouse, the camisole tops, the pants suits, the Bermudas. And there were the new numbers such as the bi-color suits and the Picasso harlequins. With no inhibitions whatsoever, he mixed everything — fabrics, colors, prints and styles. He made room for everything, including very brief bloomers and his own version of the mini, short on one side, long on the other or veiled by a thin chiffon skirt. At that, he had to stop somewhere. "There were already 300 pieces, we had to cut," he said after the show, overwhelmed by people, applause and champagne.

"Yes, I believe in the minis," he said, "just as I believe in all the other styles. I believe in mixing everything, just as you do in life."

Actually, he believes in legs, whether seen in short bloomers or ruffled dresses cascading in a variety of uneven-hemlines. Some of the shortest ones, stopping just below the crotch, were worn with tiny striped bras, and serious-looking Japanese parasols. Breaking all the rules, Saint Laurent showed tailored blazers with full, knee-length bloomers; soft, peasant blouses with strict, sharp poplin knickers; rustic poplin with dressy taffeta and bi-color pants, one leg white, the other black. The melange was incredible but somehow always worked. In colors, he ran the gamut from soft Manet to brilliant Picasso. In between, he scored with gray and white, and black and white. As for red, it was there too as a fiery background. He also shifted from one country to another, traveling from Brazil to Spain and then to the Orient for a touch of Asia.

Poplin and Pastels

Although he preferred pants to skirts, with the accent on fantasy pants, he also showed a whole series of short, sober, neat, black-and-white dresses that acted as stabilizers and a reminder that he can be classic if he wants.

Having launched the bi-color suit, he kept it on almost as much as in his couture show last July, that is black and white and very graphic. But he also added a whole line of poplin and cotton cires in pale Manet pastels.

Everything was thought out in Saint Laurent's collection, always the best accessorized in Paris. The shoes were small-heeled pumps or very high gold sandals. Instead of his usual crystal jewelry, he had galalite, including little multicolor fans perched on the head or big bow ties with matching earrings. The Spanish dressy costume look was often accented with heavily tasseled belts and bags, the latter being worn gondolier style. The hats were either small, black three-pointed hats, as worn by 18th-century French soldiers, or big pointed Chinese peasants' hats.

In short, Saint Laurent managed to give a show that had good theatrics as well as good clothes.



SIPA

Two of Saint Laurent's new looks.

Relics

St. Bede Has Bone-Splitting Operation

By Russell Chandler

LOS ANGELES — Venerable old St. Bede underwent bone surgery at the University of Southern California Medical School as anxious clergy awaited the outcome.

Actually, the patient, a Catholic saint best known as a historian, theologian and chronologist, died in 735 A.D., but a Southern California church bearing Bede's name was the immediate benefactor of the bone-splitting operation.

"This is the first relic bone to be processed in the United States," declared Dr. Harmut Malluche, associate professor of medicine and head of the USC Medical School's bone laboratory.

He and Dr. David Sherman, a research fellow, cut the small piece of bone, measuring less than half an inch in length, into two nearly equal pieces.

Precautions

Special precautions had to be taken to keep the 1,200-year-old relic from splintering.

"The bone is probably a piece from a finger or rib of the saint," Dr. Sherman said.

Half of the divided bone will be sealed in the main altar of St. Bede the Venerable Catholic Church in La Canada, northeast of Los Angeles, to mark the church's 28th anniversary.

The other slice of the cut bone will be returned to its niche in St. Cuthbert's College, Durham, England.

The bone's extreme age and small size made it necessary for the cutting to be done with special instruments.

Spongy Piece

"The bone was a spongy piece — not solid — and it included marrow space," Dr. Sherman said. "We had to be careful so that it didn't disintegrate when we cut into it."

The doctors imbedded the tiny piece of bone in a polymer plastic liquid. They then had to wait until the plastic hardened to the right consistency.

The rough cut was made by hand with a jeweler's saw. Then a special saw with a diamond-edged blade was used to polish the cut edges and make the plastic casing transparent. Both pieces of bone will remain enclosed in the octagonal-shaped plastic shrouding.

St. Bede died at Jarrow, Durham, where he was buried. But in the 11th century his bones were exhumed and placed in a silver and gold coffin in Durham Cathedral.

During the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century, however, control of the saint's remains was in the hands of the Anglican Church. She had a special shrine constructed for the saint and moved the bones into the Galilee Chapel at Durham Cathedral. At that time, the relic was given to St. Cuthbert's College, a Roman Catholic institution, where it has remained until this month.

Commentaries

Bede the Venerable, declared a saint by Pope Leo XIII in 1899, was born in Northumberland, England, about 673 and spent most of his life in a Benedictine monastery. His reputation was mainly based on his scriptural commentaries, copies of which found their way to many of the monastic libraries of Western Europe.

Called the father of English history, Bede was probably the most learned man of his time in Western Europe. His best known work was "Ecclesiastical History of the English People," completed in 731. It is still a primary source of the early history of the Anglo-Saxons.

A Pulitzer-Prize-winning essayist, Phyllis McGinley, called the Venerable Bede "that busy little English monk [who] wrote history with a pen dipped in incense. All his stories are nosegays."

Los Angeles Times

Film-Rights Record

LOS ANGELES (AP) — United Artists has confirmed buying the film rights to a new book by Gay Talese for "probably close" to $2.5 million, which would be the most ever paid for film rights to a book. The book, "Thy Neighbor's Wife," to be published next spring by Doubleday, is nonfiction and is about the sexual lives of several Americans over several generations.

Merchandising

'Harrods' in the Desert?

LONDON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Harrods, the British department store, is about to be transplanted to Saudi Arabia — in spirit, if not in name.

A firm of London shopfitters and designers, City Industrial Ltd., said yesterday a consortium of Saudi businessmen had hired the company to produce a three-story copy of the five-story Harrods in the sands of Saudi Arabia.

"They wanted the same atmosphere, the general look, the merchandise," said City Industrial export director Philip Morris. "We've done work for Harrods, we've done projects in the Middle East, so we said no problem."

One thing the store won't have, though, is the name or the familiar yellow logo of the London emporium.

A spokesman for Harrods said, "We have no connection with [the project] whatsoever and no comment apart from that."

Morris said the project would cost about $31.5 million "from the sand upward." Work should begin shortly, he said, with the opening tentatively set for late 1982 or early 1983.

The location has not been disclosed. Almost all the departments, including the famous food halls, will be duplicated. Even the green awnings outside the windows will be the same.

Certain concessions must be made to the Saudi climate and laws. The new store will be entirely air-conditioned. Since women can't work there, all the shop assistants must be male.

Displaying clothes will also call for ingenuity. No mannequins of either sex are permitted under Saudi law.

And the Saudi building will be of a different exterior design than the massive Victorian gingerbread facade that dominates London's fashionable Knightsbridge section.

But the stock should be very similar, Morris said, since the Saudis plan to buy as many items as they can in the United Kingdom — possibly from Harrods.

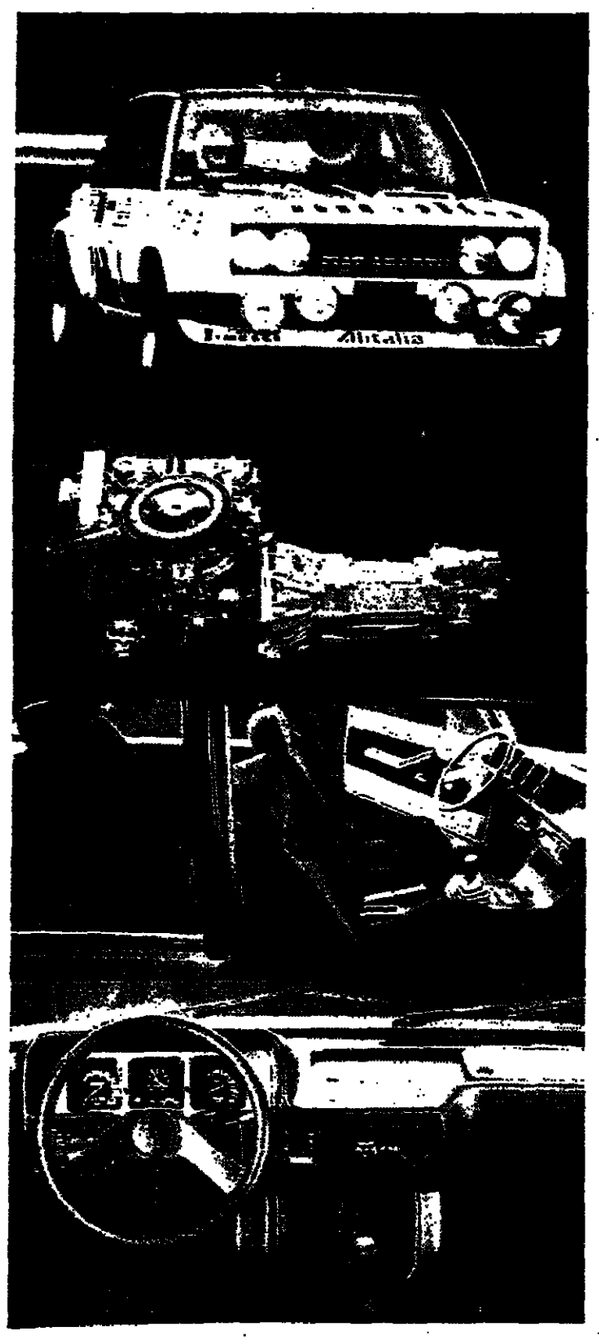
Musicians End St. Louis Strike

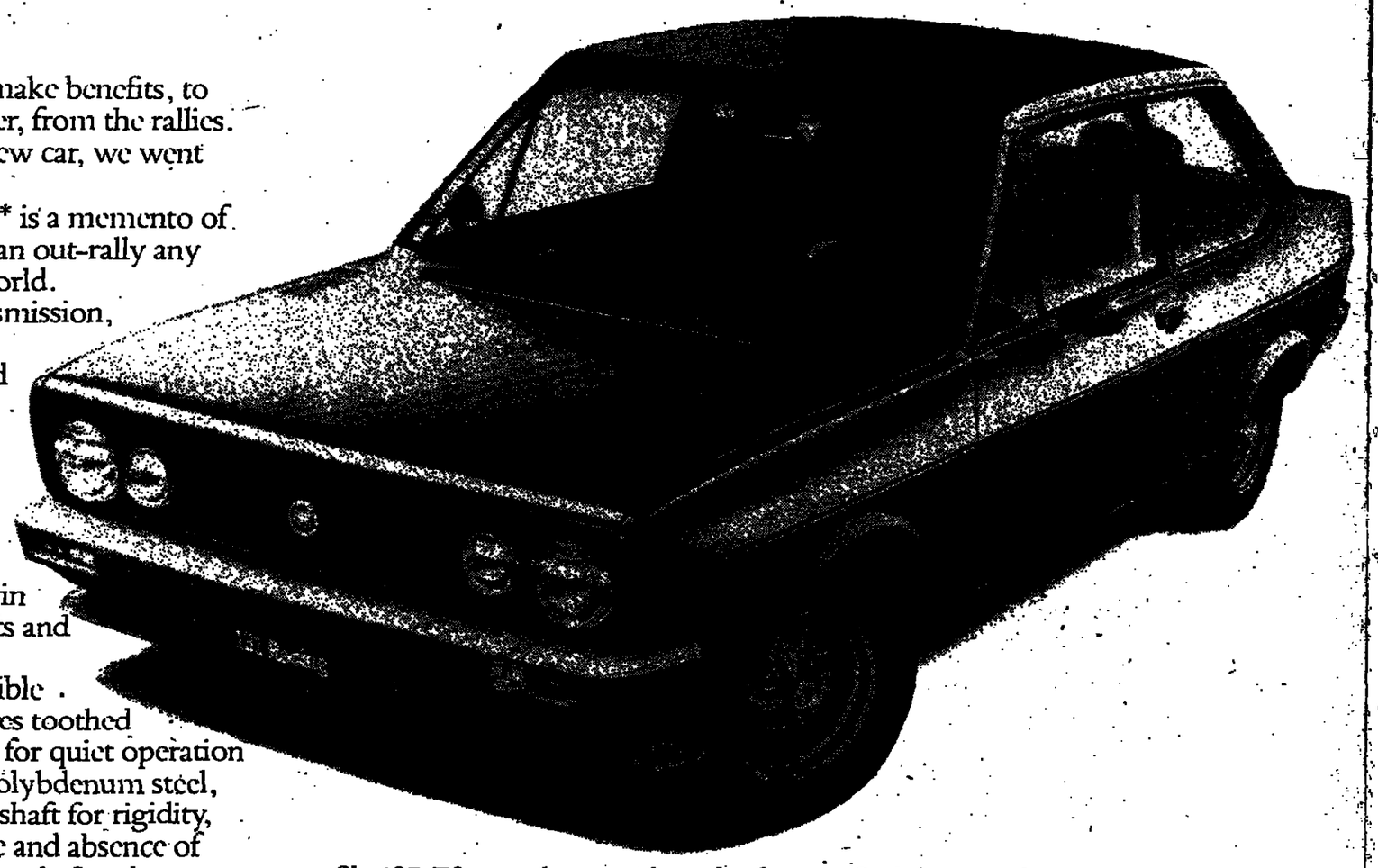
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Musicians of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra ratified a new three-year contract, ending a six-week strike that delayed the opening of the orchestra's 100th season.

All concerts had been canceled through Oct. 28 because of the walkout, but the season will now begin at the earliest possible date after that time.

The contract calls for salaries of $460 a week the first year, up from $420 a week under the old contract, and raises to $500 the second year and $550 the third year.

Now that we've won the World Rally Championship 2 years in a row, we've put out a souvenir.





Every Fiat we make benefits, to one degree or other, from the rallies.

But with this new car, we went overboard.

The 131 Racing* is a memento of the fact that Fiat can out-rally any other car in the world.

Its engine, transmission, suspension, and controls are related to our experience with the 131 Fiat Abarths that won the World Rally Championships.

Its "2000" TC engine features twin overhead camshafts and oversized valves, resulting in incredible efficiency. It features toothed belt driven timing for quiet operation and longer life, molybdenum steel, five-bearing crankshaft for rigidity, maximum balance and absence of vibration, and twin-choke, down-draught carburettor for higher efficiency, lower fuel consumption and easier maintenance.

Even its appearance is related back to performance. Its wheel arch mouldings provide protection against stone chipping. The front spoiler is there to give you increased tyre adhesion at high speeds. Its low-profile 185/70 tyres have wider wheel rims that hold the road like a rally car. Its matt-grey, non-reflective radiator grille has four halogen headlights that give you better visibility at night.

And the Fiat 131 Racing comes in all new body colours, with colour matchings for the bumpers and the wheel arch trim repeated inside by the safety belts and seat covers.

So here it is, the Fiat 131 Racing, the car you've been asking us for years to produce.

Now we can all bathe in the glory of victory.

FIAT

The Fiat 131 Racing

*In some countries, also known as the 131 Sport.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 13 Wednesday, October 17, 1979

Thorn Bids To Buy Up EMI Shares

..., Video Supplier Boos Tapes, Films

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 16 — Thorn Electrical Industries is bidding £161 million to take over EMI Ltd.

Thorn is offering seven of its shares for every 20 EMI shares, based on Thorn's middle market quotation of 410 pence yesterday.

The offer is equivalent to 143.5 pence for each EMI ordinary share.

Thorn said appropriate offers will be made for EMI's 3.5 percent and 4.025 percent preference stock and that appropriate proposals will be submitted to the holders of the 6-percent convertible unsecured loan 1981.

EMI advised shareholders to take no action and await a statement by the board.

Promoted Beatles

EMI, still best known for promoting the Beatles, is a widely diversified company. Music accounts for 55 percent of sales, defense and consumer electronics products for 17 percent, leisure activities such as theaters and discotheques for 16 percent, TV for 7 percent and medical electronics for 5 percent.

Last week, company scientist Godfrey Hounsfield won the Nobel Prize for physiology for his work on the CAT scanner, which gives a detailed picture of a slice of the body by rotating an X-ray tube completely around the patient. The results are analyzed by computer.

EMI, however, has piled up large losses over the last two years. The computer software on the scanner is not patentable, and a number of U.S. and European giants have elbowed their way into the business.

Most of the profits EMI made from the scanner from 1974 through 1977 have been wiped out in the last two years.

This drain, combined with reverses in its music business, resulted in a 65-percent drop in net profit reported for the year ended June 30 and forced it to omit its dividend last week. Just when the company thought it had its scanner problems under control, the record business fell apart. Recession, inflation and what it calls the "piracy" of music fans who copy its records for the cost of a tape cassette are hitting EMI hard.

These setbacks have also brought changes in EMI's top management and have prompted speculation that one or more divisions would be sold.

In July, EMI announced it was selling a half interest in its music business to Paramount Pictures, a unit of Gulf & Western, for about $154 million. This deal subsequently fell through.

Thorn said EMI shareholders, by accepting the offer, could expect to see a resumption of growth in the value of their investment in both capital and income terms. Thorn, a manufacturer of consumer electronics, domestic appliances and lighting products with interests in television set rentals, said that it has long had "cordial relations" with EMI management and believes it can count on EMI cooperation in implementing the merger proposals.

EMI, through its international music and film interests coupled with its commercial television interests, has an excellent opportunity, provided it has the financial strength, to play a major part in the manufacture and distribution of tapes, discs and films to match Thorn's strong position in manufacture, sale and rental of television receivers and video players, Thorn said.

Electronic Operations

It added that EMI's electronic operations would be an important addition to Thorn's existing defense and commercial electronic operations in Britain and the United States and would strengthen the technological base of the company.

The medical electronics operation of EMI would need to be given special consideration, Thorn added.

It said that due to U.S. legislation, EMI stockholders with registered addresses in the United States who accept the offer will not be able to receive Thorn shares. The shares to which such stockholders are entitled will instead be allotted to a trustee who will sell the Thorn shares and remit the net cash proceeds to those entitled.

Thorn said its offer is subject to acceptances being received for not less than 90 percent of EMI's ordinary share capital, to approval by an extraordinary meeting of Thorn, admission to the Stock Exchange official list of the new ordinary shares of Thorn, permission of the Bank of England, and the proposed merger not being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

U.K. Selling Stake of 5% In BP Assets

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (NYT) — The government tonight announced plans to sell off to private investors about £300 million worth of stock in British Petroleum, thereby reducing the government's stake in the country's biggest industrial enterprise from 51 to 46 percent.

The offering, much smaller than originally expected, is designed to cut the government's budget deficit, and also reflects the Conservative government's desire to return large chunks of nationalized industry to the private sector.

Unlike the government's sale in 1977 of a 20-percent interest in BP, little, if any, of the 5 percent announced today is likely to be earmarked for the U.S. market. There has been heavy political opposition lately to putting increasingly valuable oil properties, one of Britain's main assets, into the hands of foreigners.

But the Treasury's brief statement provided no details about the market for the shares, or whether they would be underwritten by securities dealers. The offering would be made during the current fiscal year, which ends April 5.

The price of the recently split shares jumped about 9 percent after the announcement to a record £3.30.

The government also filled in some other gaps in its overall plan to raise £1 billion from sales of assets. Between £100 million and £150 million will come from holdings of the so-called "new towns" and other public-sector land. The portfolio of the National Enterprise Board, a government holding company owning shares of both profitable and lame-duck corporations, will yield a similar amount.

The government had previously said it would raise between £400 million and £500 million from advance payments for North Sea oil owned by British National Oil Corp.

Although the latest BP sale will cut the government's interest to under half, the government is not giving up its right of veto — which it has never exercised — on the company board. To change this requires a vote of 75 percent of the outstanding shares.

The offering will come from the Treasury's 30.9-percent interest in BP. The Bank of England holds 20.1 percent, which it obtained for its rescue of Burmah Oil. Burmah stockholders say they were shortchanged in that transaction, and are seeking compensation.

News and Notes

A new process for on-site extraction of shale oil and tar sands was announced by Texaco and Raytheon. The process involves the use of radio-frequency electric fields to heat oil or gas and free them in the ground, eliminating all mechanical mining and waste disposal. The shale rock itself is not heated in the process. Texaco says that if tests underway in Utah prove successful, the new process could eliminate the biggest barriers to the development of cheap shale and tar sand oil. The United States and Canada have more than 150 years' supply of oil at current consumption rates locked up in shale rock and tar sand deposits. Texaco believes its electric process will be much simpler and cheaper than other on-site extraction methods.

* * *

Shell Oil has signed a definitive agreement to acquire Belridge Oil for about $3.65 billion. Belridge, a closely held Los Angeles-based company, has proven reserves of 376 million barrels of heavy crude oil near Bakersfield, Calif. Shell said it may end the agreement if voters of more than 10 percent of Belridge's shares vote as "dissenting shares." Mobil, which owns about 17.9 percent, and Texaco, which holds 17 percent, say they are studying the courses of action open to them. Under the takeover agreement, Belridge shareholders have the option of receiving either $3.665 in cash or $916 in cash and $2,749 principal amount of installment notes bearing a subordinated guarantee of Shell for each share. The agreement would allow Mobil and Texaco to purchase interests in Belridge's oil and gas properties.

* * *

McCormick & Co. says that no continuing discussions are planned concerning an affiliation with Sandoz, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm. Sandoz has purchased 4.8 percent of McCormick's nonvoting stock, and its officials reported "very preliminary exploratory discussions" with the U.S. spices and flavoring firm "looking forward to exploring areas of mutual interest." However, McCormick chairman Harry Wells, seeking "to correct any misconceptions which may result" from the Sandoz statement, says that "we have no interest in any discussions which would relate to our affiliation with Sandoz and none is in prospect." He adds that "Sandoz is fully aware of our resolve to remain independent."

U.S. Industrial Output Up

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — U.S. industrial output, paced by automobile production, rebounded in September by rising a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent, the best performance since May, the Federal Reserve said today.

The increase in the output of factories, mines and utilities represented a turnaround from August's revised 0.9-percent decline, and supported administration forecasts that the overall economy was stronger during the third quarter than had been expected.

As the Fed was releasing the production statistics, Treasury Secretary William Miller told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that he believes that the country is in a "moderate" recession, with the worst of its effects yet to come.

He argued against the view that the Oct. 6 actions by the Federal Reserve to tighten credit and restrict the money supply were likely to aggravate the recession. He defended the Fed's moves as "appropriate and necessary," and apt to "help us get a better handle on inflation, the dominant economic problem of our time."

Fed Chairman Paul Volcker had said yesterday that he was "not sure" a recession was in progress. "I still believe we're in a recession," Mr. Miller said today. He believes it will be "moderate," not nearly as severe as that of 1974-75. "The effects of a recession come in the latter part of it," he also said. "We have ahead of us the strains and the dislocations and the disturbances of recession."

The major sign of recession is unemployment, and Mr. Miller said he expects it to rise, even though the jobless rate dropped from 6 percent in August to 5.8 percent in September.

He said that the administration's policy of comprehensive fiscal discipline, monetary restraint and responsible pay-price policies would continue. It is important, he said, that Washington demonstrate the "courage" to "stick with the policies that are needed to bring inflation under control." He said he saw "no circumstances, including political, that would make this administration back off from its anti-inflation efforts."

The Fed meanwhile said industrial production last month was the highest since May's 1.1-percent advance. For the entire third quarter, production was 0.2 percent ahead of the second quarter and the same rate as in the first quarter.

Output of consumer durable goods rose 3.2 percent last month, mainly because automobile production increased 5 percent from August's depressed levels. Auto production rose to an annual rate of 7.9 million units, compared with 7.5 million in August.

Consumer nondurable goods advanced 0.2 percent, mainly due to foods. Production of business equipment increased 0.8 percent, compared with small declines in the previous two months.

The Fed said its industrial production index stood in September at 152.3 percent of the 1967 average, 2.5 percent higher than a year earlier but 0.5 percent below the recent high recorded in March.

NYSE Rally Attempts Fail, Turnover Remains Heavy

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied several times today, but fell back each time and ended the day with a small loss in active trading.

Analysts said the rallies were mostly technical, although investors were encouraged by a firmer bond market and a sharp drop in gold prices after the U.S. Treasury auction.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up as much as five points early in the day, ended with a decline of 1.54 at 829.52. Declines led advances 821-to-635 as turnover slowed to 33.96 million shares from 34.85 million traded yesterday.

Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds advised that "any rallies will be tentative because institutions think they'll have a chance to buy cheaper later on."

Analysts said some investors were disappointed with the performance of IBM, which hit a new low for the year of 64 before closing at 64⅛, off 1¼ as the most active stock.

John Smith of Fahnestock & Co. said IBM's drop indicated institution's are not confident that the Federal Reserve's anti-inflation measures will be given a chance to work. He also said that record yields in the debt market provided funds selling equities with a ready refuge for their cash.

Fleetwood Enterprises, in second place on the active list, lost ½ to 7⅛. Honeywell lost ⅜ to 73⅛ despite reporting higher third-quarter profits.

British Petroleum rose 2⅜ to 31 following gains on London news the government will sell 5 percent of BP. EMI, the NYSE percentage gain leader, rose ¾, or 35 percent, to 2⅞ in active trading.

Barber Oil jumped 3½ to 55¼. A unit of Hanson Trust of Britain will pay $61.30 a share for the 91 percent of Barber it does not already own.

U.S. to Vary Gold Amounts at Auctions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — The United States will change its gold auction procedures by selling the metal in various amounts and on various days, the Treasury said today.

It said it will announce the details of any future sales "a few days" in advance of the auctions.

"Under the new procedures, auctions can be held within a few days of an announcement, and the amounts to be auctioned can be varied as may be appropriate at the time," the statement said.

A Treasury official told reporters he could not specify any ranges of the amount of gold to be offered in the future or how often the sales might be held.

The official said the new system would provide increased flexibility and help deter speculation and defuse inflationary expectations. The Treasury feels that the recent rise in gold prices has reflected a decline in confidence in currencies generally, the official said.

He declined to say whether the new procedure was discussed in ad-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Dollar Surges Against Yen

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (NYT) — The dollar rose sharply against the yen in heavy buying today, climbing above the Bank of Japan's "resistance" barrier of 230 yen.

The dollar finished at 231.70 yen, up 2.65 from yesterday and the highest since March 17, 1978, when it traded at 233.10.

The central bank, which intervened massively yesterday, did so again today, fearing that the yen's sharp depreciation would spur the rise in domestic wholesale prices, thereby accelerating the current inflationary trend.

Banking circles said that the basic factors in the sharp depreciation of the yen were the increasingly bleak oil-supply outlook that Japan faces and the continuing deterioration of the nation's balance of payments positions.

The Finance Ministry reported today that the the current account registered a deficit of $4.32 billion in the first half of fiscal 1979, a turnaround from the $9.73-billion surplus in the year-ago half and the $2.13-billion surplus in the preceding half.

A ministry spokesman blamed the deterioration on sharp rises in crude oil prices which sent Japan's import bill skyrocketing and upset the trade balance.

Koei Narusawa, executive director of the Bank of Japan, said that there is virtually no prospect for an improvement in the nation's balance of payments position in the near future. Additionally, Japan's oil-supply prospect is expected to aggravate further rather than improve toward the end of the year, he noted.

U.K. Trade Deficit Stable

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Britain reported today a trade deficit of £100 million in September, with the current account also showing a deficit of £100 million, the Central Statistical Office said. The figures match those reported for August.

THE WESTON GROUP

SPECIALISING IN INTERNATIONAL SOPHISTICATED FINANCE

operations including export financing without recourse to the Exporter.

Enquiries to:
8002 ZURICH, Stockerstr. 10.
Telex: 53 711. Tel.: 201.13.50.

PANAMA 5, R.P.
Via Espana, 200 - 7° piso
Tx.: 368636. Tel.: 23-53 80.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

United States

Allis-Chalmers

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	488.7	403.3
Profits	18.88	12.51
Per share	1.44	1.02
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,440.	1,270.
Profits	64.27	59.02
Per share	4.93	4.84

American Cyanamid

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	720.7	624.6
Profits	39.1	36.0
Per Share	0.82	0.75
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,100.	1,900.
Profits	123.0	112.0
Per Share	2.57	2.34

American Home Products

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	936.7	842.4
Profits	103.98	92.03
Per Share	0.66	0.58
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,700.	2,420.
Profits	294.71	259.45
Per Share	1.87	1.64

CIT Financial

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Profits	27.53	16.22
Per Share	1.32	0.78
9 months	1979	1978
Profits	117.64	54.37
Per Share	5.65	2.62

Caterpillar Tractor

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,230.	1,820.
Profits	167.8	139.2
Per Share	1.94	1.62
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	6,290.	5,290.
Profits	465.2	408.8
Per Share	5.38	4.74

Citicorp

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	138.9	119.1
Per Share	1.11	0.96
Net Income	138.5	119.3
Per Share	1.10	0.96
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	390.0	363.0
Per Share	3.13	2.93
Net Income	386.7	352.6
Per Share	3.10	2.85

Continental Illinois

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	50.81	41.13
Per Share	3.66	3.30
Net Income	51.08	40.84
Per Share	1.30	1.04
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	143.78	121.43
Per Share	3.66	3.30
Net Income	145.29	120.58
Per Share	3.70	3.28

Crane

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	427.7	311.3
Profits	17.0	8.5
Per share	1.70	0.83
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,170.	921.8
Profits	41.6	25.1
Per share	4.15	2.43

Crown Zellerbach *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	741.3	600.4
Profits	33.10	7.70
Per Share	1.30	0.30
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,100.	1,840.
Profits	99.60	67.00
Per Share	3.91	2.62

**1978 results restated.*

Georgia-Pacific

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,390.	1,200.
Profits	85.0	78.0
Per Share	0.82	0.76
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,840.	3,230.
Profits	257.0	227.0
Per Share	2.45	2.20

Hercules

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	605.0	491.0
Profits	69.4	32.3
Per Share	1.56	0.73
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,750.	1,440.
Profits	145.7	78.5
Per Share	3.29	1.79

Honeywell

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,020.	864.8
Profits	54.50	45.90
Per Share	2.49	2.15
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,980.	2,510.
Profits	175.40	125.30
Per Share	8.05	5.87

Koppers

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	517.6	447.4
Profits	35.5	25.3
Per share	1.36	1.00
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,300.	1,100.
Profits	64.4	49.5
Per share	2.46	1.96

Libbey-Owens-Ford

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	275.0	265.5
Profits	7.10	24.54
Per Share	0.54	2.10
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	912.0	820.7
Profits	49.04	49.98
Per Share	4.10	4.18

Lilly (Eli) & Co.

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	509.4	427.9
Profits	70.5	61.0
Per Share	0.96	0.84
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,660.	1,380.
Profits	259.0	213.0
Per Share	3.55	2.92

Manufacturers Hanover

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	55.75	47.59
Per Share	1.69	1.46
Net Income	55.72	47.60
Per Share	1.69	1.46
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	159.53	136.23
Per Share	4.86	4.19
Net Income	159.83	136.49
Per Share	4.87	4.20

Merril Lynch

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	528.7	433.3
Profits	37.5	32.4
Per Share	1.03	0.90
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,460.	1,120.
Profits	89.1	62.3
Per Share	2.44	1.75

Motorola *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	661.5	537.2
Profits	38.49	30.34
Per Share	1.24	0.98
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,950.	1,580.
Profits	118.04	91.70
Per Share	3.80	2.96

**1978 results restated.*

Northrop

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	371.2	462.7
Profits	20.70	22.20
Per share	1.46	1.56
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,120.	1,350.
Profits	69.80	63.10
Per share	4.91	4.46

Pfizer *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	683.9	598.9
Profits	64.6	55.9
Per Share	0.88	0.77
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,000.	1,700.
Profits	179.3	153.8
Per Share	2.46	2.12

**1978 results restated.*

Philip Morris *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,130.	1,820.
Profits	144.42	115.18
Per Share	1.16	0.96
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	6,150.	4,880.
Profits	384.93	397.02
Per Share	3.09	2.55

** 1978 per share restated to reflect 100 percent stock dividend distributed May 31.*

Public Service Electric & Gas

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	592.1	547.5
Profits	68.2	70.8
Per Share	0.87	0.95
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,770.	1,630.
Profits	185.6	172.9
Per Share	2.33	2.26

Republic Steel

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,030.	869.1
Profits	28.49	30.58
Per Share	1.76	1.89
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,070.	2,610.
Profits	110.89	71.71
Per Share	6.85	4.43

St Regis Paper

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	638.0	601.6
Profits	38.70	36.18
Per Share	1.19	1.13
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,860.	1,730.
Profits	121.69	91.61
Per Share	3.74	2.86

Union Camp

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	355.7	303.8
Profits	39.54	33.24
Per share	1.63	1.37
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,030.	880.3
Profits	115.41	91.48
Per share	4.75	3.77

Union Pacific

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	976.9	730.3
Profits	85.47	64.94
Per Share	1.79	1.36
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,860.	2,160.
Profits	281.72	184.53
Per Share	5.91	3.88

Walter (Jim)

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	545.4	515.9
Profits	28.87	29.40
Per Share	1.67	1.70
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,950.	1,730.
Profits	97.98	87.75
Per Share	5.65	5.05

Wells Fargo

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	34.41	31.82
Per Share	1.52	1.41
Net Income	34.41	30.95
Per Share	1.52	1.38
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	96.73	85.48
Per Share	4.28	3.81
Net Income	95.70	83.08
Per Share	4.23	3.71

A Correction

Chase Manhattan's earnings published in the IHT of Oct. 16 inadvertently showed 9 months net per share with 3rd quarter figures. The correct figures are:

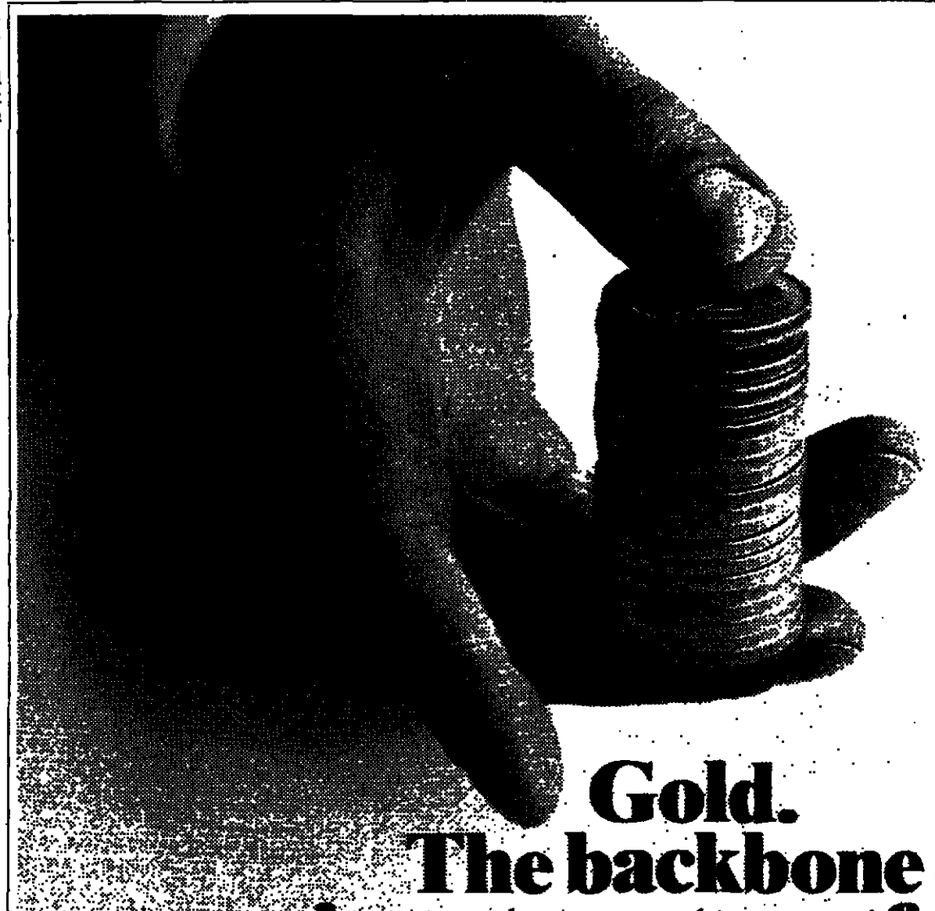
Chase Manhattan

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	81.2	50.3
Per Share	2.37	1.41
Net Income	77.9	49.7
Per Share	2.27	1.39
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	234.6	138.5
Per Share	6.83	3.92
Net Income	229.1	137.2
Per Share	6.66	3.88

YOUR OFFICE IN GENEVA

We have for Your Disposal
- A private telephone number
- Telex service and P.O. Box
- Secretary and other assistance
- Luxury office and reception area

For information write to:
G.I.M. Geneve S.A.
P.O. Box 103, 1211 Geneva 17
Phone (22) 47 47 48 Switzerland.



Gold.
The backbone of your investment portfolio.

Gold is a vital part of any investment portfolio providing a long-term hedge against capital erosion. What, then, has been preventing you from investing in gold? The formalities of buying and selling it? The difficulties of handling it? If so, take a look at the Krugerrand.

The Krugerrand is a gold coin containing exactly 1 troy ounce of fine gold. As it is legal tender you can buy it at practically any bank. Without fuss. Without formalities. Just put your cash on the desk and carry off your Krugerrands. Now, the other side of the coin: economy. The Krugerrand doesn't carry a collector's surcharge. And its gold premium is the lowest of all gold coins – only 7%. So the Krugerrand is the best buy when you consider gold.

And the most flexible gold when you re-sell it. Because again there's no red tape. And its coin form enables you to sell it exactly the way you would like to: ounce by ounce.

So whichever way you look at it, it's not only an ounce of pure gold. But also a pound of pure common sense.

Krugerrand
The cash-and-carry gold.

Traded by banks in Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Andorra.
As well as in the USA.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39¾	29⅛	ACF	2.24	6.6	6	115	34⅛	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
27⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.9	6	142	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
28⅝	13	AM Intl	.28	1.9	14	207	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
12¼	8⅞	APL	1	9.3		51	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
43	33⅝	ARA	1.82	5.0	7	99	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ⅜
33½	21⅞	ASA	1.40	4.8		233	30	29⅛	29⅝	— ¼
12¾	8½	ATO	.48	5.1	4	54	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
22⅞	17	AVX s	.25	1.4	11	133	19¾	18	18⅛	
40⅞	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.8	12	684	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
24⅝	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.5	5	24	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	10¼	AdaEx	1.32e	11.		48	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.9	6	59	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
36	34⅛	AMD n			13	184	35	d34⅛	34⅞	
36⅜	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.7	5	1727	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	6.0	4	32	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	2	Aileen				12	2½	2½	2½	
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.7	9	187	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
25⅞	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	5.5	9	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅞	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.4	6	33	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
8¾	7⅜	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		12	7⅞	7½	7½	
92½	76⅝	AlaP pf	9	12.		z450	77¾	77½	77½	
97⅞	79½	AlaP pf	9.44	12.		z110	81½	80	80	
84	68	AlaP pf	8.28	12.		z240	68½	d66⅞	66⅞	—1¼
16⅞	13⅞	Alagsco	1.40	9.6	8	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
31⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.5	24	137	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
36	30⅜	Albany s	1	3.2	10	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
9	6½	Alberto	.36	5.0	9	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
45	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.9	8	185	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
42	31¼	AlcanA	2	5.3	5	890	38⅜	37½	37⅝	—1⅛
35¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.1	7	399	34⅜	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	5.9	7	51	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	18½	AllgCp	1	4.0	6	83	25⅝	24⅞	25	+ ¼
28⅞	25¼	AlgCp pf	2.86	11.		19	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
12½	6½	AlgAir			4	337	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
26⅝	18	AlgAir pf	1.87	9.6		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	13¾	AlgLud	1.28	5.6	5	64	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ½
42	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.9		118	38	38	38	
23½	19	AlgLd pf	2.19	12.		7	19⅛	19	19	
18	14⅝	AllgPw	1.76	12.	6	777	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
17¼	13⅞	AllenGp s	1	6.7	6	76	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
32⅛	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.2	10	24	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
48¼	27⅝	AlldCh	2	4.8	9	2326	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ¼
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	7.1	7	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.7	6	242	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.4	6	584	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
18⅞	11⅞	AllrAu	.64b	4.0	9	23	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.9	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
60½	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.4	4	242	52½	51¾	51⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.6	8	25	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+1⅛
45¼	36½	Amax s	1.80	4.7	8	526	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ¼
60	43⅛	Amax pf	3	6.0		25	50	48	50	+1½
35¼	14	Amcord	1.40	4.4	8	146	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
32¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.3	6	7	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40b	3.5	5	2244	40¼	39½	39¾	— ¼
107½	56	AHes pf	3.50	4.0		3	88¼	87¼	88¼	+ ¾
17⅛	10	AmAir	.40	3.9	2	501	10½	10¼	10¼	
7⅝	4	AmAir wt				113	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
20⅞	18⅛	AAir pf	2.18	12.		22	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18½	12½	ABakr	1.20	9.5	6	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5	8.1	7	163	61¾	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
33½	29¼	ABrd pf	2.75	9.2		24	29¾	29½	29¾	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf	2.67	8.6		108	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
47⅞	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	3.0	7	560	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
18¼	13¼	ABldM	.70	5.1	6	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
41⅞	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.9	5	92	36	35⅜	35¼	— ½
22¼	18⅝	ACan pf	1.75	9.1		3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry				61	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
32⅛	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.8	8	543	28⅛	27⅞	27½	— ⅜
17	8⅞	AmDistl				70	16⅛	16	16	+ ¼
29	19⅝	ADT	1.16	6.0	7	95	19⅞	d19	19¼	— ⅜
23¾	18¼	AElPw	2.18	12.	9	565	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.9	7	1137	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60b	6.0	4	94	10¼	10	10	— ¼
22⅝	19	AGIBd	2a	10.		39	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.5		22	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
38⅝	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.1	5	244	33⅛	32¼	32¼	—1⅛
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	3.8	8	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	AmHoist	1.12	6.5	5	55	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.6	11	1615	27¼	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.6	12	1513	32	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝
13⅛	8⅞	AmInvt	.40	4.3	6	33	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
36⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.7	9	107	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ½
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	.07e	.9	3	1358	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20	7.3	9	80	44	43⅞	43⅞	
31½	21½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.7	4	35	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
19⅝	10⅛	AShip	.80a	5.6	46	72	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
58¼	39	AStand	3	6.0	6	133	50¼	49½	49¾	+ ¼
10¼	6	ASteril	.32	4.1	9	168	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.7	4	55	30¼	29½	29¾	— ¼
59⅞	56½	AmStr pf				2	56⅞	56½	56½	
64¾	52¼	ATT	5	9.5	7	3555	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	54¾	ATT pf	4	7.2		16	55⅝	55⅜	55½	— ⅛
47⅝	39⅞	ATT pf	3.64	8.9		282	40⅞	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
49½	41⅛	ATT pf	3.74	9.0		47	41¾	41½	41½	— ½
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	7.7	4	40	12	12	12	— ⅛
19	14⅝	AWat pf	1.43	8.8		z200	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
13¾	11	AWaSpf	1.25	10.		z300	12	11½	12	+ ½
21	15½	Ameron	1.20	6.8	5	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
14½	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.4	4	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
42⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.6	10	88	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	+ ½
25¼	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	5.9	5	42	20¾	20¼	20½	— ½
40⅛	29½	AMP Inc	.76	2.1	11	751	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅞	Ampco	.60	3.1	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅞	Ampex	.05e	.3	9	157	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp			6	63	5⅛	5	5	
24⅞	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.7	8	394	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
7¾	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	10.		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43	29¼	Amsted	2	5.7	6	32	35⅛	34	35⅛	+1
23½	14¾	Analog s			15	163	20⅛	18⅞	19½	— ¾
18¾	15¾	Anchor	s1.20	7.3	5	83	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.3	6	88	21	21	21	
7¾	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.6	6	66	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19	8½	Anlxter	.40	2.6	6	73	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
33¾	18⅞	Apache	s.40	1.4	12	145	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
83½	67⅞	ApPw	pf8.12	11.		z100	73	73	73	—2
14½	6¾	ApldDig			7	184	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
31	18½	ApldDig pf		5.6		5	18½	d18	18	—1
11½	5⅛	ApplMg			7	35	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
27⅜	17½	Arcata	1.12	5.0	6	28	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.9	13	433	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ¾
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.6	10	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
21⅝	18¼	ArizPS	2	11.	7	1289	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
112⅝	100	ArlPpf	10.70	11.		z280	100½	100	100½	+ ½
17½	8⅛	ArkBst	.60b	6.9	19	29	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
47½	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.3	9	88	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¼
4⅜	1⅜	ArlenRty				626	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅛	Armada			7	16	7¼	7	7¼	
27½	17	Armco	1.50	6.1	5	187	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
35	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	6.7		17	31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
20⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	6.6	7	473	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	39½	ArmC pf	3.75	9.1		z100	41	41	41	+1½
29⅛	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.6	4	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	15¾	AroCorp	1b	5.0	5	20	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
30¼	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.8	7	72	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
17	12	Arvin	1	7.9	4	24	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
28	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.6		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
31⅛	13⅜	Asarco	1	4.0	5	486	25⅜	24⅞	25	— ⅛
45⅛	31	AshlOil s	2	5.4	5	380	38	36⅞	37⅛	+ ¼
21½	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50	7.5	7	217	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.3	4	15	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
21½	16¼	AtCyEl	1.84	10.	7	87	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
75⅛	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	3.8	9	1187	73¼	72⅞	73	+ ⅜
46¾	41	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.7		z20	43	43	43	+ ½
90	58¾	AtlRc pf	2.80	3.2		8	88	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp				40	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	
41	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.7	17	216	38	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
30	18⅛	AvcoCp	1.20	5.9	2	359	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
73⅞	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.9		2	54½	53⅞	53½	+ ½
21½	12¾	Avery	.60	3.2	8	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
26⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.80	3.8	6	167	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
58½	45⅝	Avon	2.80	6.1	11	983	46⅝	45⅞	46	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
63¾	12⅛	BAV Lia	52c			2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				51	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	Bache	.50a	4.9	6	187	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
52	27	Bakrlnt	.60	1.3	15	694	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	— ¼
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.7	7	81	32⅛	32	32½	+ ⅛
60	28⅝	BldU pf	2.06	4.3		3	48⅛	48	48	— ¼
28⅝	20¾	BallCp	1.40	6.0	5	10	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
48⅝	28⅝	BallyMf	s.10	.4	20	3008	29⅞	d27½	27⅝	—1
26⅛	21½	BaltGE	2.44	11.	6	238	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
52	43⅝	Balt pfB	4.50	10.		z70	43½	d43½	43½	—1½
24⅜	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.5	5	8	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.8	8	44	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	17⅝	BangPnt	.80	3.5	4	89	23¼	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
43¼	30⅞	BkNY	2.72	8.1	5	84	33½	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	BkofVa	1.16	8.4	5	13	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	5.1	7	967	26⅛	25⅞	25¾	
48⅛	32⅝	BankTr	3.30	8.5	5	61	39	37½	39	+ ½
28	23⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	10.		24	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Banner	.14	1.6	8	79	9⅜	8¾	9	— ¼
58¾	21¼	Barber	1.60	2.9	14	276	55¼	52¼	55¼	+3½
17¾	10¾	BardCR	.36	2.9	9	111	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.4	6	26	18⅛	17½	18	
23½	14⅛	BarryW	s.52	3.0	10	33	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
30⅝	23½	Bausch s	1	3.6	9	221	28⅝	27½	28	+ ¼
48¾	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	13	520	44½	43⅞	44⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	2¾	BayColP				88	7⅜	7	7⅛	
27⅝	18⅝	BaySIG	2	8.4	7	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
38	25⅝	Bearing	.92	3.1	9	16	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
26⅜	19¾	BeatFd	1.20	5.9	8	908	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
56¼	42⅝	Beat pf	3.38	7.8		5	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
29⅝	20	Beckm	.28	1.1	16	255	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
38¼	29	BectnD	.84	2.9	10	453	30	29⅝	29⅝	
40¼	20	Beech	1	2.7	11	489	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	2⅞	Beker			13	127	9⅜	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.0	9	108	41¼	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.1	5	13	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.4	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.8	14	143	20	19⅞	19⅞	
13⅜	5½	Bellind	.20a	1.9	6	112	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	16⅞	BelCd g	s1.52			167	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30½	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.0	7	17	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ½
45	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.4	6	72	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅜
32⅛	21⅛	BenfCp	2	7.6	5	155	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
27	23½	Benef pf	2.50	11.		z40	23¼	d23¼	23¼	— ¾
4⅞	2⅜	BengtB			11	171	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3½	BerkeyP			11	67	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	207	25⅞	24⅝	25¼	— ⅜
25⅝	19⅝	BethStl	1.60	7.1	3	395	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
44½	29¾	BigThr	.88	2.1	15	357	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	14½	Binney	.80	3.7	10	87	22	21⅝	21½	— ½
36⅛	17⅛	BlsFSL	1.20	4.3	6	20	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
25¼	15½	BlackDr	.68	3.3	10	531	20¾	20⅛	20½	
24½	19⅛	BlairJn s	1	5.0	6	43	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
25½	13⅛	BlissL	1.10	5.5	6	55	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅝	BlckHR	1.60	6.7	9	118	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
29½	18⅛	BlueB	1.60	6.6	5	128	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
14	5⅝	Bluebrd	.28	2.1	8	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	BobbieBr			4	31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.2	7	1338	45½	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅜
40⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.3	6	1431	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅞
29⅛	24⅝	Borden	1.82	6.7	6	415	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
37¼	26	BorgW	2.30	7.3	5	90	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
9½	4⅜	Bormns	.20	4.2	3	114	4⅞	d 4½	4¾	
24⅜	20	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	69	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ¼
89½	77	BosE pf	8.88	11.		z100	78	78	78	
11¾	9¾	BosE pr	1.17	12.		34	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
14⅝	12	BosE pr	1.46	12.		11	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
16⅞	9¼	Branif	.44	5.0	5	738	9¼	d 8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.1	12	117	38⅞	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.5	8	72	27	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.5	10	665	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
44	35½	BristM pf	2	5.4		103	37	37	37	
31⅝	16¾	BritPet	1.02e	3.3	6	658	31	28½	30⅞	+2½
19½	13⅞	BrkwGl	1.08	7.8	8	20	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.5	6	108	21⅜	21	21¼	
26½	24¾	BkUG pf	2.47	9.8		6	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
23¾	14⅜	BwnSh	1	5.1	5	16	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	1.9	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	8.0	5	42	25⅛	24½	25	+ ¼
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.6	9	74	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
16¾	12¼	Brnswk	.80	6.1	5	767	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	26¾	Brnsk pf	2.40	8.9		9	27	27	27	
24¼	17¾	BrushW s	1	5.1	7	43	20	19¾	19⅞	
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.9	6	1038	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	5½	BudgC pf	.60	10.		2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
37¾	22	BufFo	1.80	5.7	7	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
16¾	10	Bundy	1	8.6	6	68	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	16½	BunkrH	1.92	12.		23	16⅜	16½	16½	
29⅞	9½	BunkR	.84	3.5	7	115	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
31	18	BnkR pf	1.50	6.0		18	25¼	24⅞	25	
19½	15⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.8	6	108	16¼	15⅞	16	
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	4.2	4	993	51¼	50	50½	—2¼
7½	6¼	BrlNo pf	.55	8.8		17	6½	6¼	6¼	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	6.2		46	49¼	45¾	46	—2¾
31¼	17½	Burndy	1	3.7	9	13	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL				410	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
78	64¾	Burrgh	2.20	3.1	10	584	72	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
25¼	14	Butlrin	s.80	3.7	8	110	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes			42	105	12½	11¼	11⅛	— ½
		— C—C—C —								
32¾	27	CBI Ind s			12	37	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.5	7	103	47⅝	47	47	— ¼
10¼	4¾	CCI			5	74	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	29	CIT	2.60	4.5	9	1291	58	57	58	+1½
14	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.5	20	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
16	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	43	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
20½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.6		12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	11.		37	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
58	47¼	CPC	3	5.5	8	103	54¾	54¼	54½	— ½
17	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	9	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
28½	14⅝	CTS	.80	3.9	8	100	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	3.8	6	44	41¾	41⅛	41¾	+ ¾
19	7¾	Cadence			6	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	15	Caesars s			44	1976	16¼	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
24¾	13	Callhn	.50b	2.6	11	141	19⅞	19	19¼	— ½
7¼	2⅝	CamerB			7	136	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
27	17	CmRL g	s.50			186	21¾	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
35¾	31⅛	CamSp	1.76	5.5	8	23	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.8	8	79	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
34½	18⅝	CdPac g	1.40e			1245	29⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ⅞
16¼	9	CanalR	.64	4.0	19	19	15⅝	15	15⅝	+1⅛
24¾	18⅛	CanMil	n1.16	5.0	7	18	23	23	23	
49⅞	36¾	CapCits	.20	.5	10	143	44	42¾	43	—1¼
24⅞	18¾	CapHold	.92	4.4	7	325	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
5¾	3¼	CarlngO	.07e			56	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.7	7	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
61	51¾	CaroCO	5	9.6		z270	52½	52	52	+ ¼
8¾	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.4	5	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅜	CarPw	2.08	11.	7	260	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
28½	23⅞	CarP pf	2.67	11.		19	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
35⅜	22⅝	CarTec	1.90	6.1	7	169	31¼	31	31	
13	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.3		10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	CarsPlr	1.10	5.9	5	7	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	13¼	CartHw	1.10	5.9	7	44	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
8¾	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.6	8	37	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
13⅜	6⅝	CascNG	.88e	7.9	8	17	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20¾	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	5.1	9	191	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
62⅞	51⅞	CatrpT	2.10	4.0	8	1243	52¾	51⅞	52	— ⅝
17⅝	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	4.6	4	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
48¾	38½	Celanse	3.20	7.4	4	185	43	42½	43	— ⅜
8¼	3	Cenco			14	190	5⅜	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
31¾	14¼	Centex	.25	.9	11	296	26½	24½	26½	+2
16½	13¼	CenSoW	1.42	10.	6	414	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
21¼	18	CenHud	2.08	11.	6	36	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	11.	7	51	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
48	40	CnILt pf	4.50	11.		z10	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
14⅛	12	CenIPS	1.36	11.	6	76	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
38¾	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.8	8	224	35	34⅛	34¾	+ ½
16	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	6	56	14	13½	13½	
14½	11⅛	CenSoya	.84	7.1	5	227	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
28¾	23	CenTel	1.84	7.4	8	314	25½	25	25	— ⅝
54⅞	19¾	CentrDat	1b	2.1	15	266	47⅝	46½	46¾	
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	8.3	6	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
22⅛	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	6.0	11	58	15½	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
23¾	15⅛	CessAir	.80a	4.1	7	159	20	19⅜	19½	— ½
28½	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.7	5	293	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	19¼	Chml pf	1.20	5.0		9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	ChamSp	.80	7.3	7	135	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
50	4	ChartCo	.48	1.3	8	1356	37⅜	36	36¼	— ¼
45¾	1	ChartCo wt				395	33½	32	32⅝	— ½
25½	17¼	ChartCo pt				245	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
38½	28½	ChrNY	2.44	7.7	4	50	32	31⅝	31¾	— ½
11	7¾	ChasFd	.76e	7.4		38	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ¼
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	6.6	5	1363	37	36	36¼	
14½	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	5.8	4	24	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
44¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.5	5	137	37¼	36⅞	37	— ¼
23⅞	18⅞	ChNY pf	1.87	9.7		10	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
24⅞	19¼	ChesVa	s.84	4.3	9	42	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅛
25⅞	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.8	10	335	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
34½	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	8.7	5	143	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ¼
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			12	80	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				18	30⅝	29	29⅞	— ⅜
30⅛	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.2	6	23	24½	24¼	24½	
6¾	3⅝	ChkFull	—			14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
21⅛	6⅞	ChrisCft			7	286	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
9⅜	8⅝	ChCft pf	1	11.		2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
9⅜	4¼	Christn	.40e	5.9	4	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.3	5	445	21	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	7	Chrysler	.20l			626	7¾	7½	7⅝	
4½	2⅝	Chrys wt				37	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
23¼	13⅝	Chrys pf	2.75	19.		87	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.3	10	69	26	25¾	25¾	
30¾	27⅛	CinBell	2.52	8.8	5	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
21⅛	17¼	CinGE	1.96	12.	7	157	17⅝	d17	17	— ⅜
104⅞	92½	CinG pf	9.30	10.		z10	91½	d91½	91½	—1½
25½	18¾	CinMil s	.65	3.3	7	87	20⅛	20	20	
28¼	20½	Citicrp	1.30	6.1	5	2965	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	+ ½
80¼	50¾	CitiesSv	3.60	4.9	12	322	74	73¼	74	+1
2½	1	CitzSoRt			1	152	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
22	12½	CityInv	1.20	7.0	4	1176	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1	CityInv wt				21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34	21	CityIn pf	2	7.5		60	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
45	31¾	ClarkE	2.20	6.0	5	90	37¾	36½	36½	—1⅛
32⅜	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.6	6	81	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
37¼	25⅞	ClvClf	1.40	4.5	9	11	31½	30⅞	31¼	+ ¾
20	16¼	ClevEl	1.92	12.	8	396	16⅝	d16	16¼	
85	69	ClvEl pf	7.40	11.		z500	69½	d68	68	—1½
11⅜	7	Clevepk	.60	7.7	18	22	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ¼
13¾	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.2	6	372	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
12⅞	8¾	CluetlPe	.60	6.7	5	331	9⅛	8⅞	9	
15⅝	5½	Coachm	.30l		23	48	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	12⅞	CstlGs	.40	1.6	6	182	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
30¼	17¾	CstSG pf	1.83	7.2		21	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
30¼	14	CstSG pf	1.19	4.9		1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
8¼	5½	CocaBtl	.44	7.7	8	139	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
46⅛	34¼	CocaCl	1.96	5.6	11	818	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ½
23	17½	CldwBk	s.80	4.5	6	315	18	d17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	ColeNt	.72	5.3	6	34	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Coleco				56	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
20	15½	ColgPal	1.08	6.9	7	462	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
45	39⅛	ColgP pf	3.50	8.9		z60	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ¾
11⅝	8	ColAlk	.72	8.9	5	86	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.32	2.6	6	217	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	— ¼
32⅞	19	ColPen	1.40	6.2	5	248	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
51½	30½	Coltind	2.50	5.8	5	155	43½	42⅛	42⅞	—1
40	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	7.1	8	243	35	34	34¼	— ¾
27⅛	14⅝	ColuPct	.42e	1.6	6	322	26	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅞
26¼	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	11.	9	84	21⅝	21	21½	+ ½
27	21½	CSO pf	2.42	9.6		3	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.7	9	143	47⅝	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
15½	9⅜	CmbEq	.07l			100	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	22¼	CmwE	2.60	12.	8	275	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	CwE pf	1.42	8.4		1	17	17	17	
21⅝	16⅝	CwE pt	1.90	11.		6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
22½	17	CwE pf	2	11.		5	17⅜	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	22⅞	CwE pf	2.37	10.		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	25	CwE pf	2.87	11.		11	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
47½	36⅛	Comsat	2.30	6.2	7	21a	37⅜	36½	37	
26¼	12⅞	CoPsyc	.60	2.5	12	57	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.8	10	254	35⅜	34½	34⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	9⅞	CompSci			13	385	14¾	14¼	14½	
42	23½	Cptvsn s			23	245	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s	1.16	7.0	5	16	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
33½	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.1	5	21	29⅝	29½	29½	
35¼	16¼	Congolm	1	3.1	8	433	32½	31⅝	32½	+1
39½	34⅝	ConnGn	n1.32	3.8	5	699	34⅜	d34	34⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	ConnM	2	8.8	10	50	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.8	8	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
45⅛	24⅛	Conoco	1.70	4.3	7	1795	40⅝	40	40	— ½
21½	12⅞	Conrac	.80	4.9		25	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	6	446	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
80⅝	69½	ConE pf	6	8.2		1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
50¼	41	ConE pf	4.65	11.		z100	43¼	43¼	43¼	
50⅝	42⅝	ConE pf	5	12.		8	42⅞	d42	42⅞	
26⅝	21	ConFds	1.60	6.6	7	92	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
67	54	ConF pf	4.50	7.6		1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
29⅞	19⅞	CnsFrt	1.30	5.4	5	141	24⅛	24	24	
45	33⅝	CnsNG	3	7.6	6	55	39⅞	39⅜	39½	
23⅞	19	ConsPw	2.36	12.	6	414	21	20	20⅛	— ⅛
45¼	36½	CnPw pf	4.16	12.		z10	35½	d35⅛	35½	—1
47	38⅝	CnPw pf	4.50	11.		z50	40	40	40	
81	65	CnPw pf	7.45	12.		z130	64	d64	64	—1
85½	69	CnPw pf	7.72	11.		z10	69	69	69	
25⅜	20⅝	CnPw pr	2.50	12.		5	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
23⅝	17½	CnPw pr	2.23	12.		27	18	17½	18	+ ½
25	19½	CnPw pf	2.43	12.		7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	7⅞	ContAir	.30e	3.1	3	3084	9⅞	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
8½	3⅝	ContCop			9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅜	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.9	5	162	25⅜	25	25¼	— ⅛
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.9	7	526	28	27⅞	27⅞	
24⅞	20	CntGp pf	2	9.7		55	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
49	40	CntGp pf	4.50	11.		187	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ⅝
31⅞	24	ContIll	1.60	6.5	5	736	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	ContTel	1.36	8.9	7	162	15½	15¼	15¼	
51	28⅝	CtlData	.40	.9	7	1028	44¾	43⅝	44½	+ ⅜
48½	41	CnDt pf	4.50	11.		z110	42½	41¾	42½	+ ½
30⅝	25½	Conwd	1.60	5.6	8	9	28½	28⅛	28½	
10⅛	3⅞	CookUn	.07e	.9	12	209	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
64¾	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.1	9	178	59⅝	59¼	59½	— ⅜
39¾	31⅝	CoopI pf	2.90	7.8		11	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.60	3.1	8	82	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.7	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
17	13¾	CopT pf	1.25	7.9		10	15⅝	15½	15¾	— ⅜
24¼	17¾	Copelnd	.84	4.2	8	27	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15¾	Copwd	1.36	7.6	4	4	18	17¾	18	
6	3⅝	Corduro	.44	9.0	8	110	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18	12⅞	Coreln s	.58	3.3	7	35	17½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.2	8	347	59¾	58⅞	58⅞	—1
30⅛	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	5.9	10	9	26½	26½	26½	
26	16½	Cowles	1	4.7	17	286	21¾	21½	21½	
64⅝	48¾	CoxBdct	.75	1.2	11	5	62¾	62¾	62¾	
13½	7¼	Craig	.25	3.4	26	39	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
36⅝	23	Crane	1.40b	4.3	8	51	33	32	32⅞	+ ⅜
12	6⅝	CredIF	.44	5.8	6	78	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	7.0	5	359	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf	2.18	9.2		10	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅞	CrmpK	1.04	7.1	5	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
33⅜	19¾	CrouHI	1.38	4.4	10	59	31½	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	26½	CrwnCk			7	19	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
43⅛	27¾	CrwZel	2.10	5.4	8	470	39¼	38¾	38⅞	+ ¼
60¾	32	CrumF	2.52	5.0	5	92	50½	49	50½	+1¾
16¼	8	Culbro	.60	7.0		53	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
39¼	29⅞	CumEn	1.80	5.7	4	46	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ½
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.0	7	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Currinc	1.10	11.	4	43	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.0	8	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27½	21⅞	CurtW A	2	8.3		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
29⅞	17½	Cyclps	.88	4.0	3	36	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	59	8⅞	d 8¼	8¼	— ¼
7⅝	4½	Damon	.20	3.7	134	93	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
20	9¾	DanRiv	1	5.7	5	168	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
31⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.52	5.4	6	465	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	15	Daniel	.26b	1.4	9	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.1	8	52	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	34½	Dart pf	2	4.6		4	43⅝	43¼	43¼	—1
74½	52¼	DataGen			13	434	63	62⅛	62½	+ ⅝
48⅛	25⅝	DataTer	.30	.7	13	146	41	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅝
89⅞	48	Datapnt			14	122	83⅞	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅜
18½	13⅝	Dayco	.56b	3.7	3	33	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
87	65½	Dayc pf	4.25	5.4		z20	78½	78½	78½	
44⅞	33¼	DaytHd	1.80	1.9	6	147	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	12.	8	82	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
77¾	68	DPL pf	7.48	10.		z10	72	72	72	+ ½
41½	30¼	Deere	1.60	4.3	7	520	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	11.	7	488	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
50⅛	36½	DeltaA	1.20	3.2	6	504	38	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Deltec	2.50c		23	14	7	7	7	
14⅞	7¾	Deltona			13	49	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21¾	17	DenMfs	1	5.7	7	84	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
29¼	17⅛	Dennys	.88	4.7	6	38	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅜	Dentsply	.88	4.7	12	96	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
14½	10	DeSoto	1	8.7	8	25	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
16⅝	13	DetEd	1.60	12.	7	297	14⅛	13½	13½	
68⅝	59⅜	DetE pf	5.50	8.9		2	62	61½	61½	— ½
94	81	DetE pf	9.32	12.		z50	81	81	81	—1
80	65	DetE pf	7.68	12.		z340	64½	d63½	64½	— ½
77½	63¼	DetE pf	7.36	12.		z30	62	d62	62	—1¼
27	22¾	DE pfF	2.75	12.		11	22⅝	d22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
27	22¾	DE pfB	2.75	12.		5	22¾	22¾	22¾	
22⅞	18⅝	DetE pr	2.28	12.		2	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
25⅝	16	Dexter	1	4.5	8	7	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
14⅞	9	DiGior	.56	6.0	6	109	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
25	15½	DiGior pf	.88	5.7		z50	15½	15½	15½	
24	21⅛	DiGior pf	2.25	10.		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	6.8	6	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
43¼	30	Dialnt	2.20b	6.3	7	26	35½	35	35	— ⅜
27½	19	DiamS	1.48	6.0	8	844	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
30½	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.7	12	51	26½	26	26	+ ¼
66⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq			15	1388	61⅞	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	Dillingm	.60	5.0	5	135	12	11⅝	12	
27¼	20½	Dillingm pf	2	8.0		2	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
23¼	17⅛	Dillon s	1.08	5.9	9	55	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33	Disney	.48	1.3	11	209	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	
6	1⅝	Divrsfdln			9	104	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	2¾	DivrsMtg				48	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
19¼	12	DrPeppr	.68	5.4	10	294	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
28¾	14	Documat			8	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	
47⅞	34⅜	DmeM g	s.32			165	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
5¾	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.5	13	42	4⅛	4	4	
30⅜	25½	Donnly	1	3.6	9	49	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
20	11	Dorsey	.75	4.8	5	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	
60¾	39½	Dover	1.72	3.0	10	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ¼
34⅜	24⅜	DowCh	1.60	5.4	8	2423	30⅛	29⅞	29½	— ¼
40	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.8	12	22	38	37½	37½	— ½
35⅛	23⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.8	7	79	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
57½	35	Dressr	1.10	2.1	9	394	52¾	52	52½	+ ⅜
17¼	14¼	DrexB	1.60	11.		38	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.8	7	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
45⅞	38¾	duPont s	2	5.0	6	1003	40⅝	39¾	40	— ¼
46	40	duPnt pf	3.5p	8.5		3	41	40¾	41	+ ½
60⅝	50	duPnt pf	4.50	9.0		2	50	50	50	
20⅝	16½	DukeP	1.80	10.	6	434	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
82	68½	Duke pf	6.75	9.7		2	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
99¾	84¾	Duke pf	8.70	10.		z100	84¼	d84¼	84¼	— ¾
93¾	79	Duke pf	8.20	11.		z2430	77½	d75⅝	75⅝	—3⅜
88	69½	Duke pf	7.80	11.		z400	71¼	70	71¼	+ ¾
28⅞	25½	Duke pf	2.69	11.		3	25½	25½	25½	
104¼	98½	Duk pfN	8.84	9.0		z170	97¾	d97¾	97¾	— ¾
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.5	13	254	38⅞	38⅜	38¾	+ ⅛
17½	14¼	DuqLt	1.80	12.	12	707	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
25	19½	Duq pfA	2.10	10.		z220	21	21	21	+1
22	16	Duq pf	1.87	2.8		z200	u67	67	67	+51
22¼	18	Duq pf	2	11.		z20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23½	17⅝	Duq prK	2.10	12.		22	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
25½	20	Duq pr	2.31	11.		z70	21	21	21	+1
27⅞	24¼	Duq pr	2.75	11.		z150	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6	DutchB	.16	1.8		7	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.7	7	28	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
		— E—E—E —								
40⅝	24¾	EG&G	.60	1.6	13	60	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
3¼	1⅝	EMI	.19l		72	3658	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
27½	23¼	E Sys s	1	4.2	11	36	23⅝	d23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	4.0	7	42	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
24¼	17¼	Easco	1.20	6.9	6	27	17⅜	d17⅛	17⅜	
12⅞	6½	EastAir			3	361	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
25⅜	21⅞	EsAir pf	2.69	12.		5	22	21⅞	21⅞	
24	13	EastGF	.92	5.5	9	416	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	12.	8	26	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
66⅞	51	EsKod	2.40	4.7	8	1375	51⅝	51	51	— ¼
29⅝	25¼	Eaton s	1.72	6.4	5	35	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
21½	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.6	11	160	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk	1	3.9	10	60	25½	25	25½	+ ½
35	24⅜	EdisBr	1.32	5.0	6	18	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22¾	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.9	4	28	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
22¼	13⅜	ElPaso	1.32	6.8	7	1002	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
24⅜	19½	EPG dpf	2.35	12.		15	20	19⅞	19⅞	
12⅛	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	2.7	6	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
9⅞	5⅝	ElecAssc			11	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28	15⅝	EDS	1	4.7	12	31	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	ElMeMg			5	85	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	EMM pf	.75k			6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26⅜	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.8	7	14	20½	20½	20½	
7⅝	3½	Elixir			23	249	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
39	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.3	10	501	33⅜	32⅞	33½	+1
23⅞	16⅝	EmryA	1	5.1	11	458	19½	19	19½	— ¼
41⅞	30¼	Emhart	2.40	7.1	5	450	33⅞	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
66½	51	Emht pf	2.10	3.8		1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1
15	12¼	EmpDs	1.40	11.	7	20	12⅝	d12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
49⅞	24¾	EngMC	1.98	4.7	2	848	42⅝	41⅜	42¼	— ⅜
21	13⅞	EnnisB	s.56	3.6	7	59	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	Ensrch	1.56	6.1	11	271	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	13⅞	Entex s	.80	4.9	8	39	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
26	16	Envrtec	1	5.4	15	46	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
24¾	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	10.	7	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Equimk	.96	9.5	5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25½	21	Eqmk pf	2.31	11.		4	21	d20⅞	21	
23½	17¾	EquitG	s1.64	7.7	5	23	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
20¾	16⅛	EqtL	2	12.	8	45	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
32	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.7	6	162	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	8½	Esquire	.70	3.8	5	8	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅝	EssexCh	.70	6.2	5	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
30½	9⅞	Estrin	.80	3.4	7	79	24⅛	22⅞	23¼	— ⅜
30	19⅝	Ethyl	1.35	5.5	5	52	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
24⅝	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.7	5	⅝160	21½	21	21	— ¼
14⅝	12⅛	Evan pf	1.40	12.		3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
19¾	18⅛	Evan pf	2.10	12.		3	18	d18	18	— ¼
38	23½	ExCelO	1.90	5.9	6	128	32⅛	31¾	32	—1
18¾	15⅝	Exclsr	1.77e	11.		4	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
61¾	47½	Exxon	4	7.0	8	2225	57⅝	56¾	56¾	
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	5.4	6	49	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	7¼	Fabrge	.40	4.7	8	61	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
8	5	FabriCtr	.28	5.5	5	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅞	FacetEnt			93	154	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ½
36	25	Fairchd s	1	3.1	7	234	32⅞	31½	32	
11¾	8⅞	FairmtF	.76	7.1	10	17	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
15¾	9	FamDlr	.40	3.2	7	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
16⅞	11⅜	FrWstFn			4	78	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	FarahM				5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
42¼	31¼	FtlnBn	1.40	3.9	7	21	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	8	FstMiss	.40	2.3	31	310	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
33½	25	FstNBo	2.20	7.1	5	170	31⅛	30¾	31	+ ¼
25¾	21	FNStBn	2.20	10.	5	8	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
16⅛	10⅛	FstPa	1.32	12.	6	336	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	
3	1⅝	FstPa wt				57	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅞	1½	FtPaMtg				68	2	1⅞	2	
19½	10½	FtUnRt	1.20	7.9	16	26	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.1	5	19	7	6⅞	7	
28⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.2	5	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31¼	19⅝	FischM	1.40	5.7	6	11	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
15½	7⅞	FishFds	.60	7.1		52	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
23	13¼	FishrSci	.52	2.6	7	103	20⅞	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
14½	7⅜	FleetEnt	.52	6.8	5	6519	8¼	d 7	7⅝	— ½
18¾	15½	Fleming	.90	5.6	6	42	16	16	16	
21¼	12⅛	FlexiV	.80	5.7	5	115	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
15	12⅛	Flexi pf	1.61	13.		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
51⅝	25⅛	Flntkt	1.40b	2.9	8	55	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
63	38⅛	FlaECst			4	3	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
28⅝	24⅝	FlaPL	2.40	9.6	6	572	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
32⅞	27	FlaPow	2.76	9.9	7	111	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
46	34⅛	Fluor s	1	2.5	11	423	41	40½	40⅝	— ½
23	16¼	FooteC	1.70	8.0	7	17	21½	21¼	21¼	
45¾	39	FordM	4	10.	3	2605	40½	39⅝	39¾	— ⅝
30⅞	17⅛	ForMK	1.56	5.7	6	1164	27⅞	25⅞	27½	+2
49	27⅞	FMK pf	1.80	4.1		8	44	40½	44	+3½
13⅞	11¼	FtDear	1.24	11.		27	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
47¼	35½	FrtHow	1.32	3.1	10	62	42⅝	41⅞	42	— ⅝
26¼	19	FosWh	s.64	3.3	7	162	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ½
14⅝	5⅛	Fotomat	.25l		22	59	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	24⅝	FourPho			12	196	35	34	34½	— ½
13⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP	.68	7.9	5	91	8⅝	d 8½	8⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅛	Foxbro	1.20	3.3	9	59	36⅛	35⅞	36	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	FrankM	.30	3.9	5	187	8⅛	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
50⅛	30	FrptMn	s1.20	3.0	13	590	40⅝	39½	40⅛	
19¼	10½	Frigtrn	.30	2.7	9	34	11¼	11	11	
40	25⅛	Fruehf	2.40	8.5	4	187	28⅝	27¼	28⅛	— ⅜
15¼	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.6	3	304	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —								
14¼	9⅛	GAF	.68	6.7	5	180	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	14⅝	GAF pf	1.20	8.0		7	15	15	15	— ⅛
46	23⅛	GATX	2	5.5	8	330	37⅜	36½	36½	—1⅜
39⅜	12⅜	GCA	.20	.6	21	98	34	32¾	34	+ ⅜
14⅛	6⅜	GDV			23	14	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	GF Eqp			9	26	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
23¼	12¼	GK Tec	1.10	5.7	10	55	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	20	GK pf	1.94	8.0		7	24½	24¼	24½	
3⅝	1⅜	GMR Pr			26	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅛	23⅝	GamSk	1.50	5.9	5	23	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
49¼	39½	Gannett	1.76	3.9	13	161	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
13½	6¾	GapStr	.38	5.0	4	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅜	Garfink	1.24	7.2	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	8.1	6	33	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	6	Gatewy	.60	6.9	4	13	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO	.32	.8	21	48	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1
37⅜	23	Gelco	1	3.0	10	59	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
30	20¼	GemCa				31	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
17½	13½	GemIn	1.80	11.		17	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅜	GAInv	1.22e	9.8		31	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
64⅜	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.1	25	94	56⅜	55½	56	— ⅜
17⅛	14	GnBcsh	.80	5.3	4	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
17½	6¼	GnCore s			15	51	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	18	GCinm s	.68	3.6	8	54	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
48½	27¼	GDyns	1.20	2.8	7	1529	43⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅞
55⅛	45½	GenEl	2.80	5.9	8	1741	48⅛	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅜
37	28¼	GnFds	2	5.9	7	471	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
47	21⅞	GnGth	1.56e	4.1	28	1306	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅜
23¼	9⅛	GnHost	.70	3.6	9	152	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	22½	GnInst	.80	2.1	8	636	39⅝	38½	39	+ ⅜
46	31	GnInstr pf	3	7.7		1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
19⅛	10¼	GenMed	.44	3.1	10	129	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
30¾	23⅞	GnMills	1.32	5.3	9	1144	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
65⅝	53⅛	GMot	6.30e	11.	4	2278	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
48¾	39⅝	GMot pf	3.75	9.3		8	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
65¼	55⅛	GMot pf	5	9.1		1	55	d55	55	— ¾
18¼	9⅝	GnPort	.80	5.9	4	111	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
19⅝	8¼	GPU	1.40e	16.	4	444	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
14	5	GnRefr			63	44	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅜	GnSignl	1	3.0	10	133	33⅛	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
11	6⅜	GnSteel	.40b	4.4	7	58	9⅛	8½	9	+ ¼
30⅞	26⅛	GTE	2.72	10.	6	1180	27⅞	27⅜	27¼	— ⅛
32¾	27	GTE pf	2.50	9.3		2	27	27	27	— ⅛
27⅜	21⅞	GTE pf	2.48	11.		98	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅞	GTFl pf	1.30	10.		z70	13	13	13	— ⅛
27⅝	20	GTire	1.50	6.9	5	149	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
5⅝	3½	Genesco			16	107	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24	18⅝	Genst g	s1.20			63	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
26⅝	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.6	11	28	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
30⅝	24	GaPac	1.10	4.2	8	1374	26¾	26⅛	26½	
36¾	32	GaPac pf	2.24	6.9		263	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
34¾	32	GaPac pfB				7	32¼	32¼	32¼	
24⅝	21⅛	GaPw pf	2.56	12.		11	22	22	22	— ⅛
26	21½	GaPw pf	2.52	12.		6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
27¾	23½	GaPw pf	2.75	12.		4	23½	23½	23½	
79	65	GaPw pf	7.72	12.		z140	65½	d63⅛	63⅛	—2⅜
44	21¼	Geosrc	.80	2.1	11	32	39	38	38	—1⅛
33¼	24	GerbPd	1.62	6.3	8	91	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
70	33	Getty	1.40	2.2	12	684	65	64	64⅝	+1⅛
18½	17⅞	Getty pf	1.20	6.7		7	18	18	18	
11⅞	6¾	GiantPC	.60	7.9	9	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— [illegible]
16⅝	10⅜	GibrFn	.60	5.6	5	105	11	10⅞	10⅞	— [illegible]
24½	12¾	GldLmw								
				5.4	4	157	19¼	18¼	18⅛	
17¼	12	GiftHll s	.92	6.4	5	39	14½	14¼	14¼	— [illegible]
31¼	23⅞	Gillette	1.72	6.8	7	160	25⅜	25	25¼	— [illegible]
11⅛	6¾	Ginosinc	.20	2.0	7	312	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ [illegible]
25⅝	14	GleasW	.80	3.8	6	18	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ [illegible]
28¾	10⅞	GlobMar	.20	.9	9	101	23⅜	23	23⅛	— [illegible]
17	10⅞	GldWFn	.50	4.0	6	108	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ [illegible]
24	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	6.9	4	71	21⅛	20½	21	+ [illegible]
18⅞	14⅛	Goodyr	1.30	8.8	5	1052	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ [illegible]
28	16⅝	GordJw	.60	2.7	4	4	22¾	22½	22½	— [illegible]
32⅜	22¼	Gould	1.72	6.7	7	123	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ [illegible]
31	22⅝	Gould pf	1.35	5.5		2	24½	24½	24½	
41¼	25⅝	Grace	2.05	5.6	8	194	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ [illegible]
39	31	Grainer	.92	2.6	11	14	35	35	35	— [illegible]
14⅜	10⅞	Granitvl	1	9.0		79	12	11⅛	11⅛	— [illegible]
17⅞	10½	GrayDr	.80	7.5	7	172	11	10½	10⅝	
10⅜	5	GtAtPc				58	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
32¼	22⅝	GtLkInt	.68	2.6	4	10	26½	26	26	
27¾	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.4	9	25	26¾	26½	26¾	+ [illegible]
40⅞	29⅞	GtNoNk	1.40	4.2	7	130	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ [illegible]
27¾	16¾	GtWFin	s.84	4.2	5	1046	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ [illegible]
16⅝	11	Grevh	1.04	8.0	8	386	13⅛	12⅞	13	
2⅜	5-16	Greyhnd wt				122	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	7¼	GrowG	.44b	4.9	6	58	9⅛	8¾	9	
6⅛	3½	GthRty				9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
21⅛	14¾	Grumm	1.20	7.0	10	78	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— [illegible]
12⅞	10	Guardln	s.32	2.9	6	27	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ [illegible]
18⅛	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	5.0	3	360	15¼	14⅝	15	+ [illegible]
72½	64½	GlfW pf	5.75	7.9		3	72½	72½	72½	
86	55⅝	GlfW pf	3.87	5.3		1	73	73	73	
38¼	28¼	GlfW pf	2.50	7.7		8	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— [illegible]
35¾	22¼	GulfOil	2.25	7.1	6	2249	32⅛	31⅛	31⅜	— [illegible]
23⅞	8½	GulfRes	.32	1.8	9	413	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ [illegible]
29	14⅛	GulfR pf	1.30	5.7		1	23	23	23	
27	15¼	GulfR pf	1.60	7.3		56	22⅜	22	22	— [illegible]
13⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.36	12.	7	129	11	11¾	11⅛	— [illegible]
49½	42	GlfSU pf	4.40	10.		z90	44	44	44	
102½	95	GlfSU pf	8.80	9.4		z10	93½	d93½	93½	— [illegible]
27¼	12⅛	GulfUtd	1	4.3	10	1162	24⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— [illegible]
14¾	6	Gulton	.50	4.3	7	72	12	11½	11⅝	— [illegible]
		— H—H—H —								
6¼	2⅜	HMW			6	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ [illegible]
25½	21½	HackWs	2	9.0	7	7	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ [illegible]
16⅝	13½	HattSe	1.50	11.	9	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	— [illegible]
28¼	23½	HwIEl	2.24	9.3	7	32	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
21¾	11⅝	HayesA	1.28	9.8	217	20	13	12¾	13	
18⅛	10¼	Hazeltn	.60	3.8	7	24	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— [illegible]
23⅝	18½	HeathTec s			5	55	19	18½	18¾	— [illegible]
19	8½	Hecks	.30	2.0	8	127	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
24	4⅝	HeclaM			7	471	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ [illegible]
28	21¼	HeilmB s			11	193	24	23¼	23¾	+ [illegible]
44¼	34½	HeinzH	2.20	5.7	8	127	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— [illegible]
33	27½	Heinz pf	1.70	6.0		2	29	28½	28½	— [illegible]
10⅝	6¾	HeleneC			14	63	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ [illegible]
34	16	Hellrint	1.20	3.9	10	576	31	28¾	30⅝	+ [illegible]
38¾	35	HelmrP	s.36	1.0	14	141	35½	d34	35	— [illegible]
3½	1⅝	HemCop				3	2½	2½	2½	
8½	7⅛	HemInc	.46e	8.3		26	8	8	8	
22¾	14½	Herculs	1.10	5.6	6	383	20	19⅝	19½	
25⅝	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	5.9	7	58	24	23¾	23⅞	+ [illegible]
11¾	7	Hesston				19	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ [illegible]
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin	1.52	5.6	9	117	27½	27	27⅛	— [illegible]
60⅝	46⅝	HewltPk	s.40	.7	16	546	55⅝	54⅛	54⅝	— [illegible]
11⅝	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.1	11	61	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ [illegible]
38⅛	25¼	Hillenbd	1.08	3.1	7	42	35⅛	35	35	— [illegible]
35⅝	22	Hilton	1	3.4	9	347	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ [illegible]
25	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	6.4	8	58	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— [illegible]
24⅝	15¼	Holiday	.66	3.9	8	904	17⅛	16⅝	17	— [illegible]
36	24½	HildyA	.85t	3.3		6	26¼	26	26	— [illegible]
23⅝	15	HollyS				54	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ [illegible]
11	9½	HmeG pf	1.10	12.		26	9½	d 9⅜	9⅜	— [illegible]
43⅛	29	Homst	1.20a	3.2	11	208	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— [illegible]
28	22	Honda	.37e	1.6	22	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— [illegible]
82⅞	59⅝	Honwll	2.60	3.6	7	821	74½	72⅞	73⅛	— [illegible]
24⅜	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	6.6	5	94	19	18¾	18⅞	— [illegible]
11½	2⅛	Horizon			9	119	7	6⅝	6⅝	— [illegible]
37¾	24⅞	HospCp	.50	1.4	13	288	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ [illegible]
22½	13	Hostlntl	.60	3.6	6	47	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	
7⅝	4¼	HousFb	.20	4.7	12	55	4½	4¼	4¼	— [illegible]
22	16⅝	HoushF	1.55	8.3	5	1045	18¾	18½	18⅝	— [illegible]
33½	28¾	HouF pf	2.50	7.9		82	31¾	31½	31½	— [illegible]
31⅝	26¼	Housln	2.36	8.6	6	99	27½	27⅜	27½	+ [illegible]
36	19¾	HousNG	1.10	3.6	9	501	31⅛	30½	30⅝	— [illegible]
23¾	9	HowdJn	.44	2.5	11	2204	17⅞	17⅛	17½	— [illegible]
19¾	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.72	10.	9	45	17	16¾	17	
24½	16½	HudMn g	.30e			14	21⅛	20⅝	21	
21	8¼	Huffy	.68	3.8	8	172	18⅛	16⅝	18⅛	+ [illegible]
50	39½	HughsTl	s.84	1.9	13	457	45⅝	45	45¼	— [illegible]
36⅞	14¼	Human	.75	2.5	12	439	30⅝	29	30¼	+ [illegible]
23⅝	20⅛	Huma pf	2.50	12.		6	21½	21½	21½	+ [illegible]
17⅝	11	HuntCh	.40	3.3	8	47	12¼	11¾	12	+ [illegible]
21⅛	13½	HuttEF	.80	4.7	4	76	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ [illegible]
15½	9⅝	Huyck	.72	5.9	8	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ [illegible]
		— I—I—I —								
30⅞	22⅝	IC Ind	1.84	7.1	5	35	26¼	25½	25⅝	— [illegible]
47¾	39⅞	IC In pf	3.50	8.8		7	40	40	40	— [illegible]
8	3¾	ICN				120	4	3⅞	3⅞	— [illegible]
49¾	36	INACp	3	6.7	5	88	44½	44¼	44½	
26¼	23	INA pf	1.90	8.1		2	23½	23½	23½	— [illegible]
17⅝	15	INAIn	1.68	11.		25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	9⅝	IU Int	.95	7.5	34	417	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— [illegible]
18⅝	13⅝	IUInt pf	1.36	8.3		35	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ [illegible]
27	23	IdahoP	2.40	10.	9	42	24	23¾	23⅞	
27½	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	7.3	5	396	22⅝	22	22	
7	4	IdealT				25	5½	5¼	5⅜	— [illegible]
24¼	19⅛	IllPowr	2.28	11.	8	91	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— [illegible]
48¼	42	IlPow pf	4.12	11.		z60	40	d39	39	—3
52	43	IlPow pf	4.47	10.		z2640	42⅝	d42	42⅝	— [illegible]
29½	20¾	ITW	1	4.1	8	42	24⅝	24½	24½	— [illegible]
29⅝	15	ImplCp	1.20	5.9	4	149	20⅝	20	20¼	— [illegible]
24	14⅝	INCO	.40	2.0	78	533	20¼	19⅞	20¼	— [illegible]
8⅛	5¼	IncCap				13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— [illegible]
10⅝	9	IncCC	1.10e	12.		20	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— [illegible]
76¾	58⅝	IndiM pf	7.08	12.		z50	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
111½	99	IndiM pf	12	12.		z30	100	99	99	
22½	17¾	IndiM pf	2.15	12.		7	18	17⅞	18	+ [illegible]
24⅛	18¾	IndiM pf	2.25	12.		6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
30⅝	25	IndiGas	2.40	8.6	5	3	28	28	28	— [illegible]
24	21⅛	IndiPL	2.12	9.7	7	70	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
21⅞	15⅝	IndiNat	1.44	7.8	5	34	18½	18¼	18½	+ [illegible]
29⅝	11⅞	Inexco	.14	.6	26	199	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ [illegible]
59⅞	44¼	IngerR	3.16	5.9	8	240	53⅞	53½	53½	— [illegible]
41¼	30⅝	IngR pf	2.35	7.1		77	33	32¾	33	+1
16⅝	11⅞	IngrTec	.54	3.7	9	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— [illegible]
40⅝	32¾	InldStl	2.80a	8.5	4	312	33⅛	32¾	33	
16	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.5	6	54	12½	12¼	12½	+ [illegible]
18	13½	Insilc pf	1.25	8.3		1	15	15	15	+ [illegible]
2⅝	1⅜	InstInvTr				23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
32¾	13⅝	Integon	.44a	1.8	10	240	24¼	23⅝	24	
21⅝	17⅜	ItcpSe	1.92a	11.		23	17¾	17½	17⅝	— [illegible]
42¾	34	Interco	2.40	6.1	6	50	40	39½	39½	— [illegible]
32	24⅝	IntDiv	8.11e		5	5	31	31	31	
29½	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	8.8	11	19	25¼	25	25	— [illegible]
17	10¼	IntAlum	.60	5.4	5	51	11¼	11	11⅛	— [illegible]
80	65	IBM s	3.44	5.4	12	9554	65¼	d64	64⅛	—1¼
25⅝	19¼	IntFlav	.80	4.1	12	144	19¾	19½	19⅝	— [illegible]
45½	31¾	IntHarv	2.50	7.0	4	832	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+ [illegible]
61½	34	IntMin	3	5.6	7	178	53⅞	52⅝	53¼	— [illegible]
45	40¼	IntMinr pf	4	9.8		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— [illegible]
23⅞	17	IntMult	1.20	6.5	6	78	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
47⅞	35⅝	IntPapr	2.20	5.7	5	517	38¾	38⅛	38⅞	+ [illegible]
28⅝	8¼	IntRectf	.32	1.5	9	52	21⅜	20⅝	21	— [illegible]
32⅝	24¾	IntTT	2.20	8.6	5	887	25¾	25⅛	25½	
52½	40¾	IntTT pfK	4	9.5		51	42¾	42⅛	42¼	— [illegible]
39¾	31¼	IntTT pf	2.25	7.2		11	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— [illegible]
56¼	46	IntTT pf	4.50	9.8		19	46⅛	d45⅛	46	
21⅞	15	Intrpce	1.38	6.7	6	66	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
40	27⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	5.3	7	142	30⅝	30	30⅜	
15¾	13¾	IntstPw	1.50	11.	6	43	13¾	d13½	13½	— [illegible]
24¾	19¾	InPw pf	2.28	12.		z300	19¾	d19	19	— [illegible]
26⅝	17⅝	IowaBf	s.52	2.6	6	607	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1
16⅝	13	IowaEl	1.50	11.	6	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
21⅞	18⅛	IowIlG	2	11.	6	14	19	18⅝	18⅝	— [illegible]
25½	21	IowIll pf	2.31	11.		z80	20½	d20½	20½	— [illegible]
26¼	22⅛	IowaPL	2.52	11.	7	30	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ [illegible]
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.8	5	36	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— [illegible]
7¾	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.3	16	120	5¼	5	5¼	
34	14	ItekCp			13	431	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— [illegible]
32⅝	5¾	ItelCp	.80	12.		275	7	6⅞	6⅞	— [illegible]
14½	6	Itel pf	1.44	21.		90	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— [illegible]

(Continued on Page 15)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / October 16, 1979

Swiss Francs 100 000 000

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français, Paris

4¼% Swiss Franc Bonds of 1979 due 1991

with the guarantee of the

Republic of France

Soditic S.A. | Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. | Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich

Citicorp International Finance S.A.
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI
American Express Bank (Switzerland) AG
Bank Heusser & Cie AG
United Overseas Bank
S. G. Warburg Bank AG

Banca del Sempione
Bank Landau & Kimche AG
Bank Schoop Reiff & Co. AG
Banque Multi Commerciale
Banque Pariente
Banque de l'Union Européenne en Suisse S.A.
Compagnie de Banque et de Crédit SA
Continental Illinois Bank (Switzerland)
Handelsfinanz Bank
Standard Chartered Bank AG

Clariden Bank
Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

Armand von Ernst & Cie AG
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Bank und Finanz-Institut AG
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez succursale de Lausanne
Caisse d'Épargne du Valais
CIAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Fuji Bank (Schweiz) AG
Gewerbebank Baden
Hypothekar- und Handelsbank Winterthur
Maerki, Baumann & Co. AG
Morgan Grenfell (Switzerland) S.A.
Sparkasse Schwyz

Financial advisor to the transaction

E. F. Hutton International Inc.

New Issue
October 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Nationale-Nederlanden Financiering Maatschappij B.V.
Rotterdam

DM 50,000,000
7% Bonds due 1986
– Private Placement –

guaranteed by

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.
Delft

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. | AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. | GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
ORION BANK LIMITED | SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— J—J—J —							
	19½	JmesF 1.40	5.8	10	10	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
	6⅝	Jamsw .08b	.8	5	63	10	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
	14¼	Jantzen 1	6.4	7	17	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
	9⅛	JapnF 1.53e	17.		37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	29	JeffPlt 1.20	3.8	8	101	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
	29¼	JerC pf 4	13.		z290	30½	30	30	— ½
	59	JerC pf 8.12	14.		z450	61½	60	60	
	58	JerC pf 8	13.		z10	60	60	60	+1
	95½	JerC pf13.50	13.		z10	101	101	101	
	84½	JerC pf 11	13.		z50	84	d84	84	—1¼
	16⅛	JerC pf 2.18	13.		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
	19	JewelC 1.68	6.8	6	131	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	2⅜	Jewelcor		12	87	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
	22½	JhnMan 1.92	8.4	5	184	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ¼
	57⅛	JnMan pf5.40	9.4		2	57⅝	d57¼	57¼	— ¼
	67⅝	JohnJn 2	3.0	13	1546	69⅝	d67	67⅝	—1½
	5½	JohnEF		16	37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	21¾	JohnCn 1.10	4.5	6	389	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
	28¼	JohnC pf 2	6.3		3	32	32	32	
	10½	JonLan .60	5.6	9	127	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	27¾	Jorgen 1.50	4.9	5	22	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
	16⅜	Jostens 1	5.4	8	106	18⅝	18½	18½	
	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.9	8	69	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ¼
		— K—K—K —							
	43½	KLM 3.49e	8.0	9	2	44	43½	43½	— ½
	22⅛	K mart .84	3.4	8	1463	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
	16⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	6.0	4	404	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
	64	Kai 57pf4.75	6.2		1	77	77	77	—8
	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	6.6	4	102	22	21	21¼	— ¾
	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.4		12	18½	18½	18½	
	44	KaiC pf 2.50	5.2		2	47¾	47	47¾	—9
	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	5.0	15	382	30¼	27⅞	29⅝	
	6½	KaneMll .28	3.2	5	182	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	12¼	Kansb .80	4.6	9	367	17½	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅛
	24	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	6	55	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
	17½	KCSoln 1.10	4.0	7	35	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
	16	KanGE 1.90	12.	10	45	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
	18⅛	KanNb 1.48	7.4	7	29	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
	15⅛	KanPLt 1.96	11.	7	97	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
	21½	KaPL pf2.32	11.		1	21¼	d21¼	21¼	— ¼
	21	KaPL pf2.23	11.		5	20¼	d20¼	20¼	— ¼
	5⅝	KatyInd		3	56	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
	16¾	Katy pf 1.46	6.5		5	23⅝	22½	22½	— ½
	5⅝	KaufBr .24	2.6	8	289	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
	14⅛	Kauf pf 1.50	10.		11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	11	Keene .60	3.4	6	129	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
	6⅛	Keller .30	2.9	7	24	10¼	10½	10½	— ¼
	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.1	9	87	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
	10	Kellwd .80	8.0	13	14	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	10	KenllRty .20e	.8	202	115	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ¼
	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.1	8	39	43¼	42½	43	— ¼
	19	Kennct 1.20	4.8	17	1212	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
	17⅜	KyUtil 2.04	11.	6	56	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
	9⅛	KerrGls .44	4.5	5	46	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
	41¾	KerrM 1.55	2.6	10	732	60⅜	59½	59½	— ⅜
	9½	KeysCon		31	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
	17	KeysInt s.48	2.2	13	44	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.7	5	30	34¼	33⅝	34	
	20	Kidde pr1.64	6.1		1	27	27	27	+1
	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	7.0	6	33	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅜
	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.1	6	44	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
	16¾	Kirsch 1.32	7.7	5	33	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	20⅛	KnigtRd .70	3.0	9	42	23⅝	23	23	
	24½	Koehrin 1.10	4.8	5	189	23	21½	23	+1⅛
	19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.2	8	32	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
	17⅝	Koppers 1.20	4.9	8	279	24½	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
	43	Kraft 3	6.4	7	141	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ¼
	7½	Kroehlr			4	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	18⅛	Kroger s1.36	6.0	6	240	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
	12⅛	Kuhlm .80a	6.5	5	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
	9	Kysor .88	7.2	4	41	12¼	12	12¼	
		— L—L—L —							
	5⅝	LFE .06r	.6	9	26	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ¼
	5½	LFE pf .50	7.8		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
	14¼	LITCO 1	6.0	7	58	16⅛	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	LTV		2	454	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
	9¼	LTVA .32t	2.4		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
	42½	LTV pf 5	10.		1	48	48	48	+ ¼
	6¼	LTV pf I			1	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	21¾	LTV pf 2.60	11.		26	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
	8	LQuint 1.08t	12.	12	90	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
	5⅝	LamsSe s.60	4.8	6	25	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
	12	LaneBry 1	7.9	6	58	13	12½	12½	
	22⅛	Lanier .50	1.3	13	229	38½	37½	38	— ¼
	8¼	LawtCh .60	5.5	12	95	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.5	4	217	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
	18⅜	LswTr s1.20	5.5	6	534	22¼	21¾	21¾	—1
	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.4	10	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
	18	Leesona 1.16	4.8	6	10	24⅝	24	24¼	
	11⅛	LegPlat n.44	3.9	5	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	
	1⅛	LehValInd		6	64	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	9⅝	Lehmn 1.32e	11.		140	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
	15	Lennar s.08t	.5	6	243	15⅛	15	15⅛	
	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.0	7	104	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
	6⅛	LesFay .48	6.7	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	13⅜	LevFdC			13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅜	LevFin .75a	5.8		10	13⅝	d13	13	— ⅜
	31⅜	LeviStr 2.20	3.7	7	353	60	59⅝	59⅝	
	17½	LevitzF .68	2.9	5	68	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅛
	23	LOF 2.20	8.5	4	150	27⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1¼
	15⅝	LibtyCp s.60	3.9	6	114	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
	2	LibrtyLn		29	23	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
	8	LibtL pf			5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	13⅜	Lifemk s.48	2.8	9	31	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
	29⅛	Liggett 2.50	8.8	6	328	31⅛	30	31⅛	+1½
	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.7	13	1942	57⅝	56	56⅛	— ⅜
	34	LincNt 2.80	6.8	7	66	41	40¾	41	+ ⅜
	14½	LincPl 1.80	12.		7	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
	3	Lionel .16	2.3	9	153	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
	17¾	Litton .1b	3.1	7	627	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
	26½	Litt plc pf			6	49	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
	44	Litton pf 3	4.4		2	67½	67½	67½	+1
	17⅛	Litton pf. 2	10.		11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	16⅛	Lockhd		5	322	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
	20⅛	Loctite .48	1.3	15	52	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1
	34⅝	Loews 1.20	2.2	4	305	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
	9⅝	LomFn 1	7.4	8	73	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
	14½	LomMt 2.20e	13.	9	46	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	18⅛	LnStar 1.48	5.8	5	872	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅜
	87	LoneS pf4.50	4.6		1	97	97	97	+1
	15	LILCo 1.78	11.	7	1398	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
	75¼	LIL pfK8.30	11.		z30	75	d75	75	—1
		LIL pfS 9.80	10.		101	96	95½	95⅝	
	21	LIL pfT2.43	11.		3	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
	21¼	LIL pfO2.47	—11.		836	23	21¼	23	+1⅝
	24	LongDr .76	2.7	12	21	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
	23½	LoralCp 1	2.9	10	115	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
	19½	LaLand 1.48	3.4	12	1536	44½	42½	43⅝	+ ⅛
	16½	LaPac .60b	2.8	6	423	22¼	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅜
	18⅝	LouvGs 2.06	11.	9	56	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
	9⅝	Lowenst .30	3.0	4	28	10⅛	10	10	
	39⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.6	11	76	45⅝	44½	44½	— ⅜
	13⅜	LuckyS 1	6.3	8	226	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
	8⅛	Ludlow .70	5.7	12	38	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	14	Lukens .96	6.6	6	25	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
	10⅛	LvnCSys .40	2.1	14	37	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
	19⅛	MACOM s.24	.9	19	128	26⅝	24⅝	26	
	31⅜	MCA 1.50	3.3	8	612	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1½
	8	MEI .40	3.4	7	51	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
	18	MGIC 1	3.9	8	1886	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
	13½	MacAF 1	6.5	6	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.8	6	59	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ¼
	6⅝	Macke .52	6.1	5	8	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Macmill .72	3.9	11	1531	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
	15½	Macmi pf1.20	4.2		4	28½	28½	28½	
	32	Macy 1.85	4.3	6	34	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
	12⅛	MdsFd 1.29e	7.9		398	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅝	MagicCf .60	7.2	4	115	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
	26½	MalonH 1.12	3.9	10	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Manhln .30b	4.9	3	70	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	6⅝	ManhLf .30	4.5	9	45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	30½	MfrHan 2.28	7.2	5	258	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ ⅝
	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.7	10	268	30	29⅝	29⅝	
	24¼	MarMf s .80	1.9	10	94	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
	34⅜	MarOil s1.40	3.2	7	428	43⅝	42⅝	43½	+ ⅝
	13½	MarMid .80	4.4	6	192	18½	17¼	18	+ ½
	11⅛	MarionL .64	5.1	17	104	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
	9⅝	MarkCtl .36	3.1	12	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	13	Mark pf1.20	8.2		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	20	Marley 1	4.7	6	95	21⅞	21½	21½	
	10⅛	Marriot .16	1.0	10	312	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
	56½	MrshM 3.20	4.9	12	120	66	65½	65⅞	— ⅜
	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.8	9	142	18⅝	17⅜	18¼	— ⅛
	26⅛	MartM 2	5.5	5	252	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
	9	MaryK .48	2.5	11	35	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
	17⅛	Md Cup .56	2.7	8	62	21¼	20½	21	— ⅛
	18¼	Masco .60	2.4	10	403	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
	17⅝	Masonlt 1.20	4.6	7	640	27⅝	26	26	— ¾
	11⅛	MasM 1.37e	11.	9	40	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
	8	MassyF g			204	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
	15⅝	MasCp 1.72	11.		16	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
	9⅝	MasInc 1.12	11.		25	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
	6½	Mattel .30e	4.1	6	167	7⅝	7½	7¼	
	3½	Mattel wt			74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
	23¼	Mattl pf2.50	11.		14	23½	23¼	23⅝	
	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.9	6	394	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
	18⅝	MayerO 1	4.5	8	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
	3½	MaysJW		3	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
	22½	Maytg 1.80	6.8	8	48	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.6	14	459	21⅜	21½	21½	
	22½	McDr pf2.20	8.6		14	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
	25	McDr pf2.60	10.		28	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
	39⅝	McDnld .56	1.2	11	260	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
	20	McDonD .75	2.9	6	255	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
	23½	McDonh 1.32	5.1	5	12	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.2	6	41	25¼	25	25	— ¼
	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.3	9	214	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
	19⅝	McIntyr g			z2158	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
	12	McLean .64	4.4	10	28	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
	8¼	McLout		2	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	9⅜	McMorO .10	.3	241	457	40⅝	38⅝	38½	—2
	10	McNeil .80	5.0	9	13	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
	22⅝	Mead 1.60	6.4	5	500	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅜
	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.6	11	366	32	31¼	31⅝	
	24½	Medtrn .60	1.2	14	159	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
	24⅜	Melville 1.40	5.0	8	256	28	27½	28	+ ½
	17⅝	Memorex		3	360	21½	21	21	— ⅜
	33	MercStr 1a	2.7	5	3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
	22½	MerTx s1.20	5.2	6	355	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.9	14	583	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.9	6	15	32	31	31	—1
	14¾	MerrLy .96	5.3	7	773	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
	26⅛	MesaPet .48	.7	16	1185	68	66⅝	67½	+ ⅝
	30½	MesaRoy wt			107	30½	d30⅛	30½	
	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.9	12	5	16⅛	16	16	
	16⅝	MGM s .60	3.6	8	343	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.2	9	67	66⅝	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
	57½	MIE pfF8.12	13.		z20	62	62	62	—1
	21½	MhCn pf2.05	9.3		1	22	22	22	— ⅜
	24½	MhWl pf2.67	11.		9	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
	22½	MhWl pf2.12	9.5		1	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	16⅛	MdCTel 1.60	9.3	6	58	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
	21⅜	MdCT pf2.06	8.7		14	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
	13	MidSUt 1.52	11.	5	664	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	MidlndM			27	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	14	MidRos 1.20	5.3	7	94	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
	17⅛	MillerW .90	5.0	7	120	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
	16⅛	MiltBrd 1	3.3	8	53	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
	11½	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	35	18½	18	18½	+ ½
	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.6	5	23	22⅝		22⅝	
	49⅝	MMM 2.40	4.8	9	1488	50⅝	d49⅝	49⅝	— ½
	18½	MinPL 1.94	10.	5	30	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	MirroCp .72	6.8	9	46	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
	20⅝	Misnins 1.02	2.6	7	324	39⅝	38½	39	— ⅜
	46	MPacC 3	6.1	5	119	49⅝	49¼	49⅛	— ⅜
	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.6	8	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
	22¼	MoPS pr2.61	12.		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
	36¼	Mobil s 2.40	5.0	7	3066	49⅝	47⅝	48	—1¼
	1⅝	MobileH		12	26	2⅝	2	2⅛	
	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.4	8	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	Mohasco .90	9.2	8	46	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
	6⅛	MohkDta		10	218	12⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
	12½	MohkR 1.20	9.4	11	17	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
18⅝	14⅛	Monrh s 1	6.7	4	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	17⅛	Monogr .65a	1.7	7	48	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
62	45	Monsan 3.40	6.0	7	398	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16	MtDU 1.50	9.8	6	40	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	10.	7	211	20½	20¼	20⅝	
20⅝	17⅝	MonSt 1.80a	10.		13	18	18	18	— ⅛
9½	7½	MONY .92e	11.	9	72	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
38⅝	27	MoorM 1.12	3.5	5	83	33	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
54⅝	43¼	Morgan 2.50	5.5	6	507	46	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	18⅛	MorKn 1.50	4.7	6	18	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
19	13¼	MorseSh .66	3.9	6	67	17	17	17	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	86	6½	6¼	6½	
34⅝	25⅛	MorNor 1.48	4.5	9	68	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
55½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.6	10	357	48¼	47	47	—1
36⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.9	10	154	28⅝	27	27¾	— ¼
27⅛	24⅝	MtSTel 2.32	9.7	7	57	24⅝	d24	24	— ⅜
14⅝	5⅛	Moolord		14	60	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	4	Munid pf.40	8.2		x23	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
17½	14	Munsng 1.20	8.3	12	17	14½	14⅝	14½	
15⅝	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	8.9	12	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
79½	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	14	243	71⅝	70½	71⅛	— ⅜
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.9	6	18	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
14½	12⅛	MutOm 1.32	11.		47	12½	d12	12⅛	— ¼
14⅝	7⅛	MyersL .50	4.8	7	29	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —							
22½	12⅛	NCH .64	3.4	9	14	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	NCNB n .64	5.0	5	59	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
81½	56⅛	NCR 1.60	2.5	7	982	65	62⅝	63	—1⅜
30½	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.5	10	294	27	26½	26⅝	
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.7	7	426	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	5⅛	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
28⅛	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.5	7	212	23⅝	23	23	— ½
35⅝	24⅛	Nalco 1.36	4.7	12	190	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ½
33⅝	12¼	Narco .68	4.9	19	28	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
32¼	20⅛	Nashua 1.20	5.2	5	119	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
58	22	NatAirl .50	1.1	66	52	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
25⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.6	9	261	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	NtChyL .60	5.5	7	30	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	6.2	5	31	32⅝	32½	32½	
30⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	7.0	6	203	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
31	24⅛	NatFG 2.54	8.9	6	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	23⅛	NFG pf 2.30	10.		4	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	— ½
24⅝	15½	NatGyp 1.32	7.2	4	92	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	NatHom		19	72	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19	7⅝	NtLibt n .28	1.8	10	68	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	3.2	9	204	19	18⅛	19	+ ¼
21¼	12½	NMedE s.50	2.8	9	226	18⅝	17½	18	+ ¼
18⅛	11⅛	NMineSv .56	4.4	17	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	10	25	17	16⅝	17	
34	18½	NtSemic		12	3126	u34½	32⅝	33⅝	+ ½
21¼	13	NtSvIn 1.08	5.8	6	72	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
18	14½	NStand 1.24	8.5	5	35	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	28⅛	NatlSt 2.60	8.3	4	36	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
63⅛	35⅛	Natom 2.20	4.0	6	282	55½	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅜
31⅛	27½	Natom wt			4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	NevPw 2.12	7.9	7	32	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
		NevPw wt			1	21½	21½	21½	
17⅝	14¼	NevP pf1.60	11.		z300	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
23⅝	19⅝	NevP pf2.30	12.		z1070	20	d19½	19½	— ⅝
23⅛	20⅛	NEngEl 2.24	11.	6	210	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
16⅝	14⅛	NEnGE 1.60	11.	6	18	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	18	214	24½	23⅛	23½	— ¼
30	25⅝	NEnP pf2.76	11.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
36¼	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.5	7	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
18⅝	15⅛	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	246	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
40½	31	NYS pf 3.75	12.		z30	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
96½	81⅛	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z70	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
3⅝	2⅛	Newcrp			61	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Newell n .70	8.8	5	21	8⅝	8	8	
46⅛	21⅛	Newhall .80	2.0	8	15	40⅛	40	40	— ¼
33⅝	19⅝	Newmt 1.20	4.3	7	488	28	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Newprk .20	1.3	12	195	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
15⅝	12⅛	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	364	13¼	13	13	
36	30⅛	NiaMof 3.40	11.		z100	32	31¾	32	+1
38	31½	NiaMof 3.60	11.		z150	32	31½	31½	—1½
45½	35⅝	NiaMof 4.10	11.		z100	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1
56⅛	45½	NiaMof 5.25	11.		z30	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.0		63	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
35⅝	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.4	6	100	30⅛	29⅝	30	
28⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.92	8.5	5	189	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.6	4	9	21⅛	21	21	
28⅝	20⅝	Norris 1.40	6.5	6	46	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
38½	14⅝	NACoal .64	2.3	7	85	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg			28	3	3	3	— ⅛
32⅝	24⅛	NoAPhl 1.70	6.1	5	8	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	192	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	11	NCdSL .70	4.4	4	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	NIndPS 1.50	10.	7	96	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
53	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.5	6	34	47⅝	46¼	46¼	—1⅝
25⅝	21⅝	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	111	22⅝	22⅝	22½	
41¼	35	NSPw pf3.60	11.		z110	35⅝	d34	34	—1
49¼	41½	NSPw pf4.16	10.		z2500	40⅝	d40⅝	40⅝	—1¼
44½	28⅛	NorTel g.80			157	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Nthgate g			60	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅛	Nortrp 1.80	5.3	5	95	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
36¼	22⅛	NwstAirl .80	3.1	7	483	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ½
29⅝	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.4	6	10	24½	24	24¼	
26¼	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.5	6	329	24	23⅝	23⅝	
37⅝	23	Nwtind 2.05	6.2	6	242	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	23	NwtP pf2.50	11.		1	23	23	23	
11⅝	9⅛	NwMLf 1e	10.	10	43	10	9⅝	10	
33	26½	NwStW 1.80	6.8	5	17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
34½	22	Norton 1.40	4.6	6	29	30½	30	30½	+ ½
19⅝	14½	NorSim 1.04b	7.2	6	744	14⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
43¼	33½	NortS pf1.80	4.9		1	32⅝	d32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
35⅛	26⅝	Nucor s .36	1.4	5	427	27⅛	d26	26¼	—1½
		— O—O—O —							
62	16¼	OKC 1.20	3.1	9	208	39⅝	37⅛	39	+1
33⅝	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.4	15	454	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
104	51⅛	Oak pf 1.75	1.9		1	92½	92½	92½	—3½
27⅛	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	4.9	9	3055	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	OcciPet wt			347	11⅛	10½	11¼	+ ⅛
43	26⅝	OcciP pf2.16	5.3		5	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
87	48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.3		5	83⅛	82	83⅛	+1⅝
85	48⅛	OcciP pf .4	5.0		15	81	78⅝	80⅛	+1⅝
25⅛	21½	OcciP pf2.50	12.		27	21½	d21⅛	21½	— ⅜
21⅝	17⅛	OcciP pf2.12	12.		10	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
40	27⅛	Ogden 2	6.1	5	202	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ¼
17⅝	14⅛	OhioEd 1.76	12.	9	278	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	67½	OhEd pf7.24	11.		z20	66	d66	66	—1½
96⅝	76⅛	OhEd pf9.12	12.		z8000	79	79	79	+2⅝
92½	70	OhEd pf8.64	12.		z300	69⅛	d69	69⅛	— ⅝
106⅛	90	OhE pf10.48	11.		z150	92	92	92	— ⅛
24½	19	OhP pfG2.27	12.		80	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
123	105⅛	OhP pfA 14	13.		z380	107½	107⅛	107½	— ½
121½	106	OhP pfF 14	13.		z300	107	106⅛	107	
92½	70⅛	OhP pfD7.76	11.		z190	70½	d70	70	—2
17⅝	13⅛	OklaGE 1.60	11.	9	224	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅝	8⅛	OklGE pf.80	9.0		z100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8.5	7	50	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Olin 1	5.6	5	93	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16	Oneida .92	4.7	4	19	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13¼	9⅛	Opelika .84	8.0	4	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	471	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Orange .20	3.0	4	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	OrionC .30	3.0	6	135	10	10	10	
21⅛	15⅝	OutMar 1.40	9.0	8	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	OutletCo 1	5.1	6	146	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	5.4	5	15	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.6	4	17	22¼	21⅝	22	— ⅜
35	20⅛	OverSh .50b	1.8	6	95	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.3	7	632	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ¼
22⅝	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	6.5	4	151	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
72	60	Ownll pf4.75	7.8		1	61	61	61	+ ⅜
12¼	8	Oxfrdin .68	6.4	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.8	10	93	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
12⅝	8	PNBMt 1.03e	11.	7	42	9	9	9	
34⅛	23⅛	PPG 2	6.4	6	597	31⅝	31	31¼	
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	124	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
13½	11	PacAS 1.28	12.		32	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	310	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	20	PacLtg 2.24	10.	6	85	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
53⅝	38½	PacLm 2.40	5.1	13	29	47¼	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.4	7	47	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	PacPw 1.92	10.	8	389	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	— ½
15⅝	12⅛	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	159	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
69	60⅛	PacTT pf 6	9.9		z150	61¼	60½	60½	— ⅜
22⅝	10	PacTin 1	5.4	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
11¼	6⅛	PaineW .44	5.0	4	49	9	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	12⅛	PalW pf1.30	9.9		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	PalmBc 1.20	7.3	4	37	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Pamida .06t			65	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	PanAm		3	1029	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
55⅛	36⅛	PanEP 3.10	5.9	7	18	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Papcft 1.14b	5.9	6	11	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
22½	10⅛	Pargas 1.08	6.6	8	61	17⅝	16⅝	16¼	— ⅝
36	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	.8	10	223	31⅝	30⅝	31	+ ½
32⅛	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.1	8	237	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
17⅛	14⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.4	8	78	15⅛	15	15	— ⅝
18⅛	7	PatPtl		213	219	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26	15½	Pavlanw .60	2.5	9	6	24	24	24	
26⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	413	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	
16⅝	6	Penao		35	121	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22½	13⅛	PenCen			231	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	PenCn prB			143	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	PenDix			60	4	4	4	
11⅝	7½	PennCp n.12	1.3		443	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
37⅝	27⅝	Penney 1.76	6.3	7	496	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
21⅝	18½	PaPL 2.04	11.	6	83	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
47½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40	11.		z240	43	41½	41½	—1½
50	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
94½	80	PaPL pf8.60	11.		z20	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
106	93⅝	PaPL pf9.24	9.6		z500	96	94	96	+2
111	97	PaPL pf 11	11.		z30	97	d96½	96½	— ½
122	105¼	PaPL pf 13	12.		z130	105	d105	105	— ¼
84¼	72⅛	PaPL pf 8	11.		z100	72	d72	72	— ⅛
92½	73½	PaPL pf8.70	12.		z80	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ⅜
39⅛	30½	Penwlt 2.20	7.0	7	23	31½	31½	31½	
53	46	Penw pf2.50	5.3		2	47	47	47	—3
23⅝	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.9		2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
51⅝	26⅝	Pennzol 2.50	5.4	9	789	48½	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.6	9	84	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
39⅝	31⅛	PeopGs 2.88	7.9	7	66	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.6	9	1347	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.8	12	505	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Pertec		10	185	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
42½	31⅛	Petrie 1.40	4.5	9	123	31½	d31	31¼	— ½
27½	23⅝	Petrains		11	91	26½	26	26	
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.2		25	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
26⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.1		x11	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
36¼	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.9	11	460	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
32	19⅝	PhelpD 1	3.9	8	262	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	173	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
39⅛	31	PhilE pf3.80	12.		z30	31	31	31	— ½
95	76	PhilE pf8.75	12.		z50	76	d75½	75½	— ½
104½	92	PhilE pf9.52	10.		z20	92	92	92	
101½	85	PhilE pf9.50	11.		z80	85	85	85	
30⅛	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	4.0	8	504	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅝	PhilMr s1.25	3.8	9	1564	33	32	32⅛	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	Philind .28	5.9	2	299	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
46⅛	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	8	1255	43⅝	42½	42½	+ ⅛
15⅝	9¼	PhilVH .60	5.3	5	18	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.6	5	139	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
22	15⅝	PleNG 1.56a	7.9	8	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.0	9	175	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
43⅝	32	Pllsbry 1.72	4.5	8	25	38½	38⅝	38⅝	
27½	23⅛	Pioner s		11	352	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
30½	21⅝	PitnyB 1.20	4.6	7	153	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
33¼	27⅛	PitnB pf2.12	7.6		107	28	d27½	27⅛	
30⅛	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.1	16	613	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	5	PlanRsc		7	55	5½	5½	5½	
22¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	93	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	10½	Playboy .12	.9	14	130	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29¼	19½	Plessey, 1e	3.9	9	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	10	126	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.1	12	545	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
56	25½	Polaroid 1	3.8	8	453	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	
26⅛	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.4	5	212	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
38	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.7	5	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
21½	13	Poriec .80b	5.1	8	92	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	PortGE 1.70	11.	9	287	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
107	97½	PoG pf11.50	12.		z10	99	99	99	
26⅛	22	PorG pf2.60	12.		7	22	22	22	
39	27½	Potlch 1.32	3.6	7	9	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅛	PotmEl 1.34	11.	7	634	12⅛	12	12	
52	42½	PotEl pf4.50	11.		z90	42⅝	d42⅝	42⅝	—1⅛
45½	37½	PotEl pf4.04	11.		z100	37	d36	36	—1½
37⅝	21⅝	Premier .81	2.3	10	338	35⅝	35⅛	35½	— ¼
16	9⅝	Presley s.36t	4.1	3	284	9⅝	d 8½	8⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	14⅛	PrimeC s		17	165	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
89⅝	72⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	547	78½	78	78	— ⅜
18⅝	9⅝	PrdRsh s.54	3.3	9	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28	18⅛	Proler .75e	3.4	5	4	22	22	22	— ⅛
17⅝	13½	PSvCol 1.60	11.	9	1651	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅝	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	10.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
27	23½	PSInd 2.32	9.8	7	267	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
13	10⅛	PSIn pf 1.08	10.		z300	11	d10½	10½	—1¼
107½	91	PSIn pf 9.44	11.		z30	89⅝	d89⅝	89⅝	—1½
103½	85	PSIn pf 8.96	10.		z2400	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	+1
22⅝	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	54	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅛	23	PSNH pf2.75	12.		z100	23	23	23	
27¼	23⅛	PSNH pf2.81	12.		11	23½	d23½	23½	— ½
21½	18⅛	PSvNM 1.92	10.	8	85	19	18⅝	18⅝	
23½	19⅛	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	386	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	PSEG pf1.40	11.		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	38½	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z20	40	40	40	+1
48	41	PSEG pf4.18	11.		z140	38	d38	38	—3
49⅝	35	PSEG pf4.30	11.		z230	38½	38	38½	+3½
59½	48	PSEG pf5.05	11.		z40	46½	d46½	46½	—1½
77⅛	63½	PSEG pf6.80	11.		z10	63	d63	63	— ¼
26½	21	PSEG pf2.43	11.		11	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
118	104	PSE pf12.25	12.		z30	105	105	105	
90⅛	76	PSEG pf7.80	10.		z20	77	77	77	+1
87½	74½	PSEG pf8.08	11.		z20	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅜
107	90	PSEG pf9.62	11.		z20	89	d89	89	—1
11⅝	5½	Publick			82	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	3½	Pueblo		4	144	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	PR Cem		5	42	4	d 4	4	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	PaSPL 1.64	10.	8	74	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	29⅝	Pullmn 1.60	4.4	7	65	36⅝	35⅝	36	— ½
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.9	7	44	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3	PuritnFa			196	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Puroltr 1.32	4.5	8	29	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.4	6	67	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
110	100	QuoO pf9.56	9.4		z2500	102	102	102	— ⅛
24½	12⅛	QuakStO 1	5.3	9	252	19⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
18	15	QuakStO wt			8	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
33	18⅛	Quanex s 1	4.4	8	29	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Questor .20	2.5	14	52	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.3	7	27	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
29⅝	22⅝	RCA 1.40	7.0	6	783	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
41½	37	RCApf 3.50	9.3		z80	38½	37½	37½	—1
69	52½	RCA pf 4	7.4		3	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
12½	9⅛	RLC s .44	4.5	4	99	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	9½	RTE .65	6.9	5	39	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
14	10	RalsPur .58	5.4	9	1818	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
14¼	6⅛	Ramad .12e	1.5	15	771	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23	13	Ranco .76	5.6	7	12	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
18⅛	11½	RapAm .60e	3.6	4	107	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
37	24½	Raybt 1.60b	6.1	5	10	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
25¼	14⅛	Raymdint 1	6.4	4	33	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
61⅛	42½	Raythn 1.60	3.0	9	1091	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅜
33⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.3	10	94	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
16¼	11⅝	RltRef 1.63e	13.	8	8	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Redmn .12e	1.8	6	117	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	ReecaCp .60	7.1	6	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
33⅝	24⅛	ReevsB 2	7.1	4	22	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	ReichCh .74	5.3	11	32	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
78⅝	29⅛	RainEl 1.60	2.4	14	52	68⅝	68	68	— ½
55⅛	31½	RelGp 1.60b	3.6	5	148	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	22⅛	RelG pf 2.60	12.		13	22	d22	22	— ¼
27½	23½	Relln pf2.68	11.		10	24	23½	24	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.9	4	573	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	RepAir wt			389	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
30	11⅛	RepCp .60b	3.3	4	445	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	4.2	4	29	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	RepMtg			26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
31	21⅛	RepStl 2	7.8	3	186	26⅝	25½	25⅝	— ½
30	20⅛	RepTex 1	4.3	6	16	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
30⅛	19	ResvOil .30	1.0	14	1030	30	29⅝	29⅝	
45	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	4.0		28	43½	42⅝	43¼	+ ½
32⅛	20⅛	RevcoD .80	3.1	10	28	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Revere		3	45	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.3	12	381	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.2	6	109	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15½	Rexnrd .96	6.0	5	118	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
66⅛	54½	Reynln 3.80	6.0	6	101	63⅛	62⅝	63⅛	
50⅛	47⅛	Reyln pf4.10	8.6		168	47⅝	d47½	47⅝	
39⅝	29⅛	RevMtl 2.20	7.3	3	509	31⅛	30	30⅛	— ½
35	16½	RichCo 1.20	4.5	6	30	27½	26½	26¾	+ ⅝
26	19⅛	RchMer 1.20	5.4	8	29	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	RiegelT 1.60	9.7	5	10	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	3.3	5	104	30½	28½	30½	+1½
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.0		15	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	RiteAld .65	2.8	9	212	23	23	23	
25¼	16⅝	Robshw 1.30	7.4	6	57	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
33⅝	22¼	Robtsn 1.90	6.4	7	49	30	29½	29½	— ¼
12	8½	Robins .40	4.6	8	184	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	15	RochG 1.48	9.6	7	26	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	RochTl 1.56	9.1	7	25	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1	6.3	6	27	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
46⅛	30⅛	Rockwl 2.60	6.1	6	203	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
47⅝	30½	RohmH 2	4.7	7	68	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Rohrind		4	65	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅛	16¼	Rollins .72	2.6	13	460	28½	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s		21	185	32⅛	31⅛	32	+ ⅝
5⅛	2½	Ronson			7	3⅛	3	3½	
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.9	5	55	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20½	14⅛	Rorer .76	5.1	8	118	15⅛	14⅝	15	
40¼	15	Rosario .60	1.8	15	410	33⅝	31⅛	33½	
33⅝	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	14	99	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ¼
18⅛	12⅛	RC Cos 1.04	8.3	33	42	13	d12⅛	12⅝	
80⅝	57⅛	RoylD 5.53e	7.2	4	414	76⅝	75	76⅝	+1⅝
30⅛	21½	Rubbrm .92	3.4	10	126	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅜
12¼	9⅛	RussTog .88	9.4	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅝	RyanH 1	5.6	6	403	18⅝	17½	18	— ⅜
28	18⅛	RyderS 1b	4.4	6	131	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅛	SCA .35t	4.7	9	102	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	16⅛	SCM 1.30	5.7	5	89	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
26¼	12⅝	SPSTec .64	3.0	7	43	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	24⅛	Sabine .56	1.1	43	240	50⅝	49⅝	50	+1
20⅝	8	Safgdin .32	1.8	14	47	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
44	34⅛	Safewy 2.60	7.3	6	518	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	SagaCp .44	5.1	26	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	26½	SJoMn 1.40	4.9	9	441	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
60⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.1	7	48	49½	48⅝	48⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	27⅝	StRegP 1.80	5.9	6	29	31	30⅝	30⅝	
8	5⅛	Salant .40	7.1	7	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	5	Sambos			258	6⅝	6	6	
15⅝	13⅛	SDieGs 1.52	11.	9	175	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	7.3	10	115	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
29½	12⅛	Sanders .50	2.0	11	206	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.9	7	571	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.3	30	678	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SptWel .88	5.9	7	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	SaulRE			32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	SavASfp		11	167	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	7	SavOnD .40	3.7	7	150	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	SavEIP 1	10.	4	22	10	d 9⅝	9⅝	
13¼	10⅛	SavE pf1.28	12.		4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Savin .70	4.9	3	519	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Saxon		6	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	8	322	30⅛	29⅝	30	
13½	9	Schlitz .30t		28	586	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ½
89⅝	66⅛	Schimb s1.10	1.3	19	805	85	83⅝	84½	+ ⅛
37½	25⅛	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	110	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	18	SCOA s 1	4.2	7	99	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.0	8	13	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
31½	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.0	6	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.7	8	105	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	5	349	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	46	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.7	5	119	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
9⅝	8⅛	Scud pf .90e	10.		20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13¼	10⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	15½	SeaCont .42	2.6	5	141	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.6	4	69	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
18⅛	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.8	5	120	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	23	Seafst 1.12	4.3	6	29	26⅛	26	26	
42⅛	24⅛	Seagrm g1.12		13	345	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅜
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.6	6	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	14½	SealAir n.44	2.9	9	42	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
32½	19⅛	SealPw 1.30	4.4	7	280	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SearleG .52	3.3	11	524	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.8	7	1081	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14½	5	Seatrain			213	5⅝	d 4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26½	SecPac n1.80	6.5	5	45	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
48⅝	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.5	38	217	43½	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	12.	6	24	10½	9⅝	10	
10⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt .24	3.9	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14½	7⅝	Shaksr .52	4.2	9	13	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
18⅛	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.2	5	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	21	Shapell .15	.4	4	125	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	ShearH .48b	3.3	4	209	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.1	8	115	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	28⅛	ShellT s2.39t	7.8	5	6	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+1
12⅛	8⅛	ShelGlo .70	8.1	3	41	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35	9.2		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Shrwin		17	34	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
54	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.1		z10	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.34	11.	7	74	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	19½	Signal 1	3.0	7	437	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	22	35	34½	34⅝	
20⅝	11⅝	SimPrec .28	2.3	9	55	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.9	10	471	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	Singer .50t		4	341	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
35½	26⅝	Singr pf3.50	13.		38	27½	27	27⅛	+ ½
14⅛	9⅝	Skyline .48	4.6	10	104	10½	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.8	3	44	18⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
67¼	39	SmithIn 1.12	1.8	12	121	64½	64	64	
52⅝	38⅛	Smtkln s1.44	2.8	16	1143	52⅛	51½	52	+1
30¼	14⅛	SmithTr 1	3.8	8	13	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
23	16½	Smucker 1	5.1	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26½	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.5	12	89	23½	23	23	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.4	19	292	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.5	7	22	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	SoAllFn			11	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	71	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
55½	26⅛	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	31	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.7	5	53	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	SoelPS s		5	30	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	6	345	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
16	11⅝	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	821	12⅛	12	12⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	SolnGE 1.52	8.7	6	86	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
49⅝	29⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	9	431	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	9	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	7.1	6	198	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ½
58⅛	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	6.2	6	99	51⅝	51⅝	51½	— ⅛
30½	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.7	8	85	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
32	25⅛	Soutind .84b	3.1	9	143	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
48½	34⅛	SouRoyl s		25	164	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
26	16⅛	SwtAir s .28	1.3	5	112	22½	22	22	— ½
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.40	6.1	6	18	23	23	23	
24	10⅝	SwtFore .40	2.3	4	155	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅛	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	57	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	SwtPS 1.28	10.	8	134	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
27¼	10½	Sparton .80	4.4	6	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	15½	SpeclPh		16	51	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
20⅛	12⅛	SperHut 1	6.8	4	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
37	30⅛	SperHu pf 3	9.7		5	31	31	31	
52⅝	39⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.6	6	948	43½	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	7.3	5	5	16½	16½	16½	
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	92	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	26½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	171	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.0	6	30	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	16½	Staley 1	3.7	17	75	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26⅝	22⅝	StBrnd 1.48	6.1	9	160	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
32⅝	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.8	9	113	23	22	22⅝	+ ½
18⅝	13½	StdMotA .64	4.1	6	64	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
62½	42⅝	StOilCl 2.80	5.1	7	914	56¼	55⅛	55⅝	— ½
76⅝	49⅛	StOInd 3	4.0	9	2296	75⅛	73⅝	75	+1¼
77⅝	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.7	13	640	72⅛	70⅝	72⅛	+2
61½	55⅛	SOOh pf3.75	6.8		z10	55⅛	d55⅛	55⅛	— ½
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.9	3	42	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	Standex .75	4.5	6	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
34⅛	22⅛	StanW 1.24	4.0	8	113	31½	30⅝	30⅝	
32¼	22⅛	Starret 1.48	5.1	6	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		11	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	9⅛	StaMSe 1.05	11.		180	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25	19	StoufCh s1.10	5.1	7	198	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Stecgo .12b	3.4	7	20	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
11⅛	8½	Sterchi .68	6.6	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	9.4	6	7	7⅛	7	7	
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.7	11	433	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
25½	12⅛	Sterndnl .68	3.3	7	47	19	18	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	4	79	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
41⅝	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.9	7	9	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
37⅝	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	5.9	6	34	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
12⅛	10	StokVC pf 1	9.6		z70	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75b	6.3	9	6	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.9	9	45	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.5	4	13	16⅛	15⅝	16	
23½	14⅛	StorTec s		11	533	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	26	StorerB 1.30	3.0	10	103	44	43½	43½	
17⅝	12½	StrldRlt 1.08	7.0	6	28	15½	15½	15½	
51⅝	23½	StuWer 1.25	2.5	11	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	SuavSho .20	6.4	7	101	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	16⅛	SubPrG 1.44	4.5	8	41	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.8	5	45	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
		SunChm wt			66	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
28⅝	19⅛	SunEl .60	3.2	10	607	19⅛	d18⅝	19	— ¼
78⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	5.0	7	477	61½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.7		33	63½	61	61	—2¼
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	7.9	6	243	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	4.0	9	575	31⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	9	SunsM .40	2.5	10	162	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .64	3.3	9	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
572	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.5	32	86	525	517	518	+1
19⅝	10⅛	SupmkG .48	3.3	5	103	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Suoscp			23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	SutroM 1e	11.	8	20	9	8⅝	9	
26⅝	18⅝	Swank 1.40a	7.0	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.8	8	103	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
40	29⅝	Sybrn pf2.40	8.1		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
17⅝	11⅛	TREs .84	6.6	6	241	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	33⅝	TRW 2	5.3	6	210	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ½
90	73⅛	TRW pf 4.40	5.3		6	82½	82	82½	+ ⅛
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.7	9	124	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	1⅝	Talcott			90	9	8⅝	9	
14⅝	8⅝	Talley 1	11.	6	109	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	9½	Talley pf 1	10.		20	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	TampE 1.44	9.0	7	112	16	15⅝	16	
30⅛	17⅝	Tandy		8	1406	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Tappan .40	2.3	27	743	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	Tchncolr .72	5.1	5	34	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Technicn		13	42	16	15⅝	15⅝	
61½	39	Tektrnx .84	1.5	12	1053	56⅝	55¼	55⅝	—1⅛
154½	83⅛	Teledn 9.92t	7.1	157	575	143	138⅝	139	—1⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Telprmt		17	318	17	16½	16½	— ¼
7½	3⅛	Telex		12	278	4	3⅝	3⅝	
39½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.8	7	402	35½	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
88⅛	78⅛	Tenc pr 7.40	9.5		2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
145	108⅛	Tennc pf5.50	4.2		3	130½	129¼	130½	—1½
28⅝	14½	Terodyn		12	96	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro		7	1539	16	15½	16	+ ½
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.6		54	28½	27⅝	28½	+1
22⅛	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.4	7	2334	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
45⅝	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.5	7	163	40⅛	39⅝	40	
61⅝	32	TexEst 2.70	4.7	9	384	57⅝	56⅝	57	
27⅛	23¼	TxET pf2.40	10.		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
29⅝	26	TxET pf2.87	11.		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
26⅝	22⅝	TexGT s1.46	6.3	8	44	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
24½	16	Texind .60	3.2	4	44	19⅛	18½	18⅝	
101	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.2	13	429	94	91½	91½	—1½
15⅛	5⅝	TexInt			282	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
55½	25⅝	TexOGs .48	1.0	12	526	50⅝	49½	49⅝	— ⅜
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	30	6	68	66	66	—2½
20⅛	16⅝	TexUtil 1.64	9.4	7	1788	17⅝	17¼	17½	
33	18	Texsglf 1.20	4.3	12	157	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ¼
51⅝	35⅛	Texsflf pf 3	6.4		80	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
13½	3⅛	Texfl Ind		2	63	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33	23½	Textron 1.80	7.2	5	292	25¼	25	25	— ½
36	27	Textr pf2.08	7.7		7	27	27	27	— ½
46	27¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.9	7	73	41	40¼	40¼	—1
46¼	39⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.6	12	416	42⅝	42⅛	42½	
13⅝	8¼	ThomIn .52b	4.6	5	29	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.7	6	204	28	26⅝	26⅝	—1¼
17⅛	9½	Thrifty .60	5.1	9	220	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.5	10	178	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ½
29⅝	19	TigerInt .80	3.9	5	665	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
49⅝	35⅛	TimeIn 1.66	3.8	8	200	43⅝	43⅛	43½	
35⅛	26½	Timl pfB1.57	5.0		33	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
36⅝	26⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	297	33⅛	33⅛	33½	
63½	45	Timkn 3	5.2	6	17	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ¼
8	4⅝	TobinP			7	4⅝	4½	4½	
31	19⅛	ToddSh		4	12	24	23½	23½	⅜
25½	12⅝	Tokheim .68	3.5	8	72	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
23⅝	18¼	TolEdls 2.20	12.	6	75	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
25	19⅛	TolEd pf2.36	12.		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
23⅛	18¼	TolEd pf2.21	12.		7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			63	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.0	6	4	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	ToroCo .88	4.3	7	146	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
29½	18⅛	TovRUs n		11	88	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
23	15⅝	Tracor s .40	2.2	7	77	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
23½	17½	Trane s .92	5.0	7	35	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
36½	27⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.3	7	134	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅝	TW Corp		4	620	19⅛	18⅝	19	
		TW Cp wt			510	6⅝	6	6⅝	
18	14⅝	TWC pf 1.90	13.		14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	27⅛	TWC pf 2.66	9.6		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
20⅝	14⅝	Transm 1.12	6.5	5	611	17½	17⅛	17¼	
22⅛	18⅝	TranInc 2.04	11.		16	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
36½	16⅝	Transco 1.24	3.7	14	353	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅝
14½	7½	Transcn .40	7.4	9	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
79½	62⅝	TrG pf4.65	10.		z410	65⅝	63½	65½	+3
97½	81⅛	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z300	82	82	82	—3
26	21½	TrGP pf2.50	12.		21	22	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
18½	11⅛	TrnsOh .40b	3.4	3	16	12	d11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.8	5	21	23	22⅛	23	+ ¼
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.9	4	280	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	
20⅛	16⅛	TriCon 2.03e	11.		102	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	58	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Triaind .30r	3.4	7	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	TriaPc .84	4.5	7	20	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Trico .18	1.8	10	48	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	15⅝	TrintyIn 1.20	3.3	12	62	37	36⅝	36½	— ½
17½	14	TucsEP 1.42	9.6	7	106	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	24¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.3	7	939	42	40⅝	41⅝	+1⅝
24⅝	17	TwinDs 1	5.1	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
25¼	14⅝	TycoLab 1	4.8	7	162	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	TylerCp .45	3.2	6	179	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	21⅝	Tymshr		14	101	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅝
		— U—U—U —							
39⅝	21¼	UAL 1	4.6	4	496	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	UGI 1.64	6.8	8	23	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	13⅛	UMC 1.20	9.1	6	100	13⅛	d13	13⅛	
3½	1½	UMET Tr			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16	UNCRes .50	2.4	6	120	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	49	28	27⅝	28	
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	7.2	5	5	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
67⅝	57⅝	UnINV 4.27e	6.8	6	3	63½	62½	62½	—1⅜
5:⅛	43⅝	UComp 2.60	5.6	8	130	46⅝	46½	46⅝	
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.5	5	619	40⅝	40	40	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	UnComr .20	2.0		4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	UnionCp .24t	3.3	7	63	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.8	9	973	46⅝	45⅝	46½	+1
74	50⅛	UPacC 2.30	3.3	10	504	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Uniroyal			407	4⅜	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
78½	42	Unirval pf 8	17.		z810	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	—1
13⅛	7⅛	UnBrnd .20a	2.2	5	20	9	8½	9	+ ½
15⅛	10⅝	UBrd pf1.20	11.		20	11	d10⅝	11	
53⅝	29⅛	UEnRs 2.48	5.4	6	187	46½	45⅝	46	+ ⅝
31⅛	28	UFinCl s.90	3.0	8	113	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	8	350	24⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	Ulllum 2.48	12.	6	35	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	18½	Ullu pf 2.20	12.		z120	19	19	19	+ ½
20⅝	12½	Unitlng .90	5.5	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18	8⅛	Unitinn .22	1.5	6	66	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10¼	UJerBk 1.04	9.9	4	25	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnPkMn			91	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅝	UnRetg s		6	54	28	26⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	9.3		37	17½	17	17	
41⅛	29	USFid 2.40	6.5	4	241	37⅛	36½	36¾	+ ¼
37⅝	23¼	USGyps 2.40	7.5	4	766	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.4		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	4.7	3	505	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	USInd .64	7.4	5	197	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	12¼	USLease .52	3.5	6	9	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	US Rty			37	8	8	8	
27⅛	18¼	USShoe 1.48	7.4	5	14	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
26⅝	21½	USSteel 1.60	7.3	5	561	22½	21⅝	22	— ¼
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.3	10	11	34⅝	34½	34½	— ½
44½	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.7	7	546	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
120	100	UTch pf7.32	7.0		19	104	104	104	—2
60⅝	49	UTch pf3.87	7.4		79	52	50⅝	52	+ ⅜
27⅝	23½	UTch pf2.55	11.		122	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	UniTel 1.52	8.0	7	522	19⅛	19	19	
37½	12	Unitrod .50	1.6	13	95	32⅛	31	31½	— ½
10⅝	6⅛	Univar .56	5.9	5	20	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.4	7	41	15	14½	15	+ ½
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	5.7	7	231	21	20⅝	20⅞	
57⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.0	9	394	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
28	17	USLIFE .66	3.0	6	131	22¼	21⅞	22	
35½	32	USLIF pf3.33	11.		1	31	d31	31	—1½
11½	9	UsliteFd .96a	11.		17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅝	UtoPL 1.76	10.	11	221	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	26½	UtPL pf2.80	10.		11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	20¼	UtPL pf2.04	10.		2	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Co 1.40	8.0	5	32	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.7	10	409	35⅝	33½	34⅝	+1½
9	4⅝	Valleyln .40	6.4	12	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	7.4	4	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Varlon .40	1.7	27	102	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
11⅛	7½	Varo .40	4.9	7	47	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
39½	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.4	12	110	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅜
7	4	Vendo			30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11	VestSe 1.36e	12.		29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.1	14	170	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
14⅛	11	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	532	12	11⅞	12	
99⅝	76½	VaEP pf8.60	11.		z30	76½	76½	76½	
102½	88	VaEP pf9.75	11.		z10	87	d87	87	—1
29½	24⅛	VaEP pf2.90	12.		6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.7	35	317	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	11⅛	Vulcinc .75	6.1	4	23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
37	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.9	7	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅝
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	17½	WUI .80	2.2	12	99	37¼	37	37	
19⅛	12	Wabash .50	3.7	4	39	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
49	41½	WabR pf4.50	11.		z50	41½	41½	41½	
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.2	7	51	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
7¼	3½	WachRly			122	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24½	19½	WalMrt .30	1.0	13	251	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	23½	Walgrn 1.40	5.2	5	44	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
44½	29⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		8	4	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	WallBus .84	3.1	7	94	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.60	6.8	4	285	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	6.1	5	42	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
11¼	10	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z100	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		7	32	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Warnaco .20r	2.0	4	53	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	24½	Wrnc pf1.50	5.7		2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
40⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.80	4.8	8	89	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
44	32⅛	WrnCom s1	2.6	8	413	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	
27	20½	WarnrL 1.32	6.4	8	1347	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
27½	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	10.	9	26	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
39	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	4.8	6	140	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	WshWt 2.08	10.	7	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	22⅛	WasteM .70	2.1	12	153	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	15	WatkinJ .40	1.8	16	100	22⅝	22½	22½	
6⅝	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.6	40	16	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18½	13½	WayG pf1.60	12.		17	13½	d13⅛	13⅛	— ½
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.0	16	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
13⅛	12	Wean pf1.26	11.		4	12	12	12	
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.6	12	336	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
28½	22⅛	WeisMk s.80	4.9	9	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.6	5	118	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¼	WelFM 1.30e	8.9	8	35	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
50	41⅛	WPenP pf4.50	10.		z150	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
39½	30½	WtPtPe 2.80	9.2	5	38	30⅛	d30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	WstctT g.80			5	11½	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.4	3	230	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
30½	22⅛	WAir pf 2	8.1		15	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.8	5	168	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
48⅛	20¼	WnCoNA .32	.8	15	303	41½	39⅝	40	—2
32	30	WnCoNA wt			1	27¼	d27¼	27¼	—2⅝
60⅛	27⅝	WPacln 1	2.1	6	72	49	47⅝	48⅝	+1⅛
24¼	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.9	10	403	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.3		1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
11⅛	9½	WUn dpf1.18	12.		20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24¼	20	WUT pf2.56	13.		13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
22	16	WestaEl .97	4.9	5	1144	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
35⅛	23⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.9	7	87	31	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.2	8	791	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
48½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		32	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
38⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	4.0	8	493	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
42½	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.3		1	31½	31½	31½	
24⅛	9	WheelPlt		1	35	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
58⅛	45	WhelPlt pf6	13.		z20	46	46	46	—1
49½	38	WhelPlt pf5	13.		z40	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.0	8	83	20⅛	19⅝	20	
27⅝	16⅛	WhitC 1.40	6.2	5	x282	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	36⅛	WhitC pfC 3	8.3		4	36½	d36⅛	36⅛	— ½
12⅝	5⅛	WhiteM		3	219	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.6	5	176	14	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.4	4	123	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.0	13	25	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.6	17	463	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	WilshrO .14	1.4	34	152	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.7	9	47	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Winnbgo		113	185	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	8	WinterJ 1	12.	18	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅛	23⅝	WisEP 2.38	9.8	7	49	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
92⅝	77½	WisE pf7.75	9.7		z100	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅜
25½	19	WisGas 2.04	9.1	6	31	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
27⅝	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	10.		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
21⅛	17⅛	WiscPL 1.84	10.	8	42	18½	18	18⅛	
20¼	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.5	6	24	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10	WitirR .80	7.2	8	102	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7½	WolvrW .36	3.5	5	76	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	12½	Womeic .40	3.1	9	97	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅝
38¼	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.5	16	121	32⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	5.8	6	377	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
44	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20	5.6		2	39	39	39	+ ½
9⅝	5	WorldAir		5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.4	7	3	70⅝	70½	70½	— ½
16⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48	5.0	8	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19	10⅝	Wyloln .80	5.9	7	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.8	7	40	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Wyly		12	127	5	4⅝	5	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	4.0	9	1387	61⅝	60½	60½	— ⅛
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.8	4	257	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
19⅝	15⅛	Yates s .20	1.3	5	60	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.4	6	40	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅜
25⅛	18¼	Zapata .30b	1.5	15	314	20⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	70	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	ZenithR 1	9.1	9	373	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.4	9	46	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	ZurnInd .80	5.1	6	96	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼

U.S. Is to Change Amounts, Dates of Gold Auctions

(Continued from Page 13)

vance with the nation's trading partners or whether other nations might begin selling gold.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee, Henry Reuss, D-Wis., praised the move, saying it will "keep the speculators guessing and thus benefit both the dollar and world economic stability."

The Treasury has been selling its gold through regular monthly auctions on dates announced at least a month in advance. It has been selling 750,000 ounces a month since May. It now holds about 265 million ounces.

At today's monthly auction, the Treasury sold its gold at an average price of $391.98 an ounce. Bids were submitted for a total of about 1.2 million troy ounces. At last month's auction, the government received bids for about 2.6 million

Earlier today, gold prices eased in Europe. Dealers cited fears that the U.S. auction would result in a smaller number of bids than usual and for lower amounts.

Late gold in London was quoted at $389-$391, bid and asked, down from an afternoon fixing of $394.25, an opening of $397 and $399.50 late yesterday.

Meanwhile, the dollar ended a day of active dealings on European exchange markets higher against major currencies, although its late levels were a shade off the best recorded soon after the opening.

Dealers said foreign exchange trading was generally unresponsive to news of oil prices being raised by some exporters. By the end of the day, the dollar had moved up to 1.7995 Deutsche marks from 1.7958 late yesterday; to 1.6372 Swiss francs from 1.6322, and to 4.2222 French francs from 4.2100.

The pound gained slightly against currencies other than the dollar, against which it was lower at $2.1535, down from $2.1550.

Superior Oil Ups Payout

HOUSTON, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Superior Oil effectively rasied its divided 20 cents a share today when its board authorized a quarterly dividend payment of 18 cents, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 21. This follows a five-for-one stock split effective Nov. 7. Superior paid 70 cents quarterly on pre-split shares.

Gaz de France Eurobond

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ) — The French state gas utility Gaz de France intends to raise 150 million French francs on the international capital market through an issue of five-year Eurobonds. Lead manager Credit Commercial de France said the annual coupon is expected to be 11 percent.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 16, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 692.60
—(d) Conbar	SF 648.00
—(d) Grebar	SF 614.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 730.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.77
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.71
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.46
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 6.52
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£ 0.93
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 19.95
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.77
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 29.28
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 309.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 456.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 62.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 88.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 427.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.40
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$ 4.49
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 28.88
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$65.96
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 25.67
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 54.75
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 15.43
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.93
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.56
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 17.46
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 45.36
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.34
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.46
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.93
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 10.22
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$76.27
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 21.88
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 365.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 302.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.09
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 42.06
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,037.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 318.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 50.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 348.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 246.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 71.08
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 21.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 136.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 106.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 52.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 66.00
—(d) Romatac-Invest	SF 314.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 222.00
—(d) Siona Swiss R Est	SF 228.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 39.90
—(d) Unifonds	DM 18.40
—(d) Unirak	DM 58.85
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 62.60
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.08
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.70

Other Funds

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.92
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.49
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 121.85
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.81
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 14.38
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,403.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund.	$ 225.95
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.13
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.34
(w) D.G.C.	$ 45.65
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 19.24
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.30
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,137.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,119.95
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 225.96
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,492.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.21
(d) Fonditalia	$ 14.23
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.96
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 366.88
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobet	$ 31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$115.51
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 118.23
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 11.00
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 174.17
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.68
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 7.81
(d) Investa DWS	DM 33.48
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 64.78
(r) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$ 10.94
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.93
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$70.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 42.54
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,411.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 13.28
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 31.34
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 62.84
(w) Luxfund	$ 29.64
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.21
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.77
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 74.57
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 31.12
(d) Rento Fund	$ 59.87
(d) Rentinvest	LF 847.00
(d) Sate Fund	$ 4.01
(d) Sate Trust Fund	$ 9.74
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 56.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 16.26
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.60
(w) Soros Fund	$ 811.55
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 48.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 47.12
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 32.64
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 52.60
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas.	$ 0.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.22
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 105.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 11.77
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 486.14
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 14.64
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 81.27
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,662.96a

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon.

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from $140,000 to $600,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.



This is not intended as a full statement For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

USA - OFFICE PROPERTIES

One of Europe's successful real estate development groups is rapidly expanding its interests in the USA and wishes to participate with other European investors (companies or individuals) in new projects. The new partner will be expected to make investments in sums between US $1.5 millions and US $5.0 millions. All day to day management will be provided by our group's experienced and professional team.

All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence. We do not wish to deal with brokers and would ask principals only to reply to box N° 32585, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London W1.

INSIDE COSTA RICA

BEHIND THE BANANA CURTAIN

Dictatorship - Democracy?

The Legal Mafia

An In-Depth Report for the Investor. 6 Years Research.

Write: Guide Publications, P.O. Box 11667, Atlanta, GA. 30355 U.S.A.

ARGENTINA

Agricultural Products

Vegetable oils, proteins, oilseeds, etc.

Traditional commodities firm seeks diversification looking for new representations.

Lehmann Co.,
25 de Mayo 347
(1002) Buenos Aires - Argentina
Tel.: 323802 - 311637
Telex: 17685.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
34555 Abitibi	$16½	17½	18	
1500 Acklands	$16⅝	16¼	16½+ ¼	
10550 Agnico E	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ½	
4500 Agra Ind A	$5	495	495 — 5	
53899 Alta Gas A	$22½	21½	22 — ⅜	
200 Alta Nat	$64	63	63 — 2	
600 Algo Cent	$21	20½	20½— 1	
12100 Alt Energ	$31	30⅛	30⅛— ⅛	
125 Andres W A	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛	
1000 Argus C pr	$7½	7½	7⅛	
100 Asbestos	$40¼	40¼	40¼+ ¼	
1195 Atco A	$18½	18¼	18¼— 1	
45295 BP Can	$34	32¼	32½—1¼	
7712 Bank N S	$23½	22¾	23 — ⅛	
1000 Bell Can	$18⅛	17	17 — 1	
10926 Bralor Res	$16½	15¾	16 — ½	
24050 Bramalea	$19½	18½	18½	
17730 Brenda M	$21⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅞	
7708 BCFP	$26	24	24 —2¾	

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6770 BC Phone	$16½	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛	
6550 Brunswk	$8⅝	8¾	8¾	
2100 Budd Can	$7⅞	7¾	7¾— ⅛	
2375 CAE	$11¼	10⅞	11	
17968 Cad Frv	$19⅞	17½	18½— 1	
8200 Cal Pow A	$43	42¾	42¾— ¼	
3700 Camflo	$17	16¾	17	
11530 C Nor West	$15½	15	15 — ¼	
3900 C Packrs	$30¼	30⅛	30⅛— ½	
6350 Can Perm	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+ ¼	
3882 Can Trust	$23⅞	23	23 — ⅜	
5720 CCablesy A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
900 Cdn Cel	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛— ⅜	
13292 Cl Bk Com	$24⅛	24	24 — ⅜	
16712 CP Inve	$32	30½	32 — ⅜	
3173 Cdn Tire A	$27¾	27⅛	27¾	
1000 C Utilies	$17¾	17¾	17¾— ⅛	
121 Candel Oil	.554	54	54 — 4	
1217 Cara	$16	15⅞	16 — ¼	
2175 Cassiar	$11½	11	11½	
8686 Celanese	480	455	460 —20	
12050 Cherokee	$11⅝	11⅛	11½— ⅜	
200 CHUM	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜	
14425 Con Distrb	$11	10¾	10⅞	
24964 Cons Gas	$26⅞	25	25½—1¼	
1100 Con Fardy	355	355	355	
1820 Conwest	$6¾	6⅝	6¾— ¼	
49614 Coseka R	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— ⅜	
4900 Craigmt	$6¼	6	6⅛— ¼	
1900 Crush Intl	$14¼	14	14 + ½	
4200 Cyprus	$14¾	14	14½— ¼	
16840 Czar Res	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝+ ⅛	
65970 Doon Dev	$15⅝	13⅞	14 —1¾	
31035 Denison	$29⅞	28¾	28¾—1¼	
8218 Dicknsn	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝— ⅛	
3720 D Bridge	$37½	36½	36½— 1	
5043 Dofasco A	$33½	32⅝	32⅝— ⅜	
600 Dom Store	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛	
1750 Du Pont A	$20¼	20⅛	20¼	
154 Dylex L A	$11	11	11 — ¼	
1200 Electham A	435	430	430	
7075 Emco	$11¼	11	11 — ¼	
38900 Falcon C	$8¼	7½	7⅞— ⅜	
20668 Fibrg Nik A	$70	69½	70 + ½	
2200 Fed Ind A	$6¼	6⅛	6¼+ ⅛	
4550 Francana	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
1400 Fraser	$15⅝	15½	15½— ⅛	
550 Fruehauf	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
4375 G M Res	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
200 G Distrb A	$7⅞	7¾	7¾— ⅛	
75 G Distrb w	245	245	245 —20	
5950 Gibraltar	$8⅜	7¾	8 — ¼	
500 Graff G	$15	15	15	
1300 Granduc	260	255	259 + 4	
1551 GL Forest	$47	46½	46½—1½	
845 Greyhnd	$23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
500 H Group A	425	420	420 — 5	
300 Hard Crp A	270	270	270	
9700 Harlequin	$18⅛	17⅝	17½— ⅝	
6540 Hawker	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
1571 Hayes D	$10½	9½	10½+ ¼	
26172 H Bay Co	$26⅜	25⅞	26 — ¼	
31455 IAC	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅜— ¼	
8801 Indal	$13⅛	13	13	
760 Inland Gas	$14	13¾	13¾	
2931 Int Mogul	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜	
12196 Intpr Pipe	$18¼	17	17⅜— ⅛	
4703 Ivaco	$15½	15⅛	15¼— ¼	
3336 Jannock	$12	11	11¼— ⅜	
55540 Kaiser Re	$27⅛	26	26½— ½	
12100 Kam Kotia	$5½	5⅛	5⅜— ⅛	
525 Kelsey H	$23	22¾	22¾— ¾	
10436 Kerr Add	$12¾	12½	12¾+ ⅛	
5050 Labatt A	$22¾	22	22⅛— ⅜	
7430 Lacana	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ¼	
1004 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
3032 LL Lac	$5⅝	5½	5½— ⅜	
1200 Lob Co A	400	390	390 —10	
50 Lob Co B	380	380	380 —20	
58500 MICC	$12	11¼	12 + ½	
1800 Mclan H A	$22½	22½	22½— ⅛	
20169 MB Ltd	$24½	24⅛	24½— ½	
4200 Est Mirtlc	198	195	195 — 8	
2626 Molson A	$24¼	24¼	24¼— ⅝	
1800 Molson B	$24⅛	24	24	
8684 Moore	$35½	35	35¼— ⅛	
14750 Murphy	$27½	26	26 —1½	
4400 Nat Trust	$24	23¾	24	
176075 Noranda	$19	18⅛	18½— ½	
55751 Norcen	$26¼	24½	24½—1¾	
800 NTecm B w	$25	24½	25 + ½	
79555 Oakwood P	$13⅞	13⅛	13¼— ¾	
36090 Ocelot B	$25¾	24⅜	25 — ⅜	
6350 Oshawa A	$8	8	8	
12238 Page Pet	$17⅛	16½	16½— ⅜	
10235 Pamour A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼— ½	
3550 PanCan P	$64	63¾	64	
14600 Pembina	$9½	9¼	9⅜— ⅜	
6550 Petrofina	$44½	44	44 — ½	
6710 Peyto Oils	$16⅛	15	15½— ¾	
2300 Pine Point	$36½	36	36 — ¼	
14610 Place G	295	275	280 —20	
4070 Placer	$36⅜	35	36	
6600 Ram	$9	8½	8⅝— ⅛	
2422 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4750 Reichhold	$14	13⅜	13½— ⅛	
12316 Revnu Prp	162	160	160 — 1	
8100 Roman	$39⅞	38¾	39 + ½	
2740 Rothman	$19	19	19	
33738 Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅛	8¼— ½	
3800 Scotts A	$13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛	
84686 Shell Can	$30	28¾	29 — 1	
31485 Sherritt	$11½	10½	11 — ⅜	
300 Sigma	$33½	32½	32½— 2	
11812 S Sears A	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
200 Slater Stl	$14½	14½	14½— ½	
1450 Soulhm	$26½	26⅛	26½	
1600 St Brodcst	$11⅜	11	11⅜+ ⅜	
19180 Stelco A	$27⅜	27⅛	27⅛— ⅜	
1125 Steep R	420	405	410 — 5	
14075 Sulpetro B	$16	15⅝	15⅝— ½	
445 Suncor pr	$26	25	25⅜— ¼	
100 Tara	$12¾	12¾	12¾— ¼	
4182 Teck Cor A	$18½	17	17⅜—1⅛	
4508 Teck Cor B	$17½	17¼	17¼— ½	
900 Teledyne	$10½	10½	10½	
3250 Tex Can	$78¼	76	76 — 3	
100 Thom N A	$14½	14½	14½— ¼	
7115 Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	21⅞	22 — ½	
2600 Torstar B	$21½	21½	21½— ⅛	
3200 Traders A	$14⅜	14¼	14⅜+ ¼	
24945 Trns Mt	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
51975 TrCan PL	$25	24¼	24½— ⅜	
11785 Turbo Cl B	$15⅛	14½	14½— ½	
8975 UGas A	$11⅜	11⅛	11¼— ⅛	
17945 Union Oil	$35¼	34	34¼— 1	
515 U Keno	$20	19½	19½— ½	
13650 U Siscoe	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
1592 Un Carbid	$23¼	23	23 — ⅜	
1000 Van Der	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
2500 Verstl Cor	$18⅛	17	17⅛—1⅛	
2100 Vestgron	$16¼	16	16¼+ ⅛	
7050 Weldwod	$23¼	22¾	22¾— ½	
1400 West Mine	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅜	
100 Westnhse	$34	34	34 + 1	
4150 Weston	$25½	25	25 — ½	
1900 Woodwd A	$25	25	25	
4200 Yk Bear	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜— ⅜	

Total sales 6,439,840 shares

The ingot watch by CORUM, an authentic Swiss ingot, 999.9‰ pure gold



Les Spéciales de CORUM

Artisans d'Horlogerie Fine

A 15g. ingot - 10g. or 5g. for a lady - issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid 18 ct. gold case. Exclusive patented model - well worth the price. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

223

CONVERTIBLE CAPITAL

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: 2 Boulevard Royal - Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 15028

Shareholders are hereby convened to the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of CONVERTIBLE CAPITAL S.A. to be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on October 30th, 1979, at 11 a.m., with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and of the Profit and Loss statements as at June 30, 1979.
3. a) Appropriation of net profit for the period ended June 30, 1979, declaration of a 5% stock dividend.
   b) Decision to implement the distribution of a stock dividend pursuant to an increase of the corporate capital by issuing the corresponding number of new shares at a par value of U.S. $2.- with a premium totalling the last determined net asset value per share and by adding profits available for distribution to the capital respectively to the extraordinary reserve.
   c) Decision to amend Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation to reflect such action.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the points 1), 2), 3) a), 4), 5) and 6) of the statutory General Meeting and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the outstanding shares or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting; the shareholders are also advised that the point 3) b), c) required that at least 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented and that resolution will be subject to a majority of 2/3 of the shares present or represented.

In order to take part at the meeting of October 30th, 1979, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the fund or at a bank.

The Board of Directors

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

Net Asset Value as of September 30, 1979 U.S. $13.47

Listed Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Agent: Banque Generale du Luxembourg

Investment Bankers: Manila Pacific Securities S.A.

NACIONAL FINANCIERA

$US 100,000,000- FLOATING RATE NOTES. DUE 1986

For the six months, July 25, 1979 to January 21, 1980, the notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/2% per annum.

The interest due January 25, 1980 against coupon N° 1 will be $US 58.78 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (181) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent.

SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE

15, Av. E. Reuter LUXEMBOURG

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

25,000 Units

IMED CORPORATION

Each Unit consists of ten shares of common stock and one common stock warrant

Price $230 per unit

The private placement of these securities has been arranged by the undersigned.

F. EBERSTADT & CO., INC.

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

61 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10006

Paris London Geneva

October, 1979

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
310 Algoma St	$30¼	30¼	30¼— ¾	
13527 Bnk Mont	$22⅞	22½	22½— ½	
300 Can Cmt	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
4275 Con Bath	$13½	13¼	13½+ ⅛	
2800 Dom TxtA	$13⅜	13¼	13⅜+ ⅛	
700 FCA Int	290	285	285— 5	
260 Imasco	$45	45	45	
2700 Power Cp	$14⅞	14¼	14⅝— ⅜	
200 Roll and A	$ 9	9	9 — ¼	
7613 Royal Bk	$38⅝	38¼	38½— ⅜	
1113 Roy Trst Co	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜	
200 Steinbrg A	$26⅞	26½	26⅞+ ½	
3650 Utd Asbest	500	490	490 —10	

Total sales 878,386 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 16, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	294.97	299.87
Toronto	1,617.30	1,643.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Tokyo Exchange

October 16, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	387	Matsu E. Wks	520
Canon	566	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	167
Dai Nip. Print	586	Mitsubi Corp.	918
Fuji Bank	354	Mitsui Co.	509
Fuji Photo	608	Mitsukoshi	455
Hitachi	268	Nippon Elec.	383
Honda Motor	555	Sharp	491
C. Itoh	520	Sony Corp	1,660
Japan Air L.	2,630	Sumitomo Bank	365
Kansai El. Pwr.	850	Taisho Marine	294
Kao Soap	442	Takeda	500
Kirin Brewery	389	Teijin	133
Komatsu	329	Tokyo Marine	618
Kubota	348	Toray	174
Matsu El. Ind.	685	Toyota	888

International Stock Indexes

October 16, 1979.

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.40	90.20	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	134.55	136.99	141.92	187.79
Frankfurt (3)	141.57	142.29	159.63	136.58
London 30	472.50	468.00	588.40	446.10
London 500 (4)	276.17	274.67	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	85.64	84.78	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	128.28	132.32	141.07	78.10
Sydney (7)	654.84	659.75	692.43	545.72
Tokyo (8)	454.68	455.34	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,516.62	6,526.83	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	342.79	346.39	350.00	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Gold Markets

October 16, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	398.60	394.25	—8.65
Zurich	397.50	394.50	—7.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	402.68	401.40	—2.37

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.40
Albert Heijn	84.90
Algemene Bank	341.00
Amrobank	69.40
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	25.60
Heineken	80.50
H.V.A.	49.10
Hoogovens	28.40
K.L.M.	86.00
Nat. Nedder	118.20
Pakhoed	51.00
Philips	22.70
Robeco	169.50
Rolinco	142.00
Rorento	109.20
Royal Dutch	149.70
Unilever	125.00
Van Ommer	199.80
VMF-Stork	44.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,345
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,750
Cockerill	398
Electrobel	6,600
GB-Inno-BM	2,605
Hoboken	2,750
Petrofina	5,530
Ph. Gevaert	1,084
Soc. Generale	1,770
Solvay	2,600
Un. Miniere	752

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.30
B.A.S.F.	142.00
Bayer	131.60
Commerzbnk	195.00
Cont. Gummi	52.00
Daimler	252.00
Demag	153.50
Deutsche Bnk	259.50
Dresdner Bnk	203.50
Hoechst	130.80
Hoesch	41.70
Karlstadt	265.00
Kaufhof	198.00
K.H.D.	210.00
Lufthansa	86.00
Mannesman	154.00
Metallgesell.	242.00
Neckermann	143.00
RWE.new	186.00
Schering	223.50
Siemens	249.50
Thyssen	88.80
Varta	169.00
Veba	147.60
Volkswagen	198.60

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$9.25
Anglo-Am	0.85½
Barclays Bnk	4.58
Beecham Gp	1.49
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.85
Bowater	1.74
BAT Ind.	2.86
BOC Int'l	0.66
Brit. Pet.	3.30
Burmah	1.63
Chartered	1.75
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Cons.Gold Fds	2.83
Courtaulds	0.89
De Beer D	$7.90
Decca Rec	3.50
Distillers	2.24
Dunlop	0.59
E Mus Ind	0.95
Free St Ged	34½
GEC	3.67
GKN	2.66
Glaxo Gp	4.51
Gt Un St	3.96
Guinness	1.92
Hawker-Sidd	1.76
Hudson Bay	$11½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.58
Imps	0.86
Marks & Spen.	1.00
Metal Box	2.76
Nichols	0.58
Plessey	1.22
Rand Mines	0.58
Rank Org.	2.04
Royal Dutch	8.34⅞
R.T.Z.	3.04
Shell	3.46
Thorn (A)	4.08
Tube Invest.	3.04
Union Carb.	$9.20
Vickers	1.47
War L3½	0.32⅝
West Deep	$21⅞
West Driet	$53⅜
West Hold	$42⅞
West Min	1.87
Woolworth	0.75
ZCI	Susp.

Milan

Bastogi	765.00
ERBA	2,529.00
ErcMarelli	370.00
Fiat	2,591.00
Finsider	124.75
Generali	42,950.00
IFI	2,790.00
Italgas	759.00
Italsider	339.00
LaRinas	106.50
Montedis	181.75
Olivetti	1,369.00
Pirelli	1,900.00
Snia Visco	838.00

Paris

Air Liquide	467.00
BSN	840.00
Carrefour	1,590.00
Cim Lafarge	249.00
Cie Bancaire	443.00
CFP	281.00
CGE	349.00
CCF	166.60
Elf-Aquitaine	1,143.00
Ferodo	330.00
Gen Occident	290.00
Imetal	68.40
L Oreal	680.00
Mach Bull	63.65
Michelin	876.00
Moet Henn	521.00
Moulinex	84.50
Paribas	225.00
PUK	99.70
Penarroya	58.00
Perrier	302.00
Peugeot	281.00
Rh Poulenc	143.00
Saclior	26.50
St Gobain	129.70
Suez	275.10
Telemecan	765.00
Thomson	217.50
Usinor	14.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,320
Buehrle	2,585
B Boveri	1,990
Cib Geigy	1,280
Cr Suisse	2,245
Fisher	790
HofRochN	7,350
Nestle	3,580
Sandoz	4,400
Ste B. Suisse	485
Sulzer	2,910
U.B. Suisse	3,470

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

BRASILIT S/A., foreseeing the enlargment of an industrial unit located in Recife (PE), is interested in acquiring machines and equipments for the production of cement-amianthus goods.

The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Av. Paulista 2.202, 3° andar, São-Paulo - SP - BRASIL, CEP 01310.

Chicago Futures

October 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.31	4.40	4.27½	4.39½	+.06¼
Mar	4.49¼	4.55	4.44	4.54¼	+.05
May	4.55	4.61	4.52	4.60¼	+.03¼
Jul	4.50½	4.55	4.46½	4.53½	+.03¾
Sep	4.63	4.66	4.57	4.64½	+.02
Dec	4.80	4.81	4.73	4.81	+.02

Sales Mon. 23,854.
Total open interest Mon. 58,907, up 489 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.76½	2.77¾	2.72½	2.77¼	+.01¼
Mar	2.91	2.92¾	2.86¾	2.92¼	+.01¼
May	2.99	3.01½	2.95½	3.00¼	+.00¼
Jul	3.03	3.06¼	3.00¼	3.05¾	+.01
Sep	3.06½	3.09	3.03¼	3.08½	+.00½
Dec	3.09½	3.12	3.06½	3.11¼	+.00¼

Sales Mon. 45,980.
Total open interest Mon. 172,162, up 596 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.57	6.62	6.51	6.59¼	+.01¾
Jan	6.78	6.82	6.71	6.78	+.01¼
Mar	6.97	7.02½	6.92½	7.00¼	+.02¾
May	7.18	7.22½	7.11½	7.19½	+.01½
Jul	7.36	7.39	7.27½	7.35½	
Aug	7.40½	7.43½	7.33	7.41½	+.01
Sep	7.35	7.37½	7.30	7.37½	+.02
Nov	7.37	7.40	7.32	7.40	+.02½

Sales Mon. 20,196.
Total open interest Mon. 111,975, up 1,122 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	182.50	183.30	180.30	181.00	—1.50
Dec	183.50	185.50	182.50	184.90	+1.00
Jan	186.00	188.00	185.10	187.40	+1.10
Mar	190.50	191.50	189.00	190.80	+ .80
May	193.50	195.00	192.00	194.20	+1.10
Jul	197.00	198.30	195.30	197.50	+1.10
Aug	198.00	199.20	197.00	199.00	+1.70
Sep	199.50	199.50	198.50	199.30	— .20
Oct	199.00	199.00	199.00	199.00	— .50

Sales Mon. 15,461.
Total open interest Mon. 50,962, up 334 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	26.70	26.95	26.60	26.90	+ .18
Dec	25.70	25.90	25.55	25.87	+ .07
Jan	25.70	25.75	25.32	25.55	— .17
Mar	25.70	25.80	25.30	25.55	— .15
May	25.92	25.95	25.43	25.65	— .27

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 16, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg
IBM s	955,400	64⅛	—1¼
Fleetw Ent	651,900	7⅝	— ½
AmerT&T	355,500	52⅞	+ ⅜
Nat Semicn	312,600	33⅝	+ ½
ContAirLin	308,400	9⅝	+ ⅜
Mobil s	306,600	48	—1¼
Occident Pet	305,700	25⅝	+ ⅛
BallyMfg s	300,800	27⅝	—1
Citicorp	296,500	21¼	+ ½
EMI Ltd	265,800	2⅞	+ ⅜
FordMot	260,500	39¼	— ⅜
DowChem	242,300	29½	— ¼
Texaco Inc	233,400	29¼	
Allied Chem	232,600	42	+ ¼
StdOil Ind	229,600	75	+1¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	33.96	38.77
Advanced	635	266
Volume Up (millions)	12.44	4.20
Declined	821	1,313
Volume Down (millions)	16.07	27.26
Unchanged	433	326
Total Issues	1,889	1,905
New highs	2	2
New lows	114	114

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	831.57	838.57	825.68	829.52	—1.54
20 Trn	238.46	240.26	235.63	236.85	—1.61
15 Utl	102.68	103.04	101.66	102.37	—0.13
65 Stk	290.30	292.47	287.76	289.25	—0.91

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	104.37	102.52	103.19	—0.17
Industrials	116.87	114.76	115.49	—0.24
Utilities	49.23	48.54	48.88	—0.04
Finance	12.19	11.98	12.10	+0.07
Transp.	14.63	14.40	14.47	—0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.83	58.45	58.50	—0.10
Industrials	66.20	65.78	65.78	—0.17
Transp.	47.51	47.20	47.20	—0.30
Utilities	36.40	36.35	36.35	+0.03
Finance	60.46	60.28	60.42	+0.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 15	144,763	279,089	1,110
October 12	158,657	234,263	825
October 11	182,997	344,189	1,954
October 10	204,908	618,726	4,254
October 9	156,889	408,390	1,871

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	276,000	25¼	—1½
GulfCan g	166,300	74⅛	—3⅝
DomePetr gs	135,000	40⅝	— ⅛
Damson Oil	77,300	18¾	— ½
TubosMex s	73,700	7⅝	— ¼
HouOilM	64,900	17⅝	
BowValley g	57,600	33⅛	+1⅛
RangerOil g	55,400	31¼	— ⅜
Nat Patent	52,400	5⅜	— ¼
DorchstrGas n	49,400	20⅜	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.82	4.18
Advanced	206	132
Volume Up (millions)	0.95	0.79
Declined	369	528
Volume Down (millions)	2.15	2.99
Unchanged	243	186
Total Issues	818	846
New highs	N.A.	3
New lows	N.A.	27

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
289.74	287.13	287.35	—1.79

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	26.10	26.20	25.65	25.85	— .20
Aug	26.15	26.25	25.75	25.82	— .23
Sep	26.25	26.30	25.80	25.82	— .24
Oct	26.15	26.15	25.90	25.90	— .35
Dec	26.30	26.30	26.00	26.00	— .30

Sales Mon. 22,225.
Total open interest Mon. 63,582, up 66 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.48	1.49¾	1.44½	1.46¾	—.01¾
Mar	1.61½	1.62	1.58	1.60	—.01¾
May	1.68¼	1.68¼	1.64½	1.67	—.01¼
Jul	1.73¼	1.73¼	1.70	1.72½	—.01½
Sep	1.75½	1.75½	1.74½	1.75	—.01½

Sales Mon. 1,493.
Total open interest Mon. 5,820, up 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	62.30	63.35	62.30	63.07	+ .62
Dec	66.30	67.95	66.30	67.77	+1.22
Jan	67.12	68.80	67.12	68.80	+1.50
Feb	68.00	68.95	67.70	68.95	+1.50
Apr	68.20	69.35	68.05	69.30	+1.40
Jun	70.60	71.35	70.25	71.20	+ .93
Aug	69.60	70.20	69.25	70.05	+ .77
Oct	68.70	68.90	68.20	68.85	+ .73
Dec				71.00	+ .50

Est. sales: 23,508; sales Mon. 28,735.
Total open interest Mon. 58,777, off 1,068 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	78.20	79.30	78.20	79.20	+1.20
Nov	78.45	79.95	78.45	79.95	+1.50
Jan	80.90	82.20	80.70	81.77	+1.07
Mar	81.12	82.40	81.05	82.32	+1.17
Apr	81.47	82.92	81.47	82.70	+1.23
May	81.55	82.87	81.55	82.80	+1.43
Aug	81.50	82.25	81.02	82.25	+1.50
Sep	80.97	80.97	80.75	80.75	+ .25

Est. sales: 3,586; sales Mon. 2,525.
Total open interest Mon. 11,878, up 79 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	35.25	35.85	35.15	35.85	+ .85
Dec	34.75	35.80	34.65	35.77	+1.27
Feb	36.65	37.65	36.42	37.47	+1.17
Apr	35.10	35.90	35.10	35.75	+ .83
Jun	38.80	39.40	38.65	39.32	+ .82
Jul	39.85	40.50	39.70	40.50	+1.10
Aug	39.50	39.90	39.25	39.85	+1.00
Oct	38.60	39.20	38.35	39.20	+ .80
Dec	41.00	41.60	40.70	41.60	+ .80

Est. sales: 4,551; sales Mon. 6,327.
Total open interest Mon. 22,302, off 500 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	42.25	43.05	41.75	42.85	+ .80
Mar	42.45	43.15	42.20	43.02	+ .97
May	43.00	44.35	43.00	44.05	+1.20
Jul	44.60	45.62	44.35	45.62	+1.52
Aug	43.80	44.60	43.40	44.45	+1.53

Est. sales: 5,321; sales Mon. 5,159.
Total open interest Mon. 22,022, up 110 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	37.25	37.25	36.50	36.50	— .90
Nov	36.90	36.90	36.77	36.80	— .15
Dec	38.90	38.90	38.85	38.85	— .07
Jan				41.05	
Feb				43.00	
Mar				43.80	
Apr				43.85	

Sales Mon. 31.
Total open interest Mon. 1,377, off 4 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct				49.70	
Nov	55.30	55.70	55.25	55.70	+ .10
Dec	60.00	60.70	59.55	59.75	— .45
Jan				58.75	

Est. sales: 41; sales Mon. 4.
Total open interest Mon. 343, off 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	241.00	245.00	239.70	245.00	+5.00
Jan	221.50	224.90	216.90	222.80	+1.90
Mar	217.00	219.30	213.10	217.50	— .50
May	217.00	217.80	214.20	215.80	—3.40
Jul	216.50	217.50	214.00	215.00	—4.00
Sep	215.00	215.90	215.00	215.00	—5.00

Est. sales: 5,788; sales Mon. 3,387.
Total open interest Mon. 11,007, up 356 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	193.00	195.00	191.40	192.50	— .40
Jan	189.80	190.00	186.50	187.40	—2.80
Mar	191.10	191.70	188.40	189.20	—2.40
May	192.50	192.50	189.70	190.90	—1.60
Jul	194.10	194.50	191.70	192.50	—2.20
Sep	195.50	195.50	194.00	194.50	—1.00
Nov	195.50	195.50	194.00	194.50	—1.00
Jan	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	— .50

Sales Mon. 802.
Total open interest Mon. 3,557, off 28 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.19	88.44	88.14	88.39	+.15
Mar	88.79	89.04	88.71	89.00	+.18
Jun	89.50	89.85	89.49	89.83	+.24
Sep	90.22	90.55	90.21	90.52	+.27
Dec	90.73	91.13	90.72	91.10	+.35
Mar	91.81	91.34	91.00	91.34	+.38
Jun	91.10	91.50	91.10	91.48	+.36
Sep	91.36	91.56	91.30	91.55	+.27

Est. sales: 13,441; sales Mon. 9,257.
Total open interest Mon. 38,808, up 364 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of pct.)					100
Dec	77-15	77-28	77-10	77-22	+04
Mar	77-11	77-17	76-31	76-12	—01
Jun	77-08	77-16	76-30	77-12	—02
Sep	77-05	77-16	76-29	77-11	+01
Dec	77-01	77-09	76-20	77-05	
Mar	76-25	77-05	76-17	77-02	+03
Jun	76-28	76-27	76-12	76-27	+02
Sep	76-22	76-24	76-09	76-24	+05
Dec	76-09	76-19	76-00	76-16	+03
Mar	76-15	76-15	75-30	76-14	+07
Jun	75-31	76-08	75-25	76-08	+07

Sales Mon. 9,882 contracts.
Total open interest Mon. 77,993, up 1,411 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.08	14.26	14.01	14.08	— .10
Mar	13.50	13.58	13.40	13.47	— .05

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun				12.69	— .02
Sep				12.06	+ .06

Sales Mon. 145 contracts.
Total open interest Mon. 1,215, up 65 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.)					1
Dec	82-17	83-00	82-08	82-28	+11
Mar	82-18	83-01	82-06	82-29	+13
Jun	83-08	83-01	82-08	82-30	+16
Sep	82-16	82-30	82-08	82-30	+16
Dec	82-16	82-29	82-05	82-28	+14
Mar	82-13	82-26	82-01	82-26	+15
Jun	82-13	82-24	81-31	82-24	+18
Sep	82-04	82-22	81-28	82-22	+18
Dec	82-09	82-21	81-23	82-21	+19
Mar	82-05	82-17	81-21	82-17	+19
Jun	82-01	82-15	81-19	82-15	+18

Sales Mon. 9,327 contracts.
Total open interest Mon. 66,097, up 740 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8515	.8540	.8510	.8536	—01
Mar	.8545	.8568	.8541	.8558	—10
Jun	.8574	.8593	.8570	.8580	—20
Sep	.8600	.8620	.8590	.8620	—10
Dec				.8625	

Est sales 1,170; sales Mon. 1,131.
Total open interest Mon. 12,055, off 97 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1525	2.1565	2.1400	2.1450	—150
Mar	2.1570	2.1600	2.1430	2.1455	—175
Jun	2.1570	2.1585	2.1450	2.1450	—155
Sep				2.1450	—150

Est sales 2,216; sales Mon. 776.
Total open interest Mon. 5,984, off 15 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5617	.5630	.5597	.5601	—26
Mar	.5706	.5713	.5682	.5686	—28
Jun	.5785	.5793	.5760	.5760	—40
Sep				.5850	—35

Est sales 2,125; sales Mon. 1,384.
Total open interest Mon. 7,871, up 36 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Mon. 0.
Total open interest Mon. 4, unchanged from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004350	.004371	.004344	.004350	—46
Mar	.004435	.004435	.004418	.004418	—50
Jun	.004480	.004480	.004470	.004470	—55

Est sales 1,329; sales Mon. 2,311.
Total open interest Mon. 5,133, off 67 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6239	.6252	.6195	.6197	—43
Mar	.6418	.6428	.6367	.6376	—54
Jun	.6570	.6587	.6520	.6529	—56
Sep				.6680	—70

Est sales 3,081; sales Mon. 2,292.
Total open interest Mon. 13,820, up 79 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	130.40	131.90	126.70	127.25	—
Mar	133.50	134.30	131.00	131.80	—
May	138.50	137.20	134.10	134.10	—
Jul	138.50	138.50	136.25	136.25	—

Est. 1,839; sales Mon. 1,995.
Total open interest Mon. 6,084, off 393 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	100.00	100.10	99.50	99.75	
Jan	96.15	96.50	96.15	96.15	
Mar	97.00	97.55	97.00	97.40	
May	98.00	98.70	98.00	98.50	
Jul	99.00	99.90	99.00	99.40	
Sep	99.90	100.75	99.90	100.60	
Jan	97.00	97.00	94.75	95.50	

Est. 1,200; sales Mon. 127.
Total open interest Mon. 6,925, up 64 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	64.95	66.20	64.95	66.07	+1.
Mar	65.30	66.80	65.30	66.67	+
May	66.70	68.70	66.55	67.86	+
Jul	67.90	69.00	67.85	68.62	+
Oct	69.00	69.00	68.90	69.00	
Dec	69.34	69.80	69.20	69.50	+

Est. 7,850; sales Mon. 7,666.
Total open interest Mon. 37,921, up 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	86.00	86.00	85.00	85.00	
Dec	89.50	89.50	86.70	86.70	—
Jan	89.50	89.50	88.20	87.30	—
Mar	90.20	90.50	88.00	88.30	—
May	89.80	91.00	88.40	88.80	—
Jul	90.10	91.60	89.00	89.20	—
Sep	90.90	91.70	89.20	89.50	—
Dec	91.40	92.00	90.00	90.00	—
Mar	92.00	92.00	90.80	90.60	—
May	91.70	91.90	90.00	91.00	—
Jul	92.50	92.50	92.00	91.40	—

Est. 10,000; sales Mon. 8,294.
Total open interest Mon. 59,457, off 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Oct	1740.0	1740.0	1668.0	1685.0	—
Dec	1790.0	1790.0	1742.0	1742.0	—
Jan	1792.0	1792.0	1756.0	1756.0	—
Mar	1830.0	1830.0	1790.5	1790.0	—
May	1844.0	1845.0	1806.5	1806.5	—
Jul	1850.1	1855.0	1830.0	1823.0	—
Dec	1900.0	1900.0	1885.0	1863.5	—
Jan	1900.0	1900.0	1900.0	1871.5	—
Mar	1918.0	1918.0	1918.0	1887.0	—

Est. 14,000; sales Mon. 8,102.
Total open interest Mon. 159,614, off 2 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	500.00	500.00	485.00	494.00	—
Jan	498.50	501.50	482.50	494.00	—
Apr	500.00	503.00	450.00	497.20	—
Jul	511.00	511.00	489.90	502.50	—
Oct	514.00	515.50	500.00	507.00	—

Est. 2,100; sales Mon. 2,449.
Total open interest Mon. 8,676, up 30 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	391.50	393.50	379.50	387.60	—
Dec	407.00	407.00	384.00	396.00	—
Feb	416.00	416.00	393.5	405.00	—
Apr	415.50	425.50	401.50	413.90	—
Jun	434.50	434.50	410.50	422.70	—
Aug	442.90	443.00	420.00	431.30	—
Oct	447.50	447.50	431.00	439.60	—
Dec	461.00	461.50	436.70	447.70	—
Feb	465.00	465.00	445.10	455.60	—
Apr	477.50	477.50	455.50	463.50	—
Jun	465.00	484.00	461.70	471.40	—
Aug	470.00	470.00	470.00	479.30	—

Est. 19,000; sales Mon. 17,153.
Total open interest Mon. 168,638, up 7 from Fri.

New York Futures

October 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.11	+0.01
Mar	7.50	7.50	7.05	7.05	
Apr	9.17	9.17	9.14	9.14	—0.75
May	10.11	10.11	10.11	10.11	—0.75

Est. 246; sales Mon. 77.
Total open interest Mon. 4,609, off 65 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	208.50	211.20	207.45	211.00	+ 2.15
Mar	196.00	197.85	194.50	197.53	+ 1.08
May	189.90	191.50	188.13	191.50	+ 1.37
Jul	189.25	191.00	188.50	191.32	+ 0.79
Sep	190.00	191.00	189.45	190.84	— 0.74
Dec	190.50	190.50	189.50	190.00	+ 1.50
Mar	189.00	191.00	188.00	191.00	+ 1.78

Est. 2,265; sales Mon. 3,012.
Total open interest Mon. 13,549, up 196 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	13.00	13.00	12.95	13.15	+0.20
Mar	13.33	13.75	13.17	13.60	+0.31
May	13.48	13.90	13.35	13.75	+0.25
Jul	13.69	14.15	13.60	13.89	+0.14
Sep	13.94	14.30	13.86	14.10	+0.09
Oct	13.98	14.20	13.98	14.28	+0.14
Mar	14.83	14.91	14.75	14.83	—0.02

Est. 14,869; sales Mon. 12,848.
Total open interest Mon. 65,815, up 1,306 from Fri.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	154.50	145.25	150.25	150.75	146.75	147.00
Mar	158.00	150.00	154.25	154.90	151.00	151.15
May	159.50	152.30	155.80	155.90	152.30	152.40
Aug	162.00	154.75	158.20	158.30	154.50	154.75
Oct	164.50	157.50	160.40	160.50	157.25	157.75
10,060 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,438	1,407	1,436	1,438	1,420	1,422
Mar	1,450	1,429	1,447	1,448	1,438	1,438
May	1,473	1,452	1,470	1,472	1,462	1,463
Jly	1,495	1,484	1,490	1,499	1,483	1,484
Sep	1,516	1,509	1,514	1,520	1,500	1,550
Dec	1,542	1,540	1,540	1,545	1,530	1,534
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,575	1,530	1,565
3,774 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,795	1,772	1,788	1,790	1,767	1,768
Jan	1,837	1,808	1,816	1,818	1,807	1,808
Mar	1,814	1,793	1,796	1,797	1,780	1,782
May	1,791	1,775	1,773	1,778	1,758	1,760
Jly	1,785	1,765	1,768	1,772	1,753	1,758
Sep	1,770	1,770	1,768	1,768	1,750	1,758
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,741	1,768	1,750	1,765
18,372 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

October 16, 1979

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	905.00	907.00	950.00	952.00
3 months	914.00	915.00	959.00	960.00
Cathodes: spot	898.00	900.00	942.00	945.00
3 months	897.00	899.00	943.00	945.00
Tin: spot	7,650.00	7,700.00	7,660.00	7,680.00
3 months	7,150.00	7,170.00	7,270.00	7,290.00
Lead: spot	615.00	618.00	647.00	645.00
3 months	605.00	606.00	624.50	625.00
Zinc: spot	312.00	313.00	327.00	328.00
3 months	322.00	323.00	337.00	337.50
Silver: spot	795.00	801.00	810.00	815.00
3 months	818.00	820.00	828.00	830.00
Aluminium: spot	805.00	810.00	810.00	815.00
3 months	751.00	752.00	765.00	767.00
Nickel: spot	2,710.00	2,738.00	2,735.00	2,745.00
3 months	2,750.00	2,760.00	2,770.00	2,780.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

October 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,405	1,380	1,370	1,385	+ 20
Mar	1,448	1,425	1,424	1,425	+ 27
May	1,478	1,451	1,450	1,455	+ 20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	1,490	+ 20
Aug	1,530	1,525	1,500	1,520	+ 15
Oct	1,545	1,540	1,520	1,540	+ 20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,550	+ 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	1,555	New
640 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,310	1,270	1,300	1,309	+ 20
Mar	1,330	1,285	1,295	1,300	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,300	1,315	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,300	—	+ 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	—	+ 20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	—	+ 20
69 lots					

Cash Prices

October 16, 1979

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.09	1.5
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.4
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	337
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	207
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	88-89	72
Lead Spot, lb	58-45	0.3
Copper elect., lb	95⅛	69
Tin (Straits), lb	7.9388	7.52
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.37½	.33
Silver N.Y., oz	17,200	5.9
Gold N.Y., oz	384.50	228

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 16, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,159.00 f	1,144
Reuters	1,658.00	1,661
Dow Jones Spot	408.81	403
D.J. Futures	412.42	402

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—2

DualLt 1.87pf Nat Semicn

NEW LOWS—114

AMD n	HelmrPayn s	PhEl 8.75pf
AlaP 8.28pf	HomeGp pf	PitneyB 2.1
ADT	IllPw 8.24pf	PotEl 4.50pf
ApldDigtl pf	IllPw 8.94pf	PotEl 4.04pf
BallyMfg s	IBM s	PresleyCos
BaltGE pfB	IntT&T pfI	PSInd 4.32pf
Benefi 5pf	Interst Pw	PSInd 9.44pf
Borman	IntrsPw pf	PSNH 2.51pf
Braniff Int	IowaIlIG pf	PSEG 4.18pf
Cert-teed	JerCeP 11pf	PSEG 5.05pf
CinnGas El	JhnMnv 5.40pf	PSEG 6.80pf
CinG 9.30pf	Johnsn John	PSEG 9.62pf
ClevElec	KansPL 2.32pf	PuerR Cem
ClevElpfA	KansPL 2.23pf	RTE Corp
ColdwlBnkr s	LevFd Inc	RelGrp pfC
ComGnIns n	LibertyCp s	Revlnd 4.10pf
ConEd 5pfA	LILCo pfK	RayCrowe
CnPw 4.16pf	MesaRoyTr wi	SavannhEP
CnPw 7.45pf	MhWi 2.12pf	Seatrain Ln
DPF Inc	MinnMM	StOOh pfA
DetE 7.68pf	Mutt Omah	SunElec
DetE 7.36pf	NatFuelG pf	TrnGPL 2.50pf
DetE 2.75pf	NevP 2.30pf	TransO Fin
DukeP pfF	NSPw 3.60pf	UMC Ind
DukeP pfG	NSPw 4.16pf	UnEl 6.40pf
DukeP pfN	Norton Sim	UnEl 2.13pf
ESystm s	NortSim pf	UnEl 8pfH
Easco Corp	NucorCp s	Untroyal
EmpDist El	OccIP 2.50pf	UnBrnd pfA
Eqmk 2.31pf	OhE 7.24pf	USLIFE 3.3pf
EvanP 2.10pf	OhEd 8.64pf	UtPL 2.84pf
Fleetw Ent	OhPw 7.76pf	VaEP 9.75pf
FoxSta Phot	Orange Rk	Warn Lamb
GenMot 5pf	Pac PowLt	Wayne Goss
GaPw 7.72pf	PaPL 11pf	WaynGos pf
GlfSU 8.80pf	PaPL 13pf	WestPtPep
HanJhn Sec	PaPL 8.00pf	WstnCoNA wi
HanJhn Inv	PetrieSt	WhitCn pfC

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, October 16, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅛	7⅝
AFAProt	8½	9½
AVMCo	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	4¼	4¾
AddisnW	10	10¾
AdvRoss	3⅝	4
AlexAlex	30⅛	31
Allcalnc	26½	27½
AllynB	10¾	11¼
AFInCo	25	26
AFurn	5⅝	5⅝
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AIntGp	55¼	56¾
AMicros	27¾	28¼
AWelding	20	21
Amterr	3⅝	3⅞
Anadite	7	7⅜
AnheusB	21⅛	21⅞
AntaCp	8	8½
ArdenGp	3⅜	3⅝
AsdCoal	20⅝	21½
AtlGsLt	14⅞	15¼
BairdCp	5⅝	6⅛
BangHE	11¾	12¼
BkamRl	15¼	16¼
BasicRs g	10½	10⅞
BassIFr	18	18¾
BaylsMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8¾	9¼
BetzLab	31½	32¼
BibbCo	12¾	13⅛
BirdSon	20	21½
Birtchr	2⅞	2⅝
BlkHillP	23	23⅝
Bonanza	3⅛	3½
BrooksS	36½	41½
BrwTom	23½	24
Buckbee	6⅞	7⅛
Buckeye	16¼	16¾
BurnupS	7	7½
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15⅛	15⅝
CapInAir	3¼	3¾
CareCo	8¼	9⅛
CnVtPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	36½	38½
ChesUtl	11⅛	12½
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	37	37⅝
CitzUtB	32½	33¼
ClarkJL	27	28½
ClowCp	6½	7¼
ComCIH	26¼	26¾
CmlShr	18½	18½
CmwTel	19	21
ConPap	56	57
Crawfd	18	19
CrosTre	19⅝	20¼
CullrFed	2	2¾
Cycltron	11	12
DanlyM	20½	21½
DtaDes	10⅛	10½
DaytMal	19	21
DeklbAg	24⅛	25
DeLuxC	30	30⅝
DetCanT	12	13
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛
DiaCrys	26⅝	27⅛
DuniCru	34	35½
Docutel	5⅝	6
DollrGn	8⅝	9⅛
Donldsn	19⅝	20⅛
DoylDB	20½	21⅛
DunkinD	10½	11
Duriron	15½	16½
EatnVnce	5⅝	6½
EconLab	23	23½
ElPasEl	9½	9⅞
ElderBe	7⅝	8½
ElsNucl	7¼	7⅝
ElModul	6½	7⅛
EnrDev	6½	7½
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EatOil	49½	50½
EthanAl	45	46
Fabri h	½	¾
FtBkSys	38	38⅞
FtBostn	17½	18¼
FtEmpS	10	10⅛
FtWnFin	5	5¼
Flickgr	12¼	12⅝
FloatPnt	11¼	12
FlaWatU	⅞	⅞
ForestO	21¾	21¾
Formigli	1½	2¼
FrankCp	7⅝	8⅛
FrankEl	15¼	16
GnRIEst	11	12½
GnReins	92	94
GovEFn	10⅛	11
GreenM	12⅛	12⅝
GreyAdv	35½	38½
GHIntst	13½	15
Gyrodyn	5⅜	6¼
Hardwke	10¾	11½
HrpRow	11¼	11¾
HarpGp	26½	27¼
HartfNt	15½	16
HenrdF	25⅛	26½
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	12¼	12¾
HortzRs	2	2⅜
Hyattlnt	17	18
Infrolnd	4⅝	5⅜
IntelCp	60	61
IntrcEnr	5	6
IntmtGs	13	13½
InBkWsh	8⅝	9
IwaSoUt	22¼	23⅛
JamWP h	6⅛	6⅞
Jamsby	15¼	16
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JoslynM	15	15⅝
KaisSt pf	18⅝	19½
Kaivar	2⅞	3⅛
Kaman	16½	17⅛
KmpAm	8½	9
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	31½	33
Keuffel	15½	16½
Kimball	15½	16
KingInt	7½	8½
KnapeV	15⅝	16⅝
Kratos	12	13
LanceIn	17⅛	18
LandRes	2	2½
LaneCo	22⅝	23⅝
LtdStor	5½	6¼
LinBcst	47	47⅜
Logetrn	11⅛	12⅝
MadsGE	13½	14
MagellPet	4½	4¾
MolrRt	1 7-16	1 11-16
Mallkrt	29⅝	30½
MatAsst	17⅜	17⅞
MaulLP	27	28½
McCorm	23	23⅝
McQuay	10	10⅝
MdsxW	18½	19⅝
MdlaCop	9	9¾
MidlRes	2½	2⅝
MidlBks	24¾	25⅝
Millipr	28⅝	29⅝
MissVIG	14	15
MontCol	6⅞	7⅛
MoorePd	20⅜	21⅞
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	58⅞	59⅝
MotClub	4	4⅛
Mueller	26⅛	27⅛
NaraCp	25	27
NatGOil	14½	15½
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
NielsnA	24⅛	24⅝
NielsnB	23⅝	24⅛
NoCarGs	14⅛	15⅛
NoEOil un	69	70½
NwtNGs	15	15⅜
NwstPS	16	16½
Noxell	19⅞	20⅛
OgilvyM	21½	22¼
OnFerro	8⅝	9⅛
OtterTP	19⅝	20⅛
PCAInt	6⅞	7⅛
PabstB	11⅞	12⅝
PcGaR	20¼	21
PoulevP	13	13⅝
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PenoEnt	15½	16
Petrolit	39⅛	40⅛
Pettibon	21¼	22¼
PierceSS	8⅝	9½
Pinkrtn	31½	33
PionHiB	22⅞	23⅝
Plastine	1⅜	2⅛
Possis	5½	6¼
Pragrp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅛	12⅞
PortBen	16½	17¼
PutDCap	10⅝	11½
QuakrCh	30	31
RaganPr	7⅝	8⅛
Raychm	45½	47½
Roymnd	20⅝	21⅞
RecgEq	3⅝	6
RoadEx	28	28⅝
RobbMy	43½	45½
Roselon	4⅛	5⅛
Rouse	17⅝	18
RusStov	15⅝	16⅛
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	1⅞	2
ScrippH	32½	35½
SelsDett	11⅞	11⅞
Svcmstr	31	32
Shawmt	33	34
SolidStS	11	12
SCalWtr	13½	14¼
SwElSv	15⅝	16½
SwnEnrg	24½	25½
Standyn	26½	27⅛
StdRegs	24⅝	25⅝
StanHP	25	26
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	24½	26
SuperEl	7⅜	8⅛
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	26½	27⅛
Tandem	32	32⅝
TecumP	64½	66½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tiprary	12⅛	12⅝
TescoCp	17	17½
TrnsOcO	23	24
TricoPd	42	45
TysonFd	8⅝	9⅛
UnMcGil	10⅛	11⅛
USSurg	23⅛	23⅝
USTrck	15½	16
UVaBsh	25⅞	26⅝
UpPenP	15½	16⅛
ValvGas	12⅛	12⅞
VanDus	15	15⅝
Velcro g	10	10⅝
VideoCp	6⅝	7⅛
VaNBsh	13⅛	13⅝
WshEnr	14⅜	15¼
WebbRs	34⅞	35⅞
Weldtrn	2½	3¼
WistnMg	10⅛	11⅛
WellsGa	6⅛	7⅛
WinMtp	3⅞	4⅛
WmorC	26½	27⅛
WoodLat	24	24⅞
WWEng	11⅛	12⅛
WrightW	4½	4⅞
ZionUta	21½	22½

Arabs Canceled Canadian Deals On Clark Pledge

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Canada lost $4.6 million in contracts with Arab countries within days of Prime Minister Joe Clark's pledge to move Canada's Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem.

International Trade Minister Michael Wilson told the House of Commons yesterday that Canada lost a $4.2-million contract for building supplies to Iraq and smaller deals with Saudi Arabia and Libya.

Mr. Wilson said that he was wrong when he said last week that no contracts had been canceled since Mr. Clark's June statement that he would fulfill an election promise to move the embassy from Tel Aviv.

Under pressure from Arab governments and Canadian industry, Mr. Clark delayed action after his election by appointing former Tory leader Robert Stanfield to study the embassy transfer issue. Mr. Stanfield is due back next week from a tour of the Middle East.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —							
3⅝	9⅝	AAR .44	4.0	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
5⅝	3½	AAV .20	3.5	7	38	u 5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	APS .44	5.7	5	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	ATI			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	7	AVC		4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	AZL		15	25	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	AZL pf .48	9.6		2	5⅛	5	5	
2⅝	6½	AbrdMt .40	3.8	7	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	AcmePr			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7	7⅜	AcmeU .30	2.3	13	3	13	12	13	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Action			2	3	3	3	
2⅜	7¼	ActonCp .30b	2.9	6	24	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2⅜	7½	AdomR .12	.6	14	24	20⅛	20	20	
8	13¼	AdobeO .20	.5	32	62	38⅝	37⅜	38½	+ ¾
2½	1⅛	AeplsCp		8	66	1½	1⅜	1½	
7	2⅛	Aeronca			20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	16¼	AffilPub .80	3.2	9	154	25⅛	25	25	— 1
9	5¼	AfterSix .32	5.7	7	51	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7½	5¼	AirExpr n		11	92	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
7½	4½	AlskAir .30r	5.3	6	60	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	AlboW .10e	2.8	2	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
4⅜	5	Alcolac .18	1.5	11	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	2⅝	AlgAir wtO			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6½	AllianT .731	9.7	7	11	7½	7½	7½	
0	5⅝	AlrovSt .20e	3.1	7	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
6¾	3⅝	Alphain .10e	.7	11	66	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
7	8¾	Altamil .20e	1.3	5	36	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	13-16	Altec		47	71	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
7⅝	6⅛	Altec pf			2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5⅞	12	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
3⅝	16⅝	Amdhl .40	2.2	7	239	19	18⅝	18¼	— ½
0⅝	8⅝	AmAgro s.20	2.3	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	7⅝	ABusPd .40	3.7	7	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	AmCopCp			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	7	AGarPd .34	2.7	5	15	12½	12½	12½	
4⅝	2¼	Alsroeli .06e	2.4	2	164	2⅝	2½	2½	
4⅝	6½	AMzeA .48	4.9	7	15	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅝	6½	AMzeB .48	4.9	7	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
3	30⅝	AMdMtg 2e	2.9	10	3	70	70	70	+ ½
2⅝	8¼	AMdBld s		16	305	10⅛	10	10	
7⅝	8¼	AMotin .30	2.9	5	18	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
8⅝	22⅝	AmPetf 2.50	7.1	7	48	35½	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅜
1⅝	7⅝	APrecs .40	4.0	7	25	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
1⅝	5⅝	AScIE			38	7⅛	7	7⅛	
5¼	11	AmSeat .40	3.6		2	11	11	11	
5¼	7⅝	AmTec .64	8.0	4	3	8⅛	8	8	
4⅞	2⅛	Andrea .32	7.3	9	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅞	8½	AngloC .20e	1.1	9	53	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
2⅞	6¼	Anthony .40	4.3	4	50	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	7½	AplDta .16	1.7	9	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—
1	15⅝	AqutCd g.47			164	32½	31½	31⅝	— ½
0⅞	6	ArrowA .20	2.8	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	6⅝	Arundel .10e	1.3	4	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	12	Asamer g.40			347	16¼	15⅝	16	— ⅛
4⅝	⅜	AskinSvc			32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Atco Ind			7	13-16	¾	¾	
3⅜	1⅝	AtlsCM .08e	2.6	10	78	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	AtlasCp wt			16	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
9⅛	3⅜	Audiotr .16	2.6	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
27⅝	18½	Augat s .40	1.7	15	145	23⅝	23½	23¼	+ ¼
8⅝	1⅝	AutoTrn			48	3⅝	3	3¼	
3⅝	1⅝	AutmRad			29	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
42⅝	28⅝	AutoSw 1.20	3.2	10	4	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
10½	4½	AVEMC .40	4.8	7	53	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
24½	16½	Avondl 1.20	6.4	25	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
21¼	7⅝	Aydin		12	60	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
		— B-B-B —							
2¼	1	BRT			5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9	Badger .80	7.4	5	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	21¼	Baldor s .20	.9	14	39	21⅞	21⅞	21½	— ⅜
8⅛	5¾	BaldwS .32a	4.3		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	15¼	BanFd 1.62e	8.6		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Bangor wt			9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅛	7	Banistr g.30	2.6		53	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
6⅝	3	BarcoCa .12	2.3	17	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	BarnesE		11	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	6½	Barnwl .20	1.9		11	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	BarryR s.16	2.2	8	166	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	5⅝	BarthS		35	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Bartons			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	BaruchF		43	10	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	15⅝	BnfStA s.40	1.9	5	4	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	2½	BergEnt		3	72	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅝	BeranB .24	2.7	6	22	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	6.6		1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	BernzO			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Berven			22	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	4⅝	Beverly .18e	2.3	11	167	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
12	8¼	BicPen .48	5.2	7	12	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.4	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	BigVSp s.24	3.0	5	14	8	8	8	
28	17⅛	BinkMf 1b	5.5	6	1	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ¼
26	16¼	Blount .64	3.7	5	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
17⅝	6⅝	BoltBer .40	2.7	246	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
37	14⅝	BowVall g.10			407	33⅛	31	33⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅝	4⅝	BowlAn .24	4.9	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅝	3	Bowmar		39	53	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
24½	12⅝	Bowne .48	2.2	6	57	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
13	5½	BrodfdN .26	2.2	9	147	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅜	Branch .20	5.0	4	1	4	4	4	
18⅛	8½	Braniff wt			9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23⅝	13	Brascan 1a	4.8	6	24	20⅝	20½	20¾	+ ¼
34½	20½	BrannE 1.40	5.5	9	4	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	7	BreezeCp .571	6.1	4	34	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.3	13	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	11⅝	BrooksP s.40	3.4	8	11	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅝	
8⅛	1	BrownCo wt			5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅝	26½	BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅛	BrnFB 1.16	3.5	10	19	33⅝	33	33	
4⅝	4	BrnF pf .40	9.7		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	9¼	Buell .50	5.2	5	8	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Buildex		5	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅜	Burgess			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	8⅝	Burnsin .60	4.6	8	15	13¼	13	13	
		— C-C-C —							
19⅛	10	CK Pet .16	1.8	34	80	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
11¼	5⅝	CDI		4	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	6½	CHB Fd .571	7.6	5	6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.2	6	36	4¼	4	4⅛	
16	9¼	CRS .30	2.6	6	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	CagleA .05e	1.0		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	13	Caldor .50	2.2	8	120	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
56½	27⅝	CalPtC 2	4.9	6	15	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	11⅝	Comco .30	1.1	9	5	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
8¼	5⅝	Camonli n		2	21	5⅝	d 5	5	— ½
10⅝	4	CmpChb g			73	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
23	6⅝	CdnHmst g			86	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛
16	5¼	CdMarc g.40			8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
41½	14⅝	CdnOcc g.58a			13	33½	33	33	— 1½
156	48	CdSupO g			119	144	142⅝	143¾	+ ¾
5⅝	2⅝	CapitlFd .20	6.7	5	38	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	3	Caressa .05e	1.5	8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅝	24⅝	Carnat 1.50	6.2	7	132	24½	d24⅛	24⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	18⅝	CaroEn s		8	15	18½	d18⅛	18⅝	— ½
9⅝	4⅝	CarrolDv		9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20	13⅝	CastlAM 1b	6.1	5	58	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Cavitrn .10e	1.0	81	20	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
37⅛	31⅝	CenM pf3.50	11.		z20	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	
7⅛	5⅝	CentSe .70e	11.		4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24	12⅝	Cenvill 1.20	5.9	6	109	20⅝	20¼	20½	
7⅛	3⅝	Celec .12	2.5	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	ChadMl .60	9.6	5	2	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
3⅝	1	ChampHo			148	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	CharlM s		6	27	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	Chmpist .28	3.3	8	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
30⅝	19⅝	ChRv 1.60a	8.2	12	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
30½	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			271	24	23½	23⅝	
14	6⅝	ChildWld		6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6	ChitnCp .30	5.0	4	2	6	6	6	
22⅝	13	CircleK 1.10	5.9	8	72	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅝	Citation .56	5.7	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26½	23	CitBkNJ 2	8.4	4	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26½	18⅝	CityGas .92	3.6	11	10	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
5⅝	3	Clabir .18	4.4	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅝	Clarmt .30e	2.6		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ClarkC .21e	4.4	5	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Clarostat		5	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Clopay .32	3.5	9	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
5	2⅝	CohenHat		9	10	4¼	4	4	— ½
5⅝	2⅝	Cohu .16e	4.0	9	24	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Colemn .92	5.5	6	11	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	6¼	ColCml		32	154	7	6½	6⅝	— ¼
21¼	6⅝	Colwell .60	3.3	12	53	19⅝	18¼	18¼	— 1⅜
43	25⅝	Cominc g 3			146	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ½
25⅝	15⅝	ComAll .50	2.5	6	7	20¼	20	20	
26⅝	9¼	CommAll .60	2.9	3	41	21	19⅝	21	+ ½
32⅝	24	Comdint s		9	171	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	ComdrCp		15	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Compo s.30	2.5	9	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	CompuD		5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Conchm .80	5.1	6	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
6	2⅝	ConcrdF			10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	Condec .30t	2.7	110	24	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
17⅝	5	ConnrHm 1.53t	13.	5	17	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Conroy .16	3.6	4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
22⅝	5⅝	ConsOG			136	17½	16⅝	17	— ⅝
12⅝	8⅝	ConsRef .60	5.5	8	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
7	4	ContMtl		5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9-16	1-16	ContTel wt			60	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8⅝	5¼	Cookin .20e	3.1	6	30	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	CoopJr			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	13	CoreLb .28	1.1	20	15	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅜
31½	14¼	Cornilus .80	4.7	7	47	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
5½	2	Cramer			16	2⅝	2	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	CrestFo		4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	9⅝	CrestOil s.16	.9	36	219	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	18	Crompt 1.40	5.0	4	20	29	28	28	— ½
32⅝	23	CrossAT 1.20	4.0	10	3	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CrowlM .50	5.2	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
44½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80	2.3	3	84	35½	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
8½	6⅝	Crownin s.28	4.4	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	CruteR .36	2.5	28	63	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
27⅝	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.6	27	55	23⅝	22⅝	22¼	— ¼
26	15	CubicCp .60	3.9	6	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22	16¼	Curtice 1.10b	5.8	6	39	19	18⅝	19	
15⅝	13⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	12.		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
		— D-D-D —							
5⅝	2⅝	DCL		6	53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
3⅝	2⅛	DWG .29t	10.	6	61	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	DamonC		7	23	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
25½	6⅝	Damson			773	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
11⅝	6⅝	DataAc n		6	73	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Datapd .30	2.0	9	338	15½	14⅝	15	— ¼
19⅝	9	DayMn .25e	1.6	11	49	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	DeRose			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Decoratr .24	8.7	11	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19	13⅝	DelLabs .48	3.6	12	3	13¼	d13¼	13¼	— ⅛
26⅝	6	DelhiO .10e	.5	23	118	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
14	7	DellwdF .60	5.2	13	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20½	Depsitr s1.40	6.8	5	11	20⅝	d20⅝	20½	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	DesgnJw		33	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
24	9⅝	DevCpA		3	7	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
21	14½	DevonGp s		4	z1500	16½	16	16½	+ ½
7⅝	2⅝	Dialcon		27	77	6	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1	Diodes			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	DisFab		6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	29	DomeP g s			1350	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	17⅝	Domtr g1.80a			40	20½	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17½	DorcGas n.20	1.0	7	494	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	7	Downey s.32	3.7	4	15	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	7	DrFair .40	5.1	16	108	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1⅜	13-16	Dunlop .09e	7.2	7	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
30⅝	13	DplxPd 1	4.1	4	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
13⅝	8⅝	DurTst .40a	4.1	10	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	2⅝	Dynictn		119	257	7⅝	7	7⅝	
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer .84	3.6	7	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
		— E-E-E —							
5⅝	3⅝	EAC .36	7.6	13	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	8½	EECO .28	1.9	11	41	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
28⅝	11¼	EarthRes 1	4.0	9	207	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
4½	3⅛	EazorE .24	7.7	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Edmos			77	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	EDO .60	3.2	8	4	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Ehren .10a	1.2		25	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
6⅝	3	ElAudD		4	35	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
28½	15⅝	Electrog 1	4.2	8	12	24⅝	24	24	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27	23⅝	ElecArn 1.40	5.1	5	23	28	27	27⅝	— 1
16⅝	7⅝	Elsinor n		14	375	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
17⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		8	68	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	5⅝	EnovRs .24	2.2	20	48	11	10⅝	11	
3⅝	2⅝	Ero Ind			5	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	6	Espey .20e	2.3	13	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	EsqRd .57e	3.6	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLav .20e	2.8	8	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.9	9	24	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
		— F-F-F —							
16⅝	6⅝	FPA .40	3.3	2	7	12¼	12	12	— ½
7⅝	3½	FSF Ind .12	2.9		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
12	9⅝	Fabind s		3	8	11⅝	11	11	
6¼	3¼	FairTex		4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	2⅝	FairmC .15	4.3	18	4	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	FamRc		6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	8⅝	FannyF .50e	2.9	6	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	FayDrg .34b	2.3	7	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
19½	14	FedMart .30t			19	14	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
19¼	14⅝	FedRt 1.40	8.8	17	6	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	FedRes		23	211	7⅛	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	18⅝	Falmnt .25	.6	19	28	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Fidelco		6	18	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	3	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
24⅝	17¼	FtSLSh 1b	6.0	3	17	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	10	FischrP 1t	8.9	6	42	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	FitchGE 2	11.	5	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Flagg		13	21	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt		35	16	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	20	x97	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 1⅛
17⅝	7¼	FlaRck .22e	1.5	8	71	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ 1
29	9¼	FlowGen		14	120	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
15	10⅝	Flowers .44	3.8	7	24	11⅝	11½	11½	
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s		14	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Foodrm .50	8.9	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6	FooteM .45e	4.6	11	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.7	15	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	3¼	ForestLab			21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4¼	FronklnRt .06e	.6	46	9	10⅝	10½	10½	
10⅝	5⅝	Franks .36	4.0	6	10	9	9	9	
6⅝	4½	Friedm .24b	4.2	4	34	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
13	7⅝	Frionas .40	5.1	3	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Frischs .30b	5.0	4	3	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
15½	9⅝	FrontA .20b	2.0	5	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	4	FrontA wt			31	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
		— G-G-G —							
6½	3	GIT			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	GRI .30	8.0	22	95	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	GTI			110	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Galaxy .061	1.1	6	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Garan .60	7.3	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅝	2⅛	Garland			11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	15	GatLief .40b	1.6	11	36	25⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
3½	2¼	Gaylrd .05e	2.0	1	11	2½	2½	2½	
26	18½	GelmSc n		18	4	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
5	2⅝	GnEmp .32b	8.3	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	4¼	GenExp			76	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	GnHous		4	126	2⅝	2½	2½	
4⅝	2⅛	Genisco		8	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.2	6	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.6	14	48	34⅝	33⅝	33½	— ½
19⅝	15⅝	GlantF s 1	6.0	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	GnlYell g.65e			69	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
15½	5	Glasrock .10	.7	24	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.1	6	45	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅜
32⅝	16¼	Glamr .88b	3.3	7	9	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
2⅝	1	Glover			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3	Gldblatt			6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
31¼	13⅝	GldNugt .08l	.6	30	467	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
10⅝	7	GoldWH .64	6.9	6	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield			90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	GoodLS			5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			56	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.1	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8½	GouldT 1.20	9.2	7	13	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅜
10½	6⅝	GrahMf .30	3.9	16	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7¼	GrandAu .33e	3.4	5	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9¼	GrndCH .50	5.2	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	GranorA		93	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
11⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	4½	GtBasinP		80	226	16⅝	16	16	
37½	18⅝	GtLkCh .32	1.0	14	37	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn		14	20	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GREIT .40	4.2	17	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.3	7	12	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅜
27¼	14⅝	Gulford .88	3.8	3	24	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
100⅝	25⅝	GlfCan g1.60			1663	78⅝	74	74⅝	— 3⅝
15⅝	5	Gulfstrm		7	124	10	9⅝	10	— ⅜
		— H-H-H —							
2⅝	1	HalcoPd			7	1	1	1	
22½	9¼	HalfsM .98	4.5	6	33	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Hampin .65t	13.	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	5¼	HanSqRt			10	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Harland 1	3.1	11	23	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Harvey		6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Hasbro .05l		6	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	Hasting .60	5.0	6	5	12	12	12	
7	4⅝	HawaiA			2	4½	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	HlthCh		19	18	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM .30	4.1	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
10¼	7⅝	HelnWr .39e	4.9	7	10	8	8	8	
10¼	3⅝	Helnick .10	1.1	15	236	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HeltnMtg			61	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
25½	10⅝	Hess's .60	2.4	13	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
10⅝	5⅝	HIGInc .06r	.8	7	12	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
16½	8	HiShear .40	2.8	5	35	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Highland			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5½	3½	Hofman .20	5.7	8	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13⅝	5	HollyCp		12	151	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
71⅝	34⅝	HmeOA g1.30			14	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅝
139	15	Hormel 1.48	4.6	6	5	32⅝	32	32⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar		20	38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	HospMt .60	5.6	(2)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	10	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	HousRon .50b	7.8	4	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVl		9	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	HouOM .80	4.5	12	649	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23½	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	8.9		23	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
28⅝	6½	HowelC .40	1.5	5	189	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
5½	2⅛	Howell .10e	2.0	13	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
34	23⅝	HubelIB 1.56	5.3	7	4	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
26½	23⅝	Hubbl pf2.05	8.4		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	HuckMf .32a	1.7	7	8	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
11½	6⅝	HudsnGn		3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	33⅝	HudBOg 2		3	72	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛	— 1
7⅝	3⅝	HuntH .20	3.2	7	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
66⅝	27⅝	HuskyO g 1			79	56⅝	55⅝	56	
		— I-I-I —							
14½	7⅝	ICM .50e	4.3	13	28	11⅝	11½	11½	
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	2.9	7	5	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e	5.8	15	52	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Imperind s		4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	17⅝	ImprOil A g1.20			399	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	InflightSv			15	1	1	1	— ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	Instron .40	1.8	8	20	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
1⅝	1	InstrSys		17	271	1⅝	1	1	
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		19	43	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
19⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.32			438	16⅝	15½	16⅝	— ⅛
20¼	10⅝	Intrmk .16	.9	4	4	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	IntBnknt		6	171	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
7⅝	5⅝	IntCtrls n		6	14	5⅝	d 5½	5½	— ½
3	1	IntFdSvc			1	1	1	1	
36⅝	17½	IntGenl 1.40	4.8	4	39	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ 1
7⅝	4½	IntProt .30	4.8	3	18	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Intplast .40	3.6	10	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	InvestFla			52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	15½	Ionics		10	12	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
34½	12⅝	IroqBrd .36	2.5	7	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	IrvInInd .10	2.5		1	4	4	4	
		— J-J-J —							
6⅝	4⅝	Joclyn .40b	8.2	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	10½	Jacobs .50b	4.3	6	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	30.	5	21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5½	2	Jetero .05e	1.2	19	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		5	7	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
9	4	JohnPd .36	8.7	10	47	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
11¼	2¼	JuniperP			385	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
18½	7⅝	Jupiter		2	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		— K-K-K —							
8½	3¼	KTelin .30e	5.1	6	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	2	Kolsin .75c			12	2⅛	2	2	
6⅝	3½	KapokT		22	11	5	4⅝	5	
20¼	7⅝	KenaiCp		16	160	17⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.1	5	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Ketchm .17t	4.3	15	3	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co .30	6.2	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11½	8⅝	Key Ph n		51	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2½	KinArk		10	74	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25	15⅝	KingRd s.32	1.7	5	6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
31⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	67	29½	29	29	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	KleerVu		10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts			30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Knogo n		12	8	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— L-L-L —							
2⅝	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.4	16	29	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	3.6	7	12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	LafyRad			48	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			393	13-16	3 7-16	3½	—5-16
11	4¼	Landmk		36	22	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Laneco .20a	2.1	5	38	u 9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	12½	LazKap n.40	3.2	5	2	12½	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.0	7	16	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	LehighP		3	9	12½	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	LeisureT		3	19	3	3	3	
10½	3⅝	LincAm		10	31	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	LloydsE			19	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
3⅝	2⅛	Lodge .08e	2.8	9	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt			106	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
17	9⅝	Logicon		8	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
26	15¼	LaGenS 1.05	4.5	7	1	23½	23½	23½	
31	26⅝	LoulsCe 1.64	5.9	5	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
8½	3⅝	LundyEl			4	5½	5⅝	5½	
14⅝	8⅝	Lydall .70	8.0	6	6	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LynchCp		2	11	4	4	4	
		— M-M-M —							
6½	3⅝	MPO		9	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Macrod		38	33	1⅝	1½	1½	
19⅝	17⅝	MePS 1.84	10.	5	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	MonrC .60	5.7	6	7	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda		8	222	1¼	1 1-16	1 3-16	—1-16
17⅝	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.8	6	32	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	19⅝	Marm pf2.25	11.		9	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MrshF		2	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Marshin		15	173	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ 1⅛
21½	10⅝	MartPr .40	3.6	5	20	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Masind .20	2.3		20	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.7	15	11	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
17⅝	9½	Matrix s		11	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	MaulTec .14	4.0		5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCro wt			1	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
8⅝	3¼	McCulO		26	187	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		3	37	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
23½	14½	Means 1.28	6.4	7	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
12½	7⅝	Medalst .56	5.5	5	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	MedainGp		15	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	17	MediaG .72	3.0	8	6	24⅝	24	24	— ½
19⅝	10⅝	Meenan n.24	1.6	9	25	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
13	7	Megaint .24	2.5	3	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
23	12⅝	MEMCo 1	7.2	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	5.7	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.6	8	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex .40	4.1	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	20	Metpth .32	1.4	21	55	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Metrocar		28	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen			36	2⅛	2	2	—
16½	12¼	MchSug 5	9 ⅝		1	9 ½		9 ⅝	.40
5½	3⅝	Micklbry .16	3.2		1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23¼	11⅝	MidlGls .40b	3.2	8	31	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
52	46⅝	MinPpf 5	11.		275	47	d46	46	— 1
8	2⅝	MissnIT		6	40	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
28½	20	MitchlE s		13	385	24	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
24½	12⅝	MileCp .60	2.8	8	15	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅝	11	Moog .40b	2.6	9	10	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
10½	6	MtsGth .86e	10.	11	54	8½	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8¼	4½	MortnSh .32	5.7	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
27	16¼	MtVMtl 1a	4.3	4	25	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab .52t	12.	5	3	4½	4⅝	4½	
		— N-N-N —							
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.5	9	26	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
16	9¼	Napco .20	1.8	7	32	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	4¼	Nardo .24	2.7	7	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	NCnvSt n50	4.2	8	11	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
12⅝	5⅝	NatEdu .68t	7.3	6	10	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10	NtHltE		8	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5½	1⅝	NKinney			193	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
10½	4⅝	NtPatent			524	6	5½	5⅝	— ¼
7⅝	5	NtSecR .60	8.3	11	16	u 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	NtSilvr .20e	4.4		1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅝	3	NtSpinq .24	4.8	5	6	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	7.9	9	123	9⅝	8	9⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.4	10	30	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrio .06e	3.2	9	159	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23½	9	NMxAr .30e	1.6	61	4	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
11	8½	NPinRt s.84	9.7	13	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	NProc .55e	7.9	7	15	7	6⅝	7	
30⅝	22	NYTim .90	4.0	16	114	22⅝	d21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	5.1		26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	4.5	6	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
31¼	17⅝	NiagFSv .94	3.5	7	60	27	26⅝	27	
6⅝	3¼	Nichols .02r	.6	3	8	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	1¼	NoelInd			3	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	3¼	Nolex			36	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7½	Norin .40	3.9	3	12	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
13½	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	13.		7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Nortek .08	1.1	5	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	NoARoy .24	1.4	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	NoCdO g		22	72	14⅝	14	14¼	— ¼
13¼	11⅝	NoestBk n1.04	8.1	6	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ 1⅛
46⅝	40⅝	NIPS pf4.25	10.		z100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	10	NuclDta		7	21	11½	11	11¼	
41⅝	18	Numac g.07l			228	35⅝	33⅝	34	+ ½
		— O-O-O —							
9⅝	2⅝	OEA .20e	3.3		13	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Oakwd .32b	.8	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+ ¼
9	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.4	13	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.64	5.3	9	61	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	OilaInd .40e	4.6	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.0	14	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
48	25	OOkiep			13	z100	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝ + ⅜
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	4.4	4	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Ormand		13	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt		11	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e	3.0	4	184	5	5	5	— ⅛
		— P-Q —							
3⅝	⅞	PF Ind			52	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		14	14	14	14	
15	12⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	11.		5	12½	12¼	12½	
14⅝	11	PGEpfD 1.25	11.		7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfE 1.25	11.		3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		13	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	11.		74	20½	d18⅝	20½	+ 1¼
28⅝	21¼	PGEpfT 2.54	11.		16	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		17	24	d21⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
12½	10¼	PGEpfH 1.12	11.		21	10⅝	d10	10	— ⅜
26¼	20½	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		6	22	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	17⅝	PGEpfP 2.05	11.		1	18	18	18	
23	17⅝	PGEpfO 2	12.		2	17	d17	17	— ⅛
21⅝	17¼	PGEpfM 1.96	11.		6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23	17⅝	PGEpfK 2.04	12.		11	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
25⅝	19⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		4	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅜
48½	38⅝	PacLt pf4.50	11.		z10	41½	41½	41½	+ 1
51½	41½	PacLt pf4.75	11.		z10	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— 1¼
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.7	10	35	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅜
54	48	PacPLpf 5	10.		z50	49½	49½	49½	+ 1
17⅝	9⅝	PacScie .40	3.6	6	77	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅜
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.5	14	61	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	PalomrF			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n		23	72	19⅝	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅜
8¼	2⅝	ParkEl		8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅝	22	Parsons s 1	4.1	9	40	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	PatFash .10e	1.8	4	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14	6½	Patagon		5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .32	3.7	5	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			4	1	1	1	
20⅝	10½	PenEM .60	4.1	5	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PenTr 1.20	8.1	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECo .52t	18.	8	26	3	2⅝	3	
24½	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	8.0	9	22	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
2	⅝	Pentron		9	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅝	24⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.3	6	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	10	PepCom .60	4.2	5	21	14⅝	14	14⅝	
25⅝	6⅝	PetLew		13	126	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	13.		13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	PhilLD .68r	8.5	4	20	8	8	8	— ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix			36	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7	PicNPay .32	2.7	7	34	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	PlonrSys		1	60	4⅝	3⅝	4	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PlonTx .20l		9	3	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PltWVa .56	10.	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38½	23⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.9	7	136	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— 1⅝
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzain n		8	18	5	5	5	
37	20⅝	PlacrDv g 1			9	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅜
10	4⅝	Plantind		19	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	PlyGm .40b	5.2	4	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PlymR A			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	PlymR B			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp n .50	2.6	8	14	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
23½	10⅝	PrairieO g		18	8	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	10	PrattLmb 1.10	9.4	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29	25⅝	PrtL pf 2.25	8.8		1	25½	25½	25½	— 1
7⅝	4⅝	PrattRd .30	5.0	8	21	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
27	21⅝	PrenHa 1.36	6.0	8	48	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB			1	1	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	PrimMt s		13	29	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	PrpCT 1.34e	9.3	11	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas .92	8.8	6	5	10½	10½	10½	
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE .07l		43	2	6½	6½	6½	
9⅝	3⅝	PrudBld .24	4.8	10	457	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
24⅝	21¼	PgSP pfC2.34	11.		4	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
26½	22½	PgSP pfD2.34	10.		209	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	PulteH s.24	2.3	2	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	PuntaG		9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Punta pf1.10	11.		7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Qualinn n.30e	4.0	6	16	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
10⅝	6⅝	Quebcr g.29e			6	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —							
4⅝	2	REDM		5	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RET			42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		16	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed .20r	1.4	9	9	14⅝	14¼	14½	
3⅝	1⅝	RPS		8	3	2	2	2	
3⅝	2⅛	RSC .10	3.1	13	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Ragan .10e	1.7	7	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	12⅝	RnchEx .30e	1.7	6	21	18⅝	17½	18	— ⅜
39⅝	10⅝	RangrO g			554	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	21⅝	Ransbrg 1.20	3.6	8	22	33⅝	33⅝	33½	
4	1½	RapAm wt			64	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	RathP			33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Rayind .40	2.2	14	24	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Reading		7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	14½	REInv 1.60	8.5	9	26	19⅝	17⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13	10	RfincT 1.40	13.	4	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2	1⅝	Redlaw			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RaevesT			238	1	4⅝	4⅝	
7	4	RefaTr .28	5.6	3	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
17	8⅝	RepalB .72	5.1	8	11	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.7	6	22	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6½	RepGyp s.24	3.8	3	15	6½	d 6¼	6¼	— ⅜
44⅝	32	RepNY 2	5.0	5	2	40	40	40	— ½
24⅝	21	RNY pf 2.12	10.		10	21	21	21	
22	11⅝	RashCot .24	1.6	9	93	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
54⅝	20½	Resrt A		4	2760	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— 1½
22⅝	12½	Resrt wt.			141	14⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
83⅝	27	Resrt B		5	z7150	40½	35⅝	35⅝	— 3⅝
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore		9	117	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	RiotOll n		13	61	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP .12	2.3	4	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Richton .44	8.8	25	59	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅛
58	27½	RileyCo		10	43	55⅝	54½	55¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	6	Robnich			76	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	4½	Roblin .12	1.8	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	10	Rockway 1b	7.4	6	11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
28⅝	20⅝	Rogers s.12	.5	13	50	22½	22	22⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		10	20	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
7½	4⅝	Rossmr		4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	RoyPalm			35	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ½
9	7⅝	Rudick .42e	5.7	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Rusco			6	2⅛	2	2	
5⅝	2½	RBW Cp		5	15	4	3⅝	4	
16⅝	10½	Russell .48	4.3	4	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		— S-S-S —							
6¼	3⅝	SFM .24	6.9	5	19	3⅝	d 3½	3½	— ⅜
12¼	8¼	SGL .30b	2.8	6	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SMD		5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	SSP			5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Salem .40a	2.3	8	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
99⅝	85	SDgo pf9.84	11.		z100	87	87	87	+ 1½
25⅝	19⅝	SDgo pf2.47	12.		14	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21½	SDgo pf2.68	12.		4	22	22	22	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60	8.0	15	16	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
3	7-16	SFRE wt			5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
22¼	18⅝	SanJW 1.60	8.5	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	5½	Sandgte .40	5.2	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9	7⅝	SoundrL s.30	4.2	6	4	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	ScheibE .56	11.	20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schnuit 1	5.6	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	2⅛	Schiller		10	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Schrodr .04l		75	3	3	2⅝	3	
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.1	7	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	SciMgt .10	3.3	7	6	3	3	3	
44¼	29⅝	Scope .50	1.2	8	2	43	43	43	
13½	3⅝	Sealctro .94t	8.6	7	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	1	Seaport			1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		22	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Selas .36	5.0	8	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15½	9⅝	SelonCo .50	4.0	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	7.0	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Sharon s.50	5.7	6	173	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
8	5	Shawin .40	8.0	5	12	5	5	5	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		8	5	4½	4½	4½	
34	19	Showbl 1	5.1	7	38	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin .30	1.4	10	3	21	21	21	
20½	10	Sigma .40	2.9	6	1	14	14	14	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	6½	Sikes A .45e	7.2	3	9	6⅛	d 6¼	6¼	— ¼
20⅝	10¼	Silolnc .40	2.0	5	142	20½	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst		32	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	6.1	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron		11	75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	21⅝	SonderB .40	1.6	8	43	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
17⅝	5⅝	SoraPop .33e	2.4	4	71	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
10	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.9	3	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
12	9¼	SCEd pf1.02	9.7		10	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ¼
13	9½	SCEd pf1.08	11.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
28	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48	9.5		z900	27	26	26	— 1
17½	12⅝	SCEd pf1.45	11.		30	14¼	13⅝	13¼	
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.3		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
26	20⅝	SCEd pf2.21	11.		1	20⅝	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	SwFlBk .50	6.6	5	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	23	SwFlB pf2.18	9.3		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
14⅝	9	SpectlyR		7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
15	6⅝	Spector .43e	4.4	3	23	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Spectro .19t	3.9		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer .16	4.1	7	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4½	Splentex .24	4.8	8	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27½	19⅝	StdAlln 1	4.1	5	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
27	20	StCoasa 1.60	7.9	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
18⅝	6	StdMetl		147	159	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	
26⅝	20⅝	StProd 1.52	7.2	5	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Stange .20	2.9	8	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Stanwd		3	48	3⅝	3½	3½	
14⅝	11⅝	StarSup s.80	5.9	4	21	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Stardust			4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
11½	6⅝	StarriHo .30	4.5	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	4	Steelmi .24b	3.4	6	19	7⅝	6⅝	7	
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl		5	14	1	1	1	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Stevknit			75	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅝	StrutW .30b	1.7	17	54	18⅝	18	18	
4	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.3	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	7	Sunair .60	5.9	6	8	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	14	Sundnc .16b	.5	161	200	34⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .40	4.9	6	14	8¼	8	8⅛	
12¼	6⅝	Supind s.25	3.4	4	65	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11½	6	SupSurg .32	3.7	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	Supron s.24	.8	24	139	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Susqueh		5	32	4⅝	4½	4½	
12½	9⅝	Susqh pf 1	11.		4	9	d 9	9	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Syntex .30b	4.8	12	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
44¼	24½	Syntex 1.10	3.4	9	284	33⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
24¼	19⅝	Sysco s .40	2.0	7	14	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SystEng		9	58	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅝	SysPin .20	4.8	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— T-T-T —							
10½	6⅝	TEC .40	5.7	7	2	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	TabPd .20	1.5	6	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
14	8	TandB .40	3.4	6	8	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	Tonnet .28	4.4	5	8	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15	11⅝	Tasty 1.20b	11.		8	11¼	d11	11	— ½
4	1¼	TechSym		11	30	3	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	4	TechOp		8	16	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TechTp .52t	26.	10	51	2⅝	2	2	
6½	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.5	5	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
62½	19⅝	TejonR			192	23	48⅝	47	48 + ⅜
18	7⅝	TeleCm .60	4.6	4	11	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	Telflex .40	1.7	10	18	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ¼
22¼	12	Telscl .60	4.0	10	80	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
4½	1½	Tenna			19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¼	4	Tenney s		7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	TerraC .10l			52	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
13⅝	5⅝	TetraT		12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	7⅛	TexlAir .16	1.8	9	59	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
53	45½	TxPL pf4.56	10.		z25	45½	45½	45½	— 1
18⅝	13⅝	Textron wt			1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
1¼	½	ThorCp			10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.8	8	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.4	4	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
27⅝	14½	Thriftm 1.20	5.5	3	4	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	3	Tidwell		5	17	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	TobKtz n.25	4.0	4	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
44⅝	36	TolEd pf4.25	12.		z100	36	36	36	— ⅛
86	70	TolEd pf8.32	12.		z50	70	70	70	
27¼	9⅝	TotlPet g.32			482	21	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	4⅝	TotPet wt			72	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
4½	2	TownCtry		9	6	3	3	3	
20⅝	16½	Towner n			6	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8½	4¼	TrnsLux .10e	1.7	6	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
14⅝	7¼	TransOil .05e	.4		79	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	TrnsTec n.20	3.5	10	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.3	10	3	6	6	6	
9½	7	TriSM .60	7.5	5	3	8½	8	8	— ¼
18⅝	9⅝	TrloCp .20	1.7	8	5	12	12	12	
14⅝	8½	TrimOG n			173	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	TuboMx s		13	737	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
33¼	23⅝	TurnrC 2	6.6	7	11	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.4	7	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— U-U-U —							
2⅝	1⅝	UDS			4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	2⅝	UIP .24	4.8	8	41	5	5	5	
7⅝	2⅝	UNA .20	3.8	4	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅝	6¼	Unimax pf			1	7	7	7	
17⅝	11	UnCosF .66a	4.9	7	22	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .05e	2.7	38	32	2	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2¼	UNatCp			2	4½	4½	4½	
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			5	¼	¼	¼	
8½	6⅝	UNtCp pf			1	7	7	7	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	USFiltr .32	2.8	7	161	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝ ⅝	UnRIIT							.87e
8.9	11	78	9 ⅝			9 ⅝		9 ⅝	
3-16	1-32	UnRIIT wt			216	1-32	1-32	1-32	
4	2⅝	USRdium			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	13¼	USRbR 1a	5.7	8	8	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
11⅝	6½	UnitvB			9	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
7	3⅝	UnivCla .05	.9	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	10⅝	UnivRs .32	2.0	15	18	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
13⅝	9	UnivRu .72	7.5	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— V-V-V —							
16⅝	9¼	Valmac .80	8.6	10	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅝	2	ValueL .06e	2.3		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Verit		6	1	2	2	2	
9¼	4⅝	Vernitrn .10	1.6	5	61	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Vertiple		5	10	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely		254	22	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	VintageE		2	3	3½	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Vishay		6	14	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	VisualG .16	3.4	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Voplex .52	4.8	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	VulcCp .20a	3.5	4	27	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
		— W-W-W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02l		60	44	3	2⅝	3	
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	5.4	7	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
49½	10⅝	Wainoco .12	.3	30	344	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	— 1⅜
18⅝	14	Walbr n.05e	.3	7	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25⅝	18	Walco .80b	3.8	6	17	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	WallcS .12	2.5	15	56	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17	Wang B s.16	.7	18	162	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.3	19	12	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	9¼	WardsCo .20	2.0	3	8	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
2⅝	1⅝	WshHm		3	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst s.36	1.5	9	65	23⅝	23	23¼	— ¼
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.7	15	16	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
8⅝	5	Watsco .30	4.4	8	16	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd n		14	45	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Welman			15	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19½	7⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.8	7	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Wellco .12e	2.3		15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10	6⅝	WescoFn .38	4.4	6	6	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
50⅝	44⅝	WTex pf4.40	9.8		z100	45	45	45	+ ¼
22⅝	17⅝	Wstrn s.70	3.8		126	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
38⅝	11½	WstFin .52	1.7	4	135	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝	
15⅝	10¼	WPacRR n		2	91	10½	d10	10	— ½
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny .20	2.4		3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall		7	33	6⅝	6	6	+ ⅛
12⅝	2	Wichita .45l	4.7	37	66	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WillcxG n		3	81	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Wmhous .60	3.8	10	35	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	WilsnB .15l			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	10¼	Gincorp .40	2.3	48	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
11½	4⅝	WkWear .40	4.6	6	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10	Wrathr .05e	.3	74	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1 11-16	⅝	WrightH g			38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ 1-16
17⅝	13⅝	Wynns s .48	3.5	6	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
15⅝	11⅝	WymBn .72	5.7	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		— X-Y-Z —							
16⅝	6½	Zimmer .36	5.1	3	18	7	7	7	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 16, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Alcoa 10-89	88¾	89¾
Argentina 9⅝-84	90½	91½
Ashland 7½-82	90½	91½
Australia 8⅝-91	84½	85½
Australia 8¼-92	80¼	81¼
Avco 10¼-87	82½	84½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85½	86½
Barclays 8½-92	81¼	82¼
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	82¾	83¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	81½	82½
Beneficial 9¾-87	91	92
BFCE 8⅝-83	91½	92½
Canpac 9¾-89	89	90
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	90	91
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	83½	84½
Charbongs 8⅝-81	92¼	93¼
CNT 9½-86	90½	92½
Comalco 10¼-91	91¼	92¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79	81
Continental 9⅝-86	92	93
Dome Pet. 10-94	89¾	90¾
Dominion 10¼-84	93	94
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	89¼	90¼
DSM 8⅝-88	86	87
E E C 8¼-82	91	92
E E C 7¾-84	86	87
E C S 9-93	85¾	86¾
E C S 8¾-97	80¼	81¼
EdF 9⅝-86	91½	92½
E I B 8-84	87¼	88¼
E I B 8⅝-93	83½	84½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	89¾	90¼
Eurofima 8½-83	90¾	91¾
E D C 9⅝-84	93½	94½
Finland 9½-86	88¾	89¾
Genstar 10-89	90¼	91¼
GMAC 9¼-86	89	90
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	85	86
Gould 9¾-85	91	92
GTE 9⅝-89	88½	89½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	83½	85½
Home Oil 9½-86	89	91
Hudson Bay 10-94	89½	90½
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	88½	89½
Kennecott 9½-86	87	88
Kidde W. 8½-85	83	84
Kockums 8-83	88	89
Manitoba 8⅝-83	90½	91½
Manitoba 9½-89	88	89
Michelin 10-94	87¾	88¾
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	86¾	87¾
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	88¼	89¼
NBrunswick 9-83	92¼	93¼
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	86½	87½
Newfoundld 10-94	89¼	90¼
NZealand 8½-83	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 9½-82	81¾	82¾
Norway 9½-84	92¾	93¾
NScotia 9¾-89	89¼	90¼
Occidental 10¼-84	88¾	89¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81¼	82¼
Penney JC 8½-83	89¼	90¼
Pennwalt 9¾-84	92	93
Pepsico 9¼-84	91¼	92¼
Portland 10-84	89¼	90¼
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	86¼	87¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	81¼	82¼
Saabscania 8½-89	80½	81½
Shell 8-86	84¼	85¼
Shell 7½-87	82¾	83¾
Stind 8⅝-88	88¾	89¾
StatOil 9⅝-89	90¼	91¼
Sweden 9⅝-84	93¾	94¾
Transocean 8-86	87½	88½
Unilever 9¼-87	90	91
UnOil 7½-87	87	88
UnBls 9-89	86¼	87¼
Utah 8-87	87	88
Vwagen 7¾-87	81	82
Warner L. 9-84	90¾	91¾
Borden 5-92	79	81
BroadHale 4¾-87	68	70
Carnation 4-88	67	69
CIBA G. 4-94	93½	95
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	77	79
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	126	128
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	107½	109
Cumm Int 6¼-86	77	79
Dartind 4¾-87	72	74
EastKodak 4½-88	70	72
Ford 6-86	78½	80½
Ford 5-88	69½	71½
Galveston 8¾-94	100	101½
GenElec 4¼-87	72	74
GenFoods 4½-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	81½	83½
Honda 5½-89	93¼	94¼
Honeywell 6-86	79	81
ICI 6¾-97	95	96
INA 6-97	90½	92½
ISE 6¼-89	84½	86½
ITT 4¾-87	70½	72½
Lear 5-89	98	99
MorganJP 4¼-87	82½	84½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
Owensill 4½-87	102	104
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	72	74
Revlon 4¾-87	116	118
Sperry 4¼-88	83½	85½
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	77½
Texaco 4⅝-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	74	76
Tyco 8½-88	97½	99½
UBS 5-89	109	110½
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	72	74
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63½	65½
Xerox 5-88	69	71

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	71	73
Baker 5½-93	136½	138½
BBC 4¼-93	99	100½
Beatrice 6¾-91	97	99
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6¾-92	107½	109
Boots 6¾-93	96	97
Borden 6¾-91	89	91

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	91.724	83.493
Previous	91.767	83.598

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 16, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14¼ - 14⅜	7 11/16 - 7 13/16	2 1/16 - 3/16	13⅝ - 13⅞	12½ - 12¾
2 M.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	7⅞ - 8	2⅛ - 2¼	13¾ - 14	12¾ - 13
3 M.	14 13/16 - 14 15/16	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	2⅝ - 2¾	14 - 14¼	13¼ - 13½
6 M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	3 1/16 - 3/16	14⅛ - 14⅜	13½ - 13¾
1 Y.	13⅝ - 13⅞	7 13/16 - 7 15/16	3 3/16 - 5/16	13⅞ - 14⅛	13⅝ - 13⅞

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 16, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9935	4.293	110.79 *	47.18 *	0.2397	——	6.878 *	121.875 *	37.99 *
Brussels (a)	29.005	62.455	16.117	6.86575	3.4915 *	14.55125	——	17.74725	5.5315
Frankfurt	1.7985	3.874	——	42.62 *	2.165 x	90.24 *	6.204 *	110.10 *	34.30 *
London (b)	2.15355	——	3.872	9.094	1,789.50	4.2915	62.47	3.5185	11.285
Milan	830.20	1,788.25	461.75	196.80	——	416.87	28.637	508.53	158.54
New York (c)	——	2.15285	1.7995	4.22125	830.50	1.9956	N.A.	1.63825	5.34125
Paris	4.2245	9.0925	234.75 *	——	5.0835 x	211.91 *	14.5685 *	258.20 *	80.60 *
Zurich	1.6357	3.52145	90.8702 *	38.75315 *	0.1968	81.0559 *	5.6377 *	——	31.1866 *
ECU	1.38673	0.643944	2.49335	5.85201	1,151.33	2.76376	40.184	2.2655	7.26371

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.855 ; Canadian $: 1.1757 ; Danish krone: 5.2417 ; Escudo 49.99 ; Hong Kong $: 4.9865 ; Irish £: 2.076 ; Norw. krone: 4.9775 ; Peseta: 66.035 ; Schilling: 12.945 ; Singapore $: 2.164 ; Swedish krona: 4.223 ; Yen: 231.90.

£ Sterling: 1.03675 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Continued from Page 19)

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAW FIRM, 700 NE 125 St. Miami, Fla. 33161 George & McQuade. U.S. LAWYER, aggressive. 1215 N. Ross, Santa Ana, CA. 92701, USA.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel.: 242202. Sint Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.
EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 764; Round Trip Frs. 1,543. TTS 225 12 39 Paris.
WORLDWIDE DISCOUNTS (Since 1969) 'ACGIS': 523 02 15 or 16-Paris.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

PORTUGAL
7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS

FROM LONDON TO:
LISBON & ESTORIL..........£123.50
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO)..£139.00
ALGARVE..........£98.00
MADEIRA..........£122.00
Please Contact: London, Tel: 4933873. Tlx.: 265653.

FROM ZURICH TO:
LISBON & ESTORIL....... S.Fr. 1,078
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO): S.Fr. 1,061
ALGARVE.......... S.Fr. 1,152
MADEIRA.......... S.Fr. 1,316
Please contact: Geneva, Tel: 28.31.46. Telex: 27520

For other programs and detailed information, ask your

TRAVEL AGENT

ITALY - GREECE
BY RAIL AND
CAR FERRY
BRINDISI - PATRAS - ATHENS

FOR FULL DETAILS, CALL:
LONDON.......... 4990076, 7306357
PARIS.......... 7422284, 2660090
COLOGNE.......... 234911
FRANKFURT.......... 20757
ZURICH.......... 2012536, 2110891
BERN.......... 224722
GENEVA.......... 357611, 215511
BRUSSELS.......... 5387659, 5138599
ROME.......... 4740141, 465672
AMSTERDAM.......... 241677
ATHENS.......... 3236333, 3236605
VIENNA.......... 5201 76, 653618
VENICE.......... 29133, 30306

THE EURAILPASS SHIPS
EGNATIA - APPIA
CASTALIA
ESPRESSO OLBIA

CHARTER A VALEF YACHT in Greece direct from owner of largest fleet in Europe. American management. Excellent crews, service, maintenance, govt. bonded. Valef Yachts Ltd., Akti Themistokleous 22C, Piraeus, Greece. Tel. 4529571, 4529486. Telex: 21-2000.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

U.S.A.

TUDOR HOTEL, 304 East 42nd Street, New York City. In fashionable, East Side Manhattan, half block from UN. Single from $40; doubles from $50. Telex: 422951.

ARTS

COLLECTOR SELLS SOME PARTS of his private gallery. Including 2 De Stael, 1 Pissarro, some minor impressionists + glasses of Lalique & Muller. Paris 561 13 84, A. Vantcheff.

ANTIQUES

PAY CASH FOR OLD ARCHIVES postage stamps, old coins, any valuable art objects. Tel.: Paris 359 58 55.

EDUCATION

YOUNG FEMALE TEACHER, 22, experienced, offers private English lessons in Cologne. Call 02236-65105.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS N.Y. U.S.A.
When only the very best will do
Beautiful, elegant and charming multilingual escorts available to compliment and enhance you in any social or business situation or occasion.
Major Credit Cards Accepted
212-765-7896 or 765-7754
10 a.m. - 10 p.m. 7 days.

REGENCY - USA
Top echelon private escort service catering to a top echelon clientele.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212-838-8027
& 212-753-1864.
By reservation only.

PARIS ESCORT LADY
and travel companion
Reliable, refined and attractive.
Call: 579 01 70.

CONTACTA INT'L. The no. 1 executive escort service in Europe:
GERMANY: Frankfurt, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Wiesbaden, Mainz. Now also in MUNICH and HAMBURG
SWITZERLAND: Zurich, Basel, Winterthur, Luzern, Berne and now also in LAUSANNE AND GENEVA.
Central Booking for the above mentioned cities, Germany 0-6103-86122.

LOTUS
Best exotic Oriental escorts and other nationalities
PARIS: 336 54 89

ESCORTS & GUIDES

FORT LAUDERDALE-MIAMI, FL. ESCORTS. (305) 522 5477 or 944.5683.

PARIS GUIDE SERVICE
225 80 26 - 24 hours daily.

• HOTLINE
EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.
212-461-2421
212-4616091/9611945

NEW YORK
V.I.P. ESCORTS!
212-359-6273
MANY YEARS RESPONSIBLE, FRIENDLY SERVICE.

BELGRAVIA
LONDON'S MOST EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE.
Ring 736 5877
for that extra special companion.

MARHABA
Your Paris-Cannes contact
the finest male and female companion
Every one a gem. 340 38 14.

TUXEDO ESCORT INTERNATIONAL
The best male and female escorts in Paris.
Tel: Paris 222 60 55.

REGINE
Reliable, Refined, Attractive.
Call Paris: 553 15 93.

CHLOE IN GENEVA
for a pleasant time. French/German/English/Spanish. Call 32 55 83.

DALIA IN LONDON
For that Special Guide
London 01-736-4366.

ESCORT INTERNATIONAL PARIS:
Top Class, multilingual guides.
Telephone 574 08 98.

NEW MINI ESCORTS IN PARIS.
Call 578 75 57

PEARL PARIS ESCORT
Tel: Paris 200 92 70

PARIS: 525 81 01
SAMANTHA ESCORT

ESCORTS & GUIDES

COSMOS
Oldest & Most Reliable Escort Service
Wide selection of lovely and multilingual escorts.
Open everyday 9:00 a.m. until 2 a.m.
Paris 976 87 65.

PARIS WELCOME INTERNATIONAL. For an attractive multilingual guide in Paris and throughout France. Please call Paris' most exquisite escort service. Tel: 741 49 48.
FRANKFURT: Sabrina exquisite model offers you the most exclusive. Tel: 06102 5715.
SUZY IN AMSTERDAM. Open 7 days, from 2 p.m. to 2 a.m., Hemonylaan 21, Amsterdam, Tel: 715931.
PARIS FOR VIPS: Beautiful top class multilingual escorts. Call Blue Moon: 579 01 70.
ESCORT SERVICE IN MADRID. Multilingual. Tel. 2453057.
MADRID: Your attractive escort. Call 2742882.
DUESSELDORF: ENGLISH GIRL awaits you. Call 0211-37 56 91.
ESCORT SERVICE FOR FRANKFURT Call for a nice time: 0611/563629.
FRANKFURT 729442 exclusive escort service from 10 am to 12 pm.
FRANKFURT-Wiesbaden-Mainz top hostess. Call Simone: 06121-842965.
DUESSELDORF: Exclusive Escort Service No. 1, Call 0211/35 69 05.
DUESSELDORF ESCORT EXCLUSIVE Call: 0211 492605.
IN FRANKFURT CALL HELGA. Beautiful and amusing. Tel: 282728.
CHARMING AUSTRIAN ESCORT in Frankfurt. Call Monica 595046.
GENEVA attractive & delightful escort. Female or male. Call Laila: 28 76 49.
ATHENS ESCORT SERVICE. Refined, Top Class Escorts. Tel: 3603 062.
LONDON TOP SOCIAL PARTNERS. Intelligent - Go places. Tel. 262 3108.
ATTRACTIVE DANISH GUIDE, 6 languages. London 730 1961 BRITA.
EMMANUELLE your best friend. Multilingual. London 730 1840.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

SEE LONDON WITH DONNA. Call: 01-935 3917.
VISITING TORONTO, CANADA? Call Lee (416) 961-0837.
PARIS AND TRAVELS • MANUELA refined service all the time. 723 79 78.
MILANO VIP ESCORTS Tel: 781320/781326, every day, 10 am - 9 pm.
FOR YOUR ESCORT IN PARIS Call: 500 73 88.
EVE IN GENEVA for a pleasant time. French-German. Tel: (022) 32 09 03.
MANDOLINE IN PARIS: Tel; 774 75 65.
MADRID, YOUR ATTRACTIVE escort. Call: 457 26 98.
JADE IN GENEVA for nice time, refined. Tel. 022/31 95 09.
NEW-AMSTERDAM. Exclusive escort and entertainment. Tel: (20) 730830.
LONDON WITH A LATIN TOUCH. Call Lita 01-402 7949.
IN LONDON CALL BEBE. Attractive & friendly. Tel: 727 9082.
EXOTIC ESCORTS - A classic agency. London 794 5218.
IN LONDON CALL ELIZABETH 01-638-3154.
IN LONDON WITH DEBBIE. Call 589 0451 before 8 o'clock.
ESCORT SERVICE. By well educated and attractive guides, Amsterdam. Tel: 247731, Telex 17178.
LONDON CONTACT for that someone really special. 01-402 4000 OR 01-736 6571.
LONDON: 'LA PARISIENNE ESCORTS' for the best girls in town. Phone us now. London 01-637 2152.
WHEN IN LONDON call Chelsea Girl Escorts for the prettiest and friendliest girls in town. 01-584 6513/2749.
'TEA & SYMPATHY in Paris'. Call: 500 31 08.
ZURICH: For your Escort. Call 850 54 83.
GENEVA - CALL RIKA from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tel: (022) 35 81 88.
IN LONDON CALL TANIA: attractive and entertaining. 01 221-4345.

PAGES 20 & 19 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

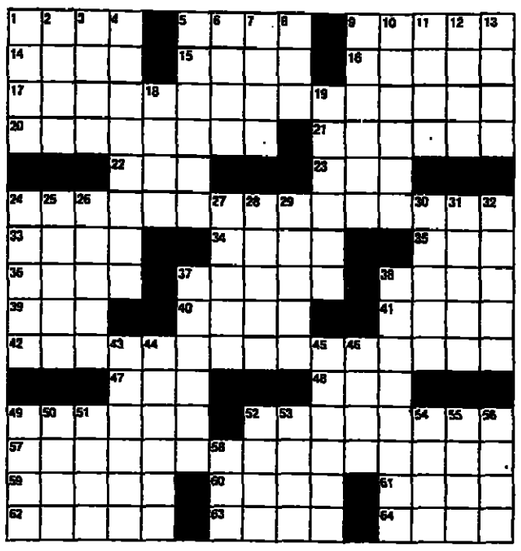
AUSTRIA: Mr McKim White, Bankgasse-8, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, Rue du Page, 45, B. 1050 Brussels (Tel.: 538.25.53.)
BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact: Miss Ruth Lawrence, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 2426593. Telex: 262.009.)
GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact: Miss I. Oetinger, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, 43, Frankfurt Main. (Tel.: 283678 Telex: 416721, IHT D.)
GREECE: Mr. J.C. Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 3618397/3602421. Telex: 214227 EXSE GR).
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmud, 12, Bastami Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave., Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 232908.
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome (Tel.: 679-34-37. Telex: 610 161)
JAPAN: Mr. Tadashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Dorchi Mori Building 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo. Telex: 25666. Tel.: 504 1925.
LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) P.O. Box 688, Beirut, Hamra. Tel. 340044, Sursock. Tel.: 335252.
MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. Stagel, 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel 27.36.83 or 22.00.90.)
NETHERLANDS: Arnold Teesing Alfons Grim, Prof. Tulpstraat 17, 1018 GZ Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-26 36 15. Telex: 13133.
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon (Tel 672793 & 662544)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Robin A. Hammond, International Media Representatives, PO Box 4,145, Johannesburg 2000 Tel. 23-0717. Telex: 8-4013
SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. Cheney & Associates Ltd., 3F., Ho Lee Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Aguilar Street, Central, Hong Kong. Telephone: 5-230077. Telex: 75355 Free HX.
SPAIN: Alfredo Umlauff Sarmiento, Pedro Teixeira 8, Iberia Mart 1, Office 319, Madrid 20. Spain Tel.: 455 33 06. Tlx.: 23357 MART E, 23354 MART E
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marshall Walter and Guy Von Thuyne, "Les Vignes", 15 Chemin Davel, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel.: (021) 29-58-94.
U.S.A.: Mr. John Ougley, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel (212) 752 3890)
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex. Tel.: 747-12-65 Telex: 612832

★ Classified Ads ★ Subscriptions ★ Renewals

WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Word with sun or head
5 One with a heavy schedule
9 Barbizon painter
14 Celebes ox
15 Competitor of Mickey and Agatha
16 Scent
17 Start of a husband's complaint to a friend
20 Bulwarks
21 Gardening tools
22 "All nature is but ——": Pope
23 Prefix for classics
24 Continuation of 17 Across
33 Rouse
34 H.R.E. name
35 John or Jane
36 Rara ——
37 "Help wanted" advertiser
38 Threshold
39 Game pieces
40 Jewish month
41 Related
42 End of husband's complaint
47 Metaphor's cousin: Abbr.
48 Bobby of rink fame
49 N.Y. prison or region in Greece
52 Ponder
57 Friend's punny response to complaint
58 Cologne oil
60 Cupid
61 Tarkington
62 Siesta sound
63 Wading item
64 Subway token

DOWN

1 Chop source
2 Seton, the author
3 May honorees
4 Shares in
5 Reduce in grade
6 Mediterranean port
7 Part of B.P.O.E.
8 Arikara
9 Where Walt Whitman lived in N.J.
10 Beaver State
11 Where Trevi Fountain is
12 He and Charles write a bridge column
13 Little folks
18 Father
19 Advanced in rank
24 Pundit
25 Asylum
26 —— out (making do)
27 Doughboy's ally
28 Hum's partner
29 Overpower
30 Lingo or dialect
31 —— prosequi
32 Expurgates, as a book
37 Woody of music
38 Initiate
43 —— Rabi, Nobelist in Physics
44 Fitzgerald's Mrs. Diver
45 Health food
46 Valise
48 Grain bristles
50 Now and —— (occasionally)
51 Amateur; neophyte
52 Wave: Comb. form
53 Goose eggs
54 Native of Ghana
55 Sign of sorrow
56 Sea eagle
58 Filer's aid

Solution to Previous Puzzle

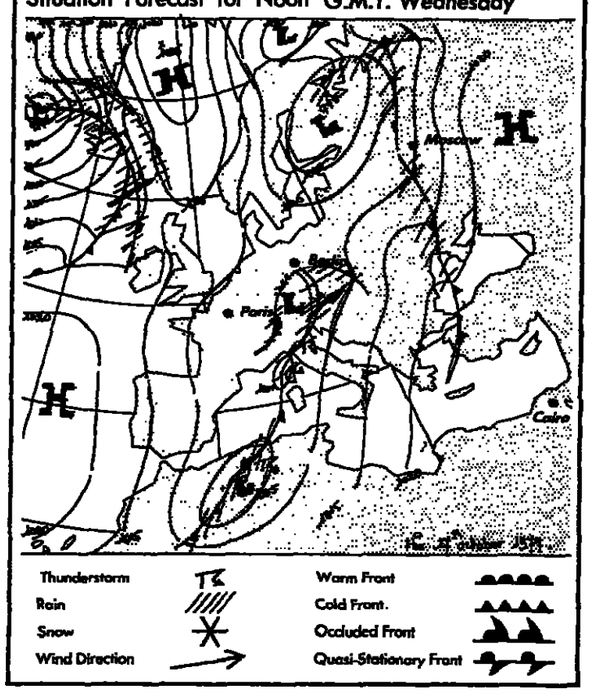
P	A	T		S	C	H	O	O	D		S	I	L	L
A	L	A	S		T	A	I	N	E		A	R	I	A
C	O	M	P	O	U	N	D	A	F	E	L	O	N	Y
S	E	P	A	R	A	T	E		L	A	N	D	S	
			H	E	R	O		C	H	A	D			
S	A	D	I	S	T		F	L	A	T		A	P	E
A	L	E	S			S	L	A	K	E		D	O	N
T	I	G	H	T	E	N	O	W	E	S	E	L	T	
E	V	A		O	D	O	B	S			A	P	I	E
O	E	S		L	I	R	A		N	E	N	T	O	R
			E	T	T	E		S	A	R	A			
S	C	A	R	E			S	P	R	I	N	T	E	R
W	A	K	E	C	O	M	M	O	N	C	A	U	S	E
E	P	I	C		F	L	U	K	E		S	N	A	P
W	E	N	T		T	I	G	E	R		G	U	S	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	26	80	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILAN	15	59	Rain
ATHENS	27	81	Misty	MONTREAL	5	41	Sunny
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	18	64	Fair
BELGRADE	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Overcast
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	59	Sunny
BRUSSELS	14	57	Misty	NICE	18	64	Overcast
BUCHAREST	16	61	Misty	OSLO	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	25	77	Fair	PARIS	14	57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Overcast	PRAGUE	13	55	Misty
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	25	77	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	23	73	Misty
DUBLIN	12	54	Misty	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Fair	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	24	75	Overcast	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Rain	TOKYO	29	68	Overcast
GENEVA	13	55	Misty	TUNIS	29	84	Fair
HELSINKI	11	52	Misty	VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
HOUSTON	28	82	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Overcast	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Overcast	ZURICH	13	55	Misty
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	23	73	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Canadians Look for Mushrooms, Go to the End of (Phony) Rainbow

SURREY, British Columbia, Oct. 16 (UPI) — A Canadian family picking wild mushrooms stumbled onto one of the largest counterfeit finds in Canadian history, authorities said today.

Police said that the family members, who asked not to be identified, found more than $1 million of counterfeit $100, $50 and $20 U.S. bills Sunday in a buried five-gallon pail near Surrey, a muncipality south of Vancouver.

The pail was stuffed with the bills that appeared to have been buried for some time, the police said, adding that they were of "pretty good" quality, but that they would be destroyed after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had finished counting them.

The find is the largest in Canada since police uncovered a $1.3 million cache of counterfeit U.S. dollars in a Vancouver warehouse in 1977, police said.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GLIVI

PIMSK

SECCAS

VOGNER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "_____ _____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIXTY FATAL INVADE LIMBER
Answer: What a wedding rehearsal is—AN AISLE TRIAL

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TRIPLE

By Ken Follett. Arbor House. 377 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

READERS apparently remember Ken Follett's first novel, "Eye of the Needle," with pleasure, for although his second one will not be officially published until Oct. 22, "Triple" is already in fourth place on the bestseller list. It is eminently qualified for such popularity, for its behind-the-scenes interpretation of contemporary events includes one of everything in the political and emotional spectrum, as well as what someone calls the hijacking of a holocaust.

"Triple" offers a literally earth-shaking — i.e., atomic — confrontation between Israel, Egypt and the Fedayeen, with the Soviet Union, United States and France muttering in the background. And it has an Israeli hero no bigger than Woody Allen in a superman role.

There is also an American buddy, Al, whose life Nat Dickstein, the Israeli, saved in the Second World War. Al is now a Mafia Don, 100 pounds overweight with philosophical rue.

A Demanding Denouement

"Triple" is ingenious, improbable, sentimental, violent and well-written — until the end. In the last 50 pages or so, love conquers all in the person of Suza, a beautiful young Arab-English girl. As much as we would like to believe it, the denouement of "Triple" is a bit demanding. Perhaps on a wide screen, in color, with the right music, in the darkness of a theater . . .

It is 1968, and Israeli intelligence has learned that Egypt, with Soviet aid, is about to develop atomic bombs, which will mean the end of Israel, Follett implies. Because oil is the name of the game, no one is willing to sell Israel the uranium necessary to build its own atomic bomb. The only solution is to steal it.

And it must be stolen in complete secrecy, or Israel's allies, in the ironical fashion of contemporary allies, will interfere with Israel's desperate attempts at self-defense. The Arab-Israeli issue is seen through several characters' eyes, as through a kaleidoscope, darkly.

There are good characters in "Triple." Rostov and Tyrin, the principal Russian agents, are shown as career men doggedly fighting for job security in a grinding bureaucracy. Rostov is furious because his brilliant son has been elbowed out of the only school equal to his talents by the son of a superior. He is going for broke for the sake of his family's future, while simultaneously looking forward to trying out some new "decadent" Western gadgets on his mistress. Tyrin dreams of a quiet evening of television and a glass of vodka with his comfortable wife. We're all the same under the skin, is Follett's reassuring message.

Hassan, the Egyptian, is avenging his father's fall, through politics, from the aristocracy. Dickstein's father gave up his cobbler's shop in London after it had been twice smashed by British fascists in the '30s. Everyone in "Triple" has been mauled by history. The reader is comforted by a sense of kinship.

Suza, the heroine, is a victim of the moral collapse of the '60s. Promiscuity is her answer to the subjugation of women and the false promises of love. Follett, however, finds missionary work for her: she is given the job of reviving Dickstein's sexuality, which has been traumatized by the Krafft-Ebing experiments of the doctors in a Nazi concentration camp.

There is hardly anything so generally satisfying as seeing a psychologically dead man being reborn, and Suza and Follett collaborate rather appealingly here. It is no criticism to say that their efforts are not strikingly original. In matters of the heart, readers prefer sincerity and simplicity.

Suza is more believable in bed than in sabotaging a ship, but if she were to be played by Claudia Cardinale or Jacqueline Bisset, who would care? While she is performing her particular heroics, her legs get burned and her promiscuity and other bad habits peel off. She qualifies for the kibbutz.

In the abstractions of politics, we sometimes lose the sense of personal endeavor. "Triple" brings it back with a vengeance. Follett's exaggerations and over-simplifications are almost as farfetched as the facts themselves.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	2	6
2	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	1	4
3	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	3	10
4	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	6	6
5	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	4	17
6	SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M.M. Kaye	8	3
7	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	7	30
8	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	—	1
9	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors	12	23
10	CLASS REUNION, by Rona Jaffe	9	19
11	TINSEL, by William Goldman	13	7
12	SHIBUMI, by Trevanian	10	22
13	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	14	52
14	TO CATCH A KING, by Harry Patterson	—	3
15	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach	11	17

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	1	37
2	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	3	33
3	RESTORING THE AMERICAN DREAM, by Robert Ringer	5	5
4	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	2	20
5	THE FRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	4	23
6	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	—	1
7	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas	7	28
8	BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan	6	13
9	ENERGY FUTURE, edited by Robert Stobaugh and Daniel Yergin	9	6
10	THE GREAT SHARK HUNT, by Hunter Thompson	8	7
11	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam	10	22
12	THE BRONX ZOO, by Sparky Lyle and Peter Golenbock	12	22
13	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	—	1
14	THE WHITE ALBUM, by Joan Didion	11	13
15	THE OLD PATAGONIAN EXPRESS, by Paul Theroux	—	1

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South was able to bring home a difficult slam that would have been in jeopardy from the other side of the table. North and South are playing the Precision System, which accounts for South's opening of one club rather than two no-trump.

East and West were using a popular method of defense against strong one-club systems in which a double promises possession of both major suits. North's redouble showed, by partnership agreement, a balanced hand with positive values. Subsequently he was able to bid and rebid clubs, and when his partner cue-bid hearts twice, indicating strong interest in a club slam, he accepted the invitation.

If North had been declarer in six clubs, as he no doubt would have been after a normal two no-trump opening by South, East could have led a diamond and defeated the contract immediately. But even with South as declarer it appears that two diamond losers are unavoidable. However, South was equal to the task.

He won the opening heart lead with the ace and drew trumps. As West had intervened at unfavorable vulnerability it seemed probable that he held the diamond ace, and South had to hope that he held the queen and jack as well.

All the remaining trumps were cashed, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠A5
♡K
◇1092
♣—

WEST
♠J1074
♡—
◇AQ
♣—

EAST
♠832
♡98
◇8
♣—

SOUTH
♠KQ96
♡—
◇K7
♣—

East had had discarding problems, and had done the best he could by giving up all his hearts and preserving his spades. South could still have led a diamond, playing East for the ace, but he read the position accurately and cashed the heart king, throwing the diamond seven from his hand.

West had no way out. If he had thrown a spade, he would have given the declarer his 12th trick in that suit. So he threw the diamond queen, and South simply led a diamond, establishing the ten in the dummy. If East had held either the queen or jack of diamonds, the contract would have been beatable. Notice also that six no-trump from the South side succeeds by the same line of play.

NORTH
♠A5
♡K4
◇1092
♣J97642

WEST
♠J1074
♡QJ1073
◇AQJ5
♣—

EAST
♠832
♡9862
◇863
♣1053

SOUTH(D)
♠KQ96
♡A5
◇K74
♣AKQ8

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	1♡
Pass	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♡	Pass	3♣	Pass
3♡	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

Junior Wins A Big One For His Mom

By Dave Kindred

PITTSBURGH (WP) — He didn't like to wash the dishes. He wanted to be playing ball down at Gaston Park, just over the hill from his house. He was the little kid in the neighborhood, 8 or 9 years old, and he played ball all day, staying on the field because if he left the big kids wouldn't let him back in the game.

And every day his mother, who scolded him for not doing the dishes, who cuffed him on the shoulder because he wouldn't work around the house — here came his mother every day, walking over the hill, carrying a sandwich for Junior.

Anne Tanner always called her oldest son Junior. Charles William Tanner Jr. Now Chuck Tanner wears the gold and black uniform of the Pittsburgh Pirates. At 16 he left home in New Castle, Pa., to begin a baseball odyssey that, 34 years and 21 cities and a hundred dreams later, brought him into a World Series game Sunday, the day his mother who brought him sandwiches died.

Stricken During Playoffs

Anne Tanner was 70. She had a stroke during the National League playoffs two weeks ago. She died in a hospital at 8 o'clock Sunday morning and Chuck Tanner talked to his father for a half-minute on the telephone. "He told me, 'Go get 'em,'" Tanner said later.

His mother, Tanner said, would have said the same thing. "She was a tough lady."

When the Pirates won the fifth game of the World Series, 7-1, Tanner, the manager who this year led the Pirates to their most victories in 70 seasons, was in the dugout with his team. "This is my life," he said, "and I have faith and I honestly feel she is in heaven and happy."

Came the sixth inning, Tanner spoke to his mother.

The Baltimore Orioles led, 1-0. Pittsburgh's Tim Foli walked to begin the last of the sixth. Dave Parker was at the plate.

What He Remembered

"I was into the game," Tanner said. Someone had asked him if his mother's death bothered his concentration. He is 50 years old, a man who has been places and seen things, a man who believes love connects distant lovers, and he said he did his job Sunday. But, yes, in the sixth inning he thought of his mother who once brought sandwiches over the hill.

"When Dave Parker was up there, I said to myself, 'C'mon, Grandma, here he is, let him hit one over the Cardinal sign.'"

Parker did not hit a home run over the St. Louis Cardinal logo in left center field. He lashed a single to center. And a few minutes later, both Foli and Parker had scored with all the runs the Pirates would need.

This has been a difficult year for Parker. He may be the best player there is. He is big and strong and fast, a power hitter who twice has won batting championships. The Pirates are said to pay him $800,000 a year. He has apologized to his bosses for this season in which he hit .310 with 25 home runs and 94 runs batted in.

Lots of Troubles

A bum knee hurt Parker. Someone stole his car. His personal life has been troubled. It has not been a good time for Parker and he went to Tanner in July of this season to talk about his problems. Tanner is a fountain bubbling with optimism. Any who step into his presence is showered into happiness, and so Parker was in Tanner's hotel room when the manager said, "Let's call my mother."

Major league managers don't often call their mothers when an $800,000 ballplayer is in the dumps.

"She was a wonderful lady," Parker said. "She was so full of life. We talked on the phone for a long time. Just general conversation. She was telling me I was her favorite ballplayer. I was having problems of my own then, and I even felt good after talking to her. What Chuck is, it's a reflection of his mother."

Anne Tanner loved baseball, her oldest son said, and he said she kept box scores "in her own way," which is a suggestion she may not have known everything about baseball but she knew one thing very well: her son who wouldn't do the dishes loved the game.



Chuck Tanner during the fifth game.

At 17, Junior Tanner left home to play ball. That first summer in Owensboro, Ky., he was put in a hospital with a bleeding ulcer. Anne and Chuck Tanner Sr. drove the 600 miles to be with him. That time and once in Denver were the only times the Tanners came to see their son, the baseball player. "You don't have to see someone everyday to know they love you," Tanner said.

Anne Tanner would "rattle pots and pans" when the Pirates won for her son. She listened to all the games on the radio until two weeks ago when she had the stroke. She stayed at home, partially paralyzed, moving with a walker, until a week ago.

"Every time I'd go see her, she'd get out of bed and act like everything was all right," Tanner said.

It wasn't all right and he knew it and so in the hospital he told her, "We're in the World Series now and you'd better be listening to every ball game — or I won't go."

The mother who walked over the hill to the ball field told Junior, "No, you go, and I'll be watching 'em all on TV."

Tanner told the story to a crowd of reporters, told it without tears, told it with affection, *the way he told all the stories after* the Pirates' victory — "You're supposed to cry when you're born and be happy when you die," he said. He said his mother told him she would be watching the World Series on television.

"But I knew," said the boy who didn't want to do the dishes, "that she wouldn't."

Palmer vs. Candelaria

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The Orioles will pitch righthander Jim Palmer against Pittsburgh tonight in hopes of wrapping up the World Series.

Left-hander John Candelaria will pitch for the Pirates, who trail 3-2 in the best-of-seven series.

The U.S. Weather Service predicted moderate temperatures and only a slight chance of rain.

Only three teams — the 1925 Pirates, the 1958 New York Yankees, and the 1968 Detroit Tigers — have ever won a seven-game series after trailing 3-1. Boston fell behind Pittsburgh 3-1 in 1903 and rallied to win, but that was a nine-game Series.

World Series Schedule

Baltimore vs. Pittsburgh
Best-of-Seven
(All Times EDT)

Oct. 9 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, ppd., rain
Oct. 10 — Baltimore 5, Pittsburgh 4
Oct. 11 — Pittsburgh 3, Baltimore 2
Oct. 12 — Baltimore 8, Pittsburgh 4
Oct. 13 — Baltimore 9, Pittsburgh 6
Oct. 14 — Pittsburgh 7, Baltimore 1
Oct. 16 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
x-Oct. 17 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
x-If necessary

Times are provided for readers who plan to listen to the games on short-wave or medium-wave radio, where possible. Eastern Daylight Time is now five hours behind the time in most western European countries.

The Soccer Scene

Today Europe, Tomorrow the World

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Oct. 16 (IHT) — The crystal ball has two faces.

One side shows the full height of passions bared by nations which, after two years of toil, now reach out toward the brink of the European championship.

Give the ball a quick spin and it matters little whether they conquer or fall. They all get a chance to start again in the World Cup of 1982: a bigger arena, more prestigious, professional and political, it beckons more nations than any other single professional "sporting" contest. New hope, new travel . . new headaches for planners overburdened by success.

We, however, are blessed with the facility to look at one thing at a time. Tomorrow's action comes first, bringing to the boil the qualifying stages in Europe.

Invitation Ready

Group One has a ticket for next year's finals virtually embossed with the name of England. All she has to do is beat Northern Ireland in Belfast. All? On form it's a doddle: the Ulstermen were crushed, 4-0, in London last February.

Yet anyone who has experienced a night north of the Irish border, as England must, will appreciate the task of keeping 11 minds on the game ahead. England has played and won in Belfast before, but since the "troubles" began nine years ago no English team has slept there on the eve of play.

Even Irishmen who play in the English League may by now have the unnerving television news-bulletin picture of their homeland uppermost in their thoughts. It isn't pleasant to sleep in a "secret" hotel.

Once the ball is rolling, England expects to win. The fact that the opponents know each other too well leads, according to England's captain, Kevin Keegan, "to more of a battle than a game." Belfast, for all its ecstatic welcome to visiting soccer teams, has had to witness a stifling encounter in the past but, as Keegan again says: "If we [England] are to really go to the finals and mean anything, we ought to be a class above the likes of Northern Ireland, home or away."

Speed Stressed

Keegan himself will readajust. England abandons the concept of playing to a "target man" traditional center-forward and instead looks toward speed and mobility.

Big center-forward Bob Latchford and classical winger Peter Barnes are out, and though both are not fully fit it could be the start of something permanent. They are replaced by Nottingham Forest's Tony Woodcock and Trevor Francis and they in turn fulfill the type of pace and movement manager Ron Greenwood considers best to unsettle modern defenses.

Presumably Woodcock, the brave, and Francis, of the £1-million acceleration and finish, will attack the center, while Keegan and Steve Coppell probe the left and right flanks. Without Barnes, and denied Laurie Cunningham (again by injury and not merely Real Madrid's recalcitrance), Greenwood's hand was forced.

The manager declares himself ready to lead the 1982 challenge, and Dave Watson to continue at center-half despite his four-month inactivity in West Germany. He is home, now, for good, Weder Bremen having leapt at Southampton's offer to return him to England for £230,000. The comeback is significant: Watson never fulfilled the discipline expected on or off the field and, his eight-match suspension apart, conceded that his family hadn't time to change to German ways.

His Habitual Shirt

At 32, he is a relieved, richer and possibly wiser man. England's solid inner faith automatically reached out a hand containing his customary No. 5 shirt and he, lucky man, must be thankful that perhaps the next England center-half in the making is his successor at Manchester City; and Tommy Caton has just celebrated his 17th birthday.

Across the Irish divide, in Dublin, the grass can hardly look as green for the Republic of Ireland or Bulgaria. They, too, meet in Group One, but for all the genius of Liam Brady and the gifts of John Giles and Gerry Daly, the Irish cause is frayed and the Bulgarian staleness is such that the Communist party has ordered a top-to-bottom overhaul. The result is insignificant; the performance could be a builder's platform providing old acrimonies are forgotten.

Issues are more open in Group Two. Portugal, the leader, may need another of those decisive goals from adventurous fullback Alberto to squeeze out victory in Belgium. The stolid Belgians — four draws in five games — may force another stalemate.

That would delay Portugal's aspirations, especially if Austria could surmount the Scots in Glasgow. It is never easy to win at Hampden Park, the odds being slightly less than coming out of the lion's den. But the Austrians themselves are lions; they can be rugged when they have a mind to be, and also score heavily.

In Vienna last year Austria ran up a 3-0 lead, which Scotland pulled back to 3-2. The goals came in the air but, whereas Austria has Bruno Pezzey and Hans Krank, to continue the bombardment, the Scots have neither center-forward Joe Jordan nor Andy Gray. It will try instead to fizz though on ground level with Kenny Dalglish. The result? Anything goes.

In Group Four, the Netherlands will qualify outright if it avenges the 2-0 defeat to Poland. The Poles have not sustained that form but, if the Dutch fail, they have the more daunting trip to East Germany, which sustained its hopes with a 5-2 victory over Switzerland last weekend.

From Group Six, the unlikeliest qualifiers emerge. It will be Greece, unless tiny Finland can beat both Hungary and Russia away from home tomorrow and in a fortnight. The Finns did win, 2-1, against Hungary in Helsinki, but they travel badly, as the 8-1 deficit in Greece reveals.

And Group Seven is on a plate for West Germany, unless it fails to overcome Wales tomorrow. Wales lead the group, by virtue of victories over Malta and Turkey, but the Germans, having won, 2-0, away from home, must now expect to complete the double over Wales. Terry Yorath, the Welsh captain, is missing — injured — and even though German form is far below par, it should not succumb to Welsh fervor.

Short- and Long-Term

If the next 24 hours do not resolve the above issues, the next month will. On the other side of our crystal-gazing are problems that decades merely bring to partial conclusion.

As conscientious page-one readers of this newspaper are aware, the World Cup draw made history. It was more a political than a sporting event, the apparent solution to the "China problem" and the first soccer draw embracing Peking and Taiwan. The reported compromise over names, flags and anthems is rewarded with a careful placement in separate Asian groups from which neither is likely to appear for any head-to-head confrontation.

But they are in the family. We think.

Some further diplomatic rigging seeded Russia away from Albania, which it had kindly forewarned it would not play under any circumstances. The Soviet Union was never brought to heel for refusing to play Chile in the 1974 Cup, nor for ignoring the international federation's rulings on the matter.

Back and Forth

The remaining political hot potato, Israel, was removed from the Arab-dominated Asian groups and placed instead in the North American section. If, as expected, Israel objects, it will promptly be put into a European pool alongside Scotland, Sweden, Portugal and Northern Ireland. Who would be a soccer security official in that group?

Those who can clear their minds to think of soccer will spot the easy passage paved for England and for Italy, and the thrilling prospects aroused by the Netherlands vs. France, by West Germany vs. Austria, and by Czechoslovakia vs. Russia. Well, the Russians did perhaps ask for it; their one objection to the Czechs would have had to be on the grounds that defeat stares them in the face.

Eastern Europe is something of a closed shop. Poland and East Germany are drawn together again. They have unfinished European championship business, a possible Olympic confrontation, and now a World Cup qualifying battle. Which makes it a *three-way* crystal ball to play around.

Football Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Alabama (42)	5-0-0	1,332
2.Texas (26)	4-0-0	1,313
3.Nebraska	5-0-0	1,204
4.So.California	5-0-1	1,108
5.Houston	5-0-0	1,011
6.OhioState	6-0-0	1,010
7.FloridaState	6-0-0	894
8.Oklahoma	4-1-0	883
9.NotreDame	4-1-0	810
10.Arkansas	5-0-0	803
11.Michigan	5-1-0	746
12.Washington	5-1-0	527
13.BrighamYoung	5-0-0	497
14.Auburn	4-1-0	370
15.No.CarolinaState	5-1-0	359
16.Purdue	4-2-0	229
17.Pittsburgh	4-1-0	147
18.Tennessee	4-1-0	141
19.NorthCarolina	4-1-0	139
20.Navy	5-0-0	117

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Alabama (28) (5-0)	597
2. Texas (9) (5-0)	572
3. Nebraska (4) (5-0)	528
4. Southern Cal (5-0-1)	433
5. Houston (5-0)	415
6. Ohio St. (6-0)	388
7. Florida State (6-0)	355
8. Oklahoma (4-1)	300
9. Notre Dame (4-1)	297
10. Arkansas (5-0)	229
11. Michigan (5-1)	236
12. Washington (5-1)	134
13. Brigham Young (4-1)	94
14. Pittsburgh (4-1)	54
15. Purdue (4-2)	42
16. Navy (5-0)	37
17. North Carolina St. (5-1)	34
18. North Carolina (4-1)	19
19. Tennessee (4-1)	18
20. Louisiana St. (3-2)	16

Court Releases Ex-NHL Head

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP) — Charges of influence-peddling against Clarence Campbell and Gordon Brown, two key figures in what has become known as the Sky Shops Affair, were dismissed yesterday.

Judge Yves Mayrand said he made the ruling because of intolerable delaying tactics by both crown and defense lawyers. Mayrand said that Brown and Campbell "are liberated but not acquitted."

Both Campbell, former president of the National Hockey League, and Brown, a Bahamas-based businessman, still face conspiracy charges in the affair. Judge Mayrand also noted that the influence-peddling charges could be reinstated by the crown.

The delaying tactics have led to a postponement of the preliminary hearing 32 times since charges were filed more than three years ago. The case involved a reported $95,000 bribe for extension of a lease for the Sky Shops duty-free store at Montreal's Dorval airport.

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Maruk, Was	6	1	7
Perreault, Buf	4	3	7
Gare, Buf	4	3	7
Simmer, LA	3	3	6
Smith, Min	3	3	6
Federko, StL	2	4	6
Nilsson, Atl	3	2	5
Nilsson, NYR	2	3	5
Babych, StL	2	3	5
Chouinard, Atl	2	3	5
Dionne, LA	1	4	5
Plett, Atl	1	4	5
Van Boxmer, Bf	1	4	5
Callighen, Edm	0	5	5
Redmond, Bos	0	5	5
Ramsey, Buf	0	5	5

Jets' Score on Interception Beats Vikings

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Shafer Suggs returned an interception 32 yards for the winning touchdown and forced two fumbles as the New York Jets defeated the Minnesota Vikings, 14-7, here last night in National Football League action.

Suggs, a strong safety, scored his first touchdown as a pro in the third period when he stepped between two Viking receivers to intercept Tommy Kramer's pass and raced to the end zone untouched, giving New York a 14-0 lead.

Quarterback Richard Todd earlier sprinted three yards around left end to help the Jets to their third victory against four losses. Minnesota dropped to the same record.

The Jets' defense, which had allowed the most points in the league entering the game, forced seven turnovers — four fumbles and three interceptions. New York held Minnesota scoreless until midway through the fourth period when Chuck Foreman went over from the 1 for his club-record 52d touchdown rushing.

Cousineau Promoted

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Carl Crennel, the veteran middle linebacker for the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League, lost his job to Tom Cousineau yesterday and was traded to the Edmonton Eskimos for future considerations.

Crennel, a 31-year-old West Virginian who had been a standout with Montreal for nine years, was told to report to Edmonton only hours before the league's trading deadline.

Crennel's departure had been expected since the Alouettes signed Cousineau, this year's No. 1 draft choice in the National Football League. He signed with the Alouettes rather than the Buffalo Bills of the NFL.

Cousineau played middle linebacker at Ohio State but Montreal's coach, Joe Scannella, had shifted him to outside linebacker before yesterday.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	5	2	0	.714	133	98
New England	5	2	0	.714	181	105
Buffalo	3	4	0	.429	161	128
NY Jets	3	4	0	.429	142	181
Baltimore	1	6	0	.143	88	140
Central						
Pittsburgh	5	2	0	.714	170	140
Houston	5	2	0	.714	162	148
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	145	158
Cincinnati	1	6	0	.143	119	169
West						
San Diego	5	2	0	.714	162	98
Denver	5	2	0	.714	110	101
Kansas City	4	3	0	.571	123	91
Oakland	4	3	0	.571	141	134
Seattle	2	5	0	.286	138	167

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	6	1	0	.857	178	119
Philadelphia	6	1	0	.857	145	109
Washington	5	2	0	.714	144	104
St. Louis	2	5	0	.286	128	139
NY Giants	2	5	0	.286	107	148
Central						
Tampa Bay	5	2	0	.714	147	136
Minnesota	3	4	0	.429	114	156
Chicago	3	4	0	.429	95	109
Green Bay	3	4	0	.429	120	128
Detroit	1	6	0	.143	117	173
West						
Los Angeles	4	3	0	.571	125	125
Atlanta	3	4	0	.429	145	161
New Orleans	3	4	0	.429	180	178
San Francisco	0	7	0	.000	129	204

Monday's Result
New York Jets 14, Minnesota 7

Sunday's Games
Baltimore at Buffalo
Cincinnati at Cleveland
Green Bay at Tampa Bay
Miami at New England
Oakland at N.Y. Jets
Philadelphia at Washington
Chicago at Minnesota
Detroit at New Orleans
St. Louis at Dallas
Atlanta at San Francisco
Houston at Seattle
N.Y Giants at Kansas City
San Diego at Los Angeles

Monday's Game
Denver at Pittsburgh

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Signed Brian Downing, catcher, to a multi-year contract.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Signed Tom Johnson, pitcher, for their Iowa club of the American Association.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Signed Bryan Trottier, center, to a multi-year contract. Recalled Anders Kallur and Yvan Vautour, forwards, from Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Sent Bill Lochead and Ray Markham, forwards, and Ed Hospodar, defenseman, to New Haven of the American Hockey League.

NBA Chitchat

With Walton Out, Free Carries Clippers

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Lloyd Free, sometimes known as All-World, at other times known as the Prince of Mid-Air, is off to an outstanding start in the National Basketball Association.

After a 46-point performance against the Los Angeles Lakers in the NBA opener last Friday night, the 6-foot-2-inch San Diego Clipper guard, the league's No. 2 scorer last season, followed with a 35-point outing Sunday night against the Seattle SuperSonics.

In the two games, Free has scored on 30 of 51 shots from the field, grabbed 12 rebounds and made 9 assists and 11 steals.

"I'm not looking to become the league-leading scorer," said Free. "We're just trying to hold together until Bill Walton gets here."

On Injury List

The 6-11 Walton, still troubled by his left ankle, missed the first two games and did not accompany the team to Portland for tonight's game against the Trail Blazers.

"When I run on a soft surface, there's hardly any pain," Walton said yesterday. "When I run on a hard surface, like a basketball court, there is considerable pain."

* * *

Larry Knight, 6-8, the first-round draft choice of the Utah Jazz, failed to make the roster, but Paul Dawkins, the 10th-round selection, did. The 6-5 Dawkins, who averaged 26.7 points a game last season at Northern Illinois University, was the 185th among 202 players chosen in last June's draft.

"We projected him as a third-round pick," said Bill Bertka, Utah's director of player personnel. "I couldn't believe it when we looked up on the board and found he was still around." . . There are 49 rookies on the 11-man rosters of the 22 teams. The New York Knicks and the Detroit Pistons have five each, the Clippers and the Cleveland Cavaliers none. . . Two of the rookies are 28 years old. They are Irv Kiffin, 6-9, of the San Antonio Spurs, who played with Athletes in Action, and John Coughran, 6-8, of the Golden State Warriors, who finally made it after playing in Europe for six years.

* * *

Chris Ford, the Boston Celtic guard, was the first player to score a 3-point field goal. He scored it with 3 minutes 28 seconds remaining in Friday night's game against the Houston Rockets. . In the first 19 games, 71 3-point field goals were attempted, and 18 were made. . Home teams won 13 of the 19 games. . . Mickey Johnson, the unhappy Chicago Bull who is now a happy Indiana Pacer, has scored 44 points in his first two games. "I was blamed for a lot of things in Chicago that I didn't believe were my fault," said Johnson, who signed with the Pacers as a free agent. "The Chicago fans booed me, the press was constantly on me, and the front office was on me. It seemed like I got the blame for everything that went wrong with the Bulls."

* * *

When they dropped John Rudd and Glen Gondrezick last week, the Knicks became one of the two all-black teams in the NBA. The Pistons are the other. "The black-white situation was never a factor in selecting our team," said Mike Burke, the Knick president. "Our selections were based first on quality as men and secondly on their talent as basketball players. I don't think it will hurt attendance. New York is a very sophisticated community, and New York basketball fans are interested only in a winning Knickerbocker team."

Phil Jackson, who played 10 seasons with the Knicks and is now an assistant coach with the New Jersey Nets, said the racial makeup of a team might be important in other league cities but not in New York.

"The only way Knick attendance will be hurt by having an all-black team," said Jackson, "is if the Nets have an all-white team and win more games."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	2	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	—
New Jersey	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	1	.500	1
Washington	0	2	.000	2
Central Division				
Detroit	2	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	1	1	.500	1
Indiana	1	1	.500	1
San Antonio	0	1	.000	1½
Cleveland	0	2	.000	2
Houston	0	2	.000	2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	—
Chicago	1	1	.500	½
Utah	0	2	.000	1½
Denver	0	2	.000	1½
Pacific Division				
Phoenix	2	0	1.000	—
Portland	2	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	½
San Diego	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	0	1	.000	1½
Golden State	0	2	.000	2

Monday's Result
Milwaukee 131, Utah 107 (Bridgeman 28, Johnson 27; Marovich 29, Dantley 23).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists: Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 839 2245.

HOLLAND

EURO FLAT
your housing advisers for attractive apartments, villas, bungalows, houses, offices, etc.
Sophialaan 33, 1075 BL Amsterdam.
Tel.: Holland 020-765482 or 713583.

FOR NICE APARTMENTS Call Homeservice Amsterdam 020 791454.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

YOUR AGENT IN PARIS 602 40 40
American Advisory Service

AT HOME IN PARIS
Furnished/Unfurnished apartments to rent.
PARIS PROMO, 18 R. du Cardinal Lemoine, 75005 Paris. Tel: 325 28 77.

EMBASSY SERVICE
Apartments - Houses
Sell - Rent.
PARIS 265 67 77

NEUILLY, NEAR BOIS
Luxurious 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, phone. Frs. 2,700. Tel: 526 33 71.

METRO PASSY: Exceptional 1 bedroom luxury apartment on charming private square. Frs. 3,500 + utilities. Available now until Nov. '80. Possibly short term. Tel: 331 42 02.

WANTED NOV. 1, for man alone: 2/3 rooms, furnished, all conveniences + phone, in area Gros Caillou, 7th Invalides. For November possibly longer. Dishes, linen. Call: 555 24 27 Paris.

ALESIA: New, living, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, tel., garage. Frs. 2,700. Tel: 764 07 10.

CELLE ST CLOUD, Elysee II, living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Frs 3,000. 969 4336.

CHATOU villa: new, living, 3 bedrooms, beautiful garden. Frs. 3,300 net. 525 32 02.

ETOILE RIER: Large studio, all comforts, Frs. 1,500 + small studio, Frs. 800. Tel: 698 19 08 mornings.

ILE ST. LOUIS, On Seine, owner rents duplex, beautifully furnished, beams. High price. Tel: 704 53 31, 329 70 03.

NOISY LE ROI. Lovely large property, short lease. Nov. to July. Frs. 6,000. Cabinet Pastori 522 81 24.

17TH MALSHERBES. Nicely furnished 4-room flat, parking. Frs. 4,500 net. Cabinet Pastori. Tel. 522 81 24.

7th: Luxurious room to let in an apartment, use of bath, Frs. 700. Tel: 705 93 64.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a furnished apartment, telephone 500 54 90.

ST. CLOUD, Beautiful 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, balcony, greenery. 265 98 15.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

PRIVATE TO PRIVATE: Apartment of character 135 sq.m. 5 rooms + bathroom, kitchen, telephone, 3 fireplaces, newly decorated, double glazing. Key money warranted. Center Paris. Frs. 2,918 net. Tel: 509 89 84. 10am - 7pm.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

RAMBOUILLET CENTER: 30 mins. Montparnasse. Apartments to rent in newly converted historical building. View on presidential grounds & forest. High class. Call: 483 91 61 Paris.

WHEN IN PARIS - FOR ASSISTANCE in all matters including short-long term housing: CSU 758 12 40.

16TH, double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, high class. 265 98 15.

196 BD. PEREIRE: Large studio + terrace. 9th floor. Frs. 1,300 + charges. On premises 4 - 6 p.m.

U.S.A.

N.Y.C. HOTELS FULLY BOOKED? Superb rooms, private bath available, high class areas, center city in private apartments. Best references required. Ronald Kane, 1775 Broadway, New York 10019. Tel: 212 246 3885.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

INT'L OFFICE
SEEKS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT
Beautiful high class apartment, 4 rooms, and more. Paris 285 11 08.

EMBASSY SERVICE
Looking for luxurious apartments for foreign personnel. Paris: 265 67 77.

PRIVATE SEEKS purchase flat or house Paris 13 thru 17 or close suburb. 60-120 sq.m. terrace, prefer duplex with fireplace. Tel: 331 72 04 Paris.

FURNISHED 2-3 bedroom apartment in Manhattan (in the months of November, December, January). Write to: P.O. Box 13, A-1151 Vienna (Austria).

STUDENT EXCHANGE child care for room with American Family. Tel: Paris 672 94 07 evening.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS
MONDAYS
in the IHT Classified Section.

CHERCHONS SECRETAIRE de direction generale, experimentee, parfaitement bilingue Anglais, de langue maternelle Francaise, libre rapidement, de preference celibataire, desirant vivre Londres. Salaire interessant plus avantages. Envoyer CV + photo + coordonnees a l'adresse suivante: Mme C. Dreville, 19 Ave. George V, Paris 75008.

ARAB FACT NEEDS: A bilingual secretary that can work under pressure. A public relations young lady with marketing background. Both presentable and free to travel. Please call: 742 48 23 Paris.

MAJOR US FLAG STEAMSHIP company seeks bilingual sales manager to be headquartered in Paris and have responsibility for total French market. Mr. Peter Katz 266 41 85 ext. 41 Paris.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

AIR CONDITIONING SERVICE ENGINEER
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

Must be experienced in commissioning, Tear down, repair and maintenance of Centrifugal and Reciprocating Water Chillers, Air Handling Equipment and direct expansion Unitary. English language. Position is in Riyadh, covering all of Saudi Arabia. Salary range: U.S. $25,000-30,000, plus housing and car. Write giving personal history and experience to:

TRANE S.A.
P.O. BOX 38
AGHIA PARASKEVI
ATHENS, GREECE

PERSONNEL WANTED
Following qualified personnel wanted for Overseas assignments in South East Asia:
Civil Engineers
MBA
Forestry Graduates
Agronomists
Accountants
Woodworking
Dax Int'l Investment, 6/F Chinese Club Bldg., 21-22 Connaught Rd., Hongkong.

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS seeks Director of Admissions with recent admissions experience in American higher education and knowledge of American-related secondary schools in Europe as well as non-American educational systems. The candidate should have American-English mother tongue with fluent French. Reply in writing by 1st November 1979, with letter of application, resume & salary history, to: Admissions Search Committee, American College in Paris, 31 Ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris. No telephone inquiries.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MULTILINGUAL ADMINISTRATOR
Belgian woman, 34, speaks Dutch, French, English and some German, well-travelled, experienced office management, industrious, self-sufficient, seeks interesting, stimulating position. Minimum salary: £ 9,000. Box 36754, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

FREELANCE, TOP NOTCH American executive secretary, resident Nice, speaks French, will look after your villa, apartment, boat, etc. Will do secretarial tasks on as needed basis. Please call: (93) 87 14 58, or write S. Beckerman, 8 rue du Congres, 06000 Nice.

ENGLISH/FRENCH SECRETARY 29, seeks interesting job in Nice for beginning 1980. Tel: Perigeaux 08 31 28 from 2 to 3 pm.

I AM SEEKING TO REPRESENT firm desiring to start business in the Paris area. Write: Crips, 20 bis Bd. Arago, 75013-Paris.

MBA-ATTORNEY, American, 41, currently residing in Switzerland, seeks new opportunity. Box 14279, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

EMPLOYMENT

SITUATIONS WANTED

INTELLIGENT, experienced, British executive secretary available for challenging & responsible position in Paris. English mother-tongue, Italian, Spanish and good working knowledge of French. Write Box 906, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

VERSATILE American gentleman, presently residing in France, desires unusual interesting employment, 30 years old, good appearance, college education, free to travel, relocate. Box 901, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AMERICAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, B.A. Economics & Math, fluent Russian, some German, seeks position in USSR during Olympic Games. J. Saas, 8 Sunrise Circle, Holmdel, N.J. 07733, U.S.A.

ENGLISH GIRL, 18, with French, German, seeks employment in Europe. Also Boy, 21, speaks some French, German, anything considered. Box 14281, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

FRENCH BODYGUARD Professor of martial arts with diploma, able to travel. Available 24 hrs. a day. Serious references, seeks motivated personality on VIP level. Tel: Mr. LE BROHER 524 43 05 Paris.

LOOKING FOR A SECRETARY? Call G.K. Consultants. Paris 225 12 94.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

COUPLE WITH 9 YEAR OLD Bright son seek person for companionship, cooking & light housekeeping. Special opportunity for loyal appreciative person who will be treated as part of the family unit. 2 homes in Scarsdale, 1 in Fla., Additional requirements, ability to drive, travel with family throughout the world. Bi-lingual preferred, but must be able to speak English. Please send resume & references: Mr. & Mrs. Fivesson, 25 North Broadway, Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies, free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. Tel: 681 868.

I'M A GERMAN GIRL. I love children and animals. Which family would help me to learn English for one year, middle 1980/81, near San Diego, Los Angeles. Thank you for answering. Box 14275, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

YOUNG, SINGLE, American woman seeks position Child Care or related area. Experienced in Child Care. Please write: L. Ferguson, 115 4th St., S. Pekin, Il. 61564, USA.

FRENCH WOMAN, 36, English speaking seeks governess job. Free to travel. Call (97) 24 90 51 France.

AMERICAN BABYSITTER, available. Tel: Paris 754 35 70.

AUTOMOBILES

New 1979 Jaguar XJ6
4.2 liter, red with black leather, air-conditioned, on export plates with Continental left-hand drive, regretfully for sale by American individual due to change of plans. Best offer over $20,000 or equivalent Euro-currency. Call London 493-9323 during business hours.

AUTOMOBILES

JEEPS ALL MODELS available
CHEROKEE CHIEF and limited
PACER all models available
CONCORDE Station Wagon
JEAN CHARLES
Importer AMERICAN MOTORS
28 r. Claude Terrasse, Paris 16th
Tel: 524 43 33 - Telex 630091

1978 CHRYSLER LE BARON. Immaculate, chauffeur maintained. All extras, including car phone. 23,000 miles. £4,800. Phone Sue d'Arcy Clark weekdays on 584 7050 between 9:30 am and 5:30 pm.

AUTO RENTALS

ALL RENAULTS '79 at very cheap weekly & monthly rates. Telephone: EURAUTO, Paris: 526 87 89, 12 rue Turgot, 9th.

AUTO SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings JFK/McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbestraat 2, Antwerp, Belgium. Tel.: 31 42 39.

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04. Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 33 99 85; Cannes: 39 43 44.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TAX FREE
AMERICAN CARS
FOR EXPORT

Visit Switzerland's most modern and complete show-rooms at Geneva and Berne. Large selections of all makes and models available.

RAMPY MOTORS INC.,
1290 Geneve-Versoix, 89 route Suisse
Tel: 022/55 44 43, Telex 28279
3005 Berne, 60 Seftigenstrasse
Tel.: 031/45 10 45, Telex: 33850.

BMW CONCESSIONNAIRES G.B. LTD., the U.K. importers can offer tax-free from stock BMWs in RHD, LHD, U.S. and Australian specifications. New special prices for 1979. US spec models paid for in US dollars. Call us today: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel.: 01-6299277, Telex: 261360.

SERVICES

ROME CASTELLI. Coiffeur, treatments, massages, perfumes, boutique. Via Frattina 52-54. Tel: 6780066.

NURSES QUALIFIED. For private patients, home or clinics, days or nights. Tel.: 563.62.66. Centre International d'Infirmieres Privees, 66 Rue La Boetie, Paris 8th.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAWYER, Allen E. Kaye handles all types of U.S. immigration and naturalization cases. Available for consultation in London from Oct. 15 to the 17. Call for appointment (Tel: 01-353-8823) or leave messages at American Express, 6 Haymarket.

PAGES 20 & 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Observer

Passion on a Bumper

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The rear bumpers of automobiles in New England kept ordering me to "Think Bluefish." I do not like bluefish and, perhaps for this reason, rarely think about them except when invited out to dinner, in which case I usually give a brief prayer that the hostess will not serve bluefish.


Baker

That is the extent of my interest in them. I never feel an urge to think about bluefish and I resent being commanded to think about them, particularly when I am engaged in maneuvering dangerous machinery at 55 miles an hour while tractor-trailers are bearing down on me from the rear at 70 miles an hour.

My attitude toward tennis is much the same. Tennis certainly affords stimulating exercise and is far more pleasant than push-ups, but it is not the kind of thing I want to think about, and I rarely do. If invited out to dinner, I may utter a silent prayer that none of the guests will talk about tennis, but that is the limit of my interest in the subject.

* * *

Nevertheless, in New England, bumper stickers constantly commanded that I "Think Tennis." Car bumpers cannot be blamed for this rudeness. They are the work of car owners under abnormal compulsion to advertise their private passions to all humanity. Presumably the people in front of these snarling bumpers are so dotty about bluefish and tennis that they want to tell the world about it.

They drive through life happier for telling everyone on the landscape, "I eat bluefish," or, "I catch bluefish right out of the water," or, "I'm simply nuts about tennis," or, if they are young, "I am really into tennis, y'know?"

This compulsion to advertise oneself with a short, loud public statement, to say, "Hey, out there! I'm somebody! Somebody, the bluefish maniac! Somebody, the tennis bore!" — this is probably part of the same impulse that makes people dress up in clothes that tell everyone at a glance how much money they make, what magazines they read and what their tastes are in politics, sex and entertainment.

Nowadays Americans seem to suspect that nobody has the time to find out who they are and that their only hope of getting attention lies in sending a short, loud signal. Think bluefish. It goes out across the highway on the same feeble beams of hope with which scientists send simple signals into the universe, on the chance that somewhere out there a kindred soul will pick them up and at least know that we exist.

* * *

Driving behind these bumper stickers, I do not think either bluefish or tennis. I imagine myself an inhabitant of a planet in a distant corner of the universe picking up these weak signals from faraway galaxies and deciding whether to explore them to the source.

Would I really want to traverse the light-years necessary to discover a world whose message was "Think Bluefish" or "Think Tennis"? I am not sure. A world that issued peremptory commands to the rest of the universe would probably be filled with testy creatures, perhaps dangerously insistent on forcing me to think what they think.

On the other hand, this judgment may be colored by my indifference to both bluefish and tennis. If the signal said, "Think Baseball" or "Think Corned Beef Hash With a Poached Egg on Top," I might consider the expedition worthwhile.

One of my neighbors on earth, a clergyman, has a bumper sticker whose message is: "God Said It, I Believe It, and That Settles It." This signal, if received in a far corner of the cosmos, would give me far more trouble. I should probably convene a committee to debate whether an expedition should be mounted.

On the one hand, it would certainly be worth the trouble to visit a planet so palpably on speaking terms with God; on the other, it would surely be a waste of time trying to make scientific inquiries there.

I would have fewer reservations about traveling to a planet whose signal was, "I Pause for Paws," particularly since, living on a distant planet in a remote corner of the universe, I would probably be a creature with 15 or 20 paws. There, at least, they might slow down rather than run me over to get to the next red light.

Martin Sheen: Eclipse Now?

Coming Home to Dayton

By Tom Zito

DAYTON, Ohio (WP) — It was the gaudiest, most expensive, most excessive spectacle ever filmed, a roller coaster through madness courtesy of Joseph Conrad. Francis Coppola and those wonderful guys who brought you the Vietnam War.

And it got to Martin Sheen from the outset of the filming of "Apocalypse Now" in the Philippines, all those nights turning into mornings, smoke on the sets making him gag, food that made him gag, too, crew members dropping of heat exhaustion, eternal changes of script, "Apocalypse-Forever" exhaustion, screams of his four kids who wanted to go home to their Malibu beach.

So the breakdown began, even as the military assassin he played started falling apart. Finally, on March 5, 1977, Sheen collapsed of a heart attack.

Once again the props turned into real life, with a Huey chopper lifting Sheen from the jungle to a hospital in Manila.

"I thought I was gonna die there," he says. One month later, Sheen went back into the jungle to finish his journey.

Now, Sheen seems stranded in some awkward DMZ between fame and obscurity.

Home Turf

It is a cold, gray 8 a.m. in nearby Middletown, Ohio. This is home turf. Sheen was born in Dayton 39 years ago, and now he is visiting for four days, to teach a drama workshop at the University of Dayton. Earlier this year, his face was beamed into the homes of America for a week, portraying John Dean in the TV docudrama "Blind Ambition," but his biggest acting effort, "Apocalypse Now," had not yet come to Ohio.

He's a tough guy on the way to being a tough star, a Cagney for the '80s. He has a bitter-end charisma that has led him to play history's beautiful losers and Coppola's hired killer.

But right now, he's concerned about his brother John, who has bounced around from job to job, settling in as a disc jockey at a little station in the middle of nowhere. Sheen is up at dawn to trek to the station, to score a few points for his brother.

He is talking about Vietnam, John's bout with liquor over there, his own bouts with smoking and drinking, the problems of vets working on "Apocalypse," doubts about his own career.

"You know, I've never had a real success," he says in the car. After all the films and all the TV, all the rave notices and the great ratings, the high-visibility roles of John Dean and Robert Kennedy ("The Missiles of October"), he is still a stranger to many of his hometown natives.

"I've never been in a blockbuster," he says. "I hope 'Apocalypse' will do it."

Underneath the hopes, you can sense a dose of frustration. He's annoyed with the critics who have trounced "Apocalypse," particularly a notice in Time magazine that called his work "reacting." He believes in the film, but has reservations about its editing. He thinks his performance is good, but worries about audience response to the mental slippage of his character.

Sheen's involvement in "Apocalypse Now" roughly paralleled the production and dramatic action of the film itself: a mission turning into a nightmare. He had been working on another film in Rome, and flew to Los Angeles airport for a 10-minute meeting with Coppola. A month later he began filming the Vietnam epic in the Philippines.

The worst part, he says, was a frightening confrontation with his then 14-year-old son Emilio:

"I'd been telling him for six months that we would be getting out of the jungle and going home — I knew that we couldn't, really. And he finally called me a liar. He was furious. And this is not some little kid. He lifts weights, he could have whipped my ass. We were screaming at each other, just about ready to go at it, when Marlon [Brando] strolled by. He'd heard all the noise. He was acting as if he was just walking by but I'm sure he came to make sure we didn't get in a fight."

For Martin Sheen, it was one of those incidents that forced everything else into perspective.

"I realized for the first time after my fight with my son that it's really healthy when your kids can tell you that you're full of shit. The job of a parent is to take the responsibilities that the child won't or can't accept. My oldest son is my best friend now. We're going to work together in 'Mister Roberts' at Burt Reynolds' theater in Florida next February."

He's driving through Dayton now, past the National Cash Register building, where all his brothers have worked, where his father worked, remembering, "I used to think that building was so big. They used to show movies there for the kids of employees, and they'd have a Christmas party every year . . . I used to think that company was so wonderful. Now I realize that those bastards wouldn't let a union in there for years."

In Dayton at the drama workshop, Sheen is no Hollywood hotshot; just an indulgent big brother, letting Bob run through the Grand Inquisitor's speech from Shaw's "St. Joan" and Lee recite "To be or not to be."

"The whole motive of acting," he tells them, "is to not be acting; just thinking. What I find interesting is the road we have to travel to get where we're going. Acting is doing publicly what everyone else does in private. That's what an audience responds to. And when anybody's up there in front of an audience, there's a little piece of all of us up there."

Sheen grew up with eight brothers and one sister in a working-class neighborhood, trekking off every morning to serve Mass at Holy Trinity Church. His father was born in Spain and emigrated to Cuba, where he became a repairman for NCR. The company sent him to work in Dayton, where he married an Irish woman and raised a family, including Ramon Estevez — Sheen's real name.

Sheen's mother died when he was 11. His father raised him, and insisted that he attend college, even though Sheen was set on acting. So he gave his first great performance, flunking the entrance exam on purpose.

After graduation, he hopped the Greyhound headed for the Big City where he changed his name:


Tom Zito, The Washington Post
Martin Sheen in Dayton.

Martin, because that was his only friend in New York, and Sheen, he says, "because as much as anything else at that time I really admired Bishop Sheen, and it seemed to fit with Martin."

Within a few years, he had joined Julian Beck's Living Theater and first met his wife of 18 years at a beer party. By the mid-'60s, he was in a Broadway smash, "The Subject Was Roses." After several TV jobs, he left New York in 1969 and flew to Mexico for a role in "Catch-22." He fell in love with warm weather and moved to Southern California.

He's finally at the station, on the air, talking about the '50s and Chuck Berry and Sal Mineo and the Platters and James Dean. Next year, on Sept. 30, he will be in Fairmount, Ind., to mark the 25th anniversary of Dean's death. "I was asked to play him, but you can't play James Dean; he played himself." He has finished two new films and is considering a role as Bix Beiderbecke or Jimmy Cagney.

Commercial

It's time for a commercial, and Sheen begins to read through the copy, blowing it seven times before he gets it right: "There are loaves of fresh-baked bread rising in the Central Pastry ovens. Central Pastry, 1518 Central Avenue, has their bakers quite busy handcrafting 11 different types of breads . . ."

A few minutes later the station ad manager walks in the studio. They're lining up down at Central Pastry, she says, and the bakery has committed itself to several more weeks of ads, if Sheen will read the copy.

PEOPLE: *'Test-Tube' Parents Fed Up With Renown*

Louise Brown's conception in a "test tube" has meant life in a fishbowl, and a British women's magazine quotes her parents as saying their joy at parenthood has been marred by prying reporters and hostile neighbors. Now a chubby blonde toddler, Louise gained fame before she was born, on July 25, 1978, at Oldham General Hospital in northern England. Conceived outside her mother's womb, in the laboratory of Drs. Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards, she was hailed as the world's first "test-tube baby," a term her parents are thoroughly tired of. "She was never in a test tube," mother Lesley Brown insists in the latest edition of Woman magazine. "The egg was fertilized in a shallow glass dish. And then she was implanted back into me and I carried her for nine months, just as with any other baby." The Browns moved to a new home in a quiet suburb, with a private lawn surrounded by trees. But reporters and photographers — who had besieged the Browns' previous home when Louise went home from the hospital — descended again on Louise's first birthday. The Browns are also angry about reports that they've made a fortune on their daughter. Rumors had put the sum paid for their story by a London newspaper as high as £334,000. "It was £60,000 ($132,000), and it's mostly tied up for Louise," the magazine quoted the father, John Brown, who still gets up at 4:30 a.m. to drive a truck for the national railway system. "We're going to try to stop Louise being spoiled from now on," Brown is quoted as saying. "When she comes of age she's going to have a lot of money. But we're not going to let her grow up thinking she can afford to throw it all away."


Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post
Louise Brown.

* * *

Mikhail Baryshnikov confirmed he has resigned from the New York City Ballet because he is plagued by severe tendinitis and needs about four months to recover. While he won't appear with the city ballet, Baryshnikov plans to honor commitments to perform outside the troupe. Baryshnikov had said he planned to stay with the troupe for another year before taking over as artistic director of the rival American Ballet Theater. The former Soviet ballet star had been with city ballet for 15 months.

* * *

"My new book is being published in New York this month, but I wouldn't dream of being there for it," **Peggy Guggenheim** was saying by telephone from her palace in Venice. The 81-year-old Miss Guggenheim, the renowned art collector and self-described "bad girl" of the 1920s, said the book, "Out of This Century: Confessions of an Art Addict," is a reworking of two previous autobiographical volumes, with added material. "It was at last possible, in the new volume, to give the actual names of all my lovers, all except one, anyway," Miss Guggenheim said. "The truth can't hurt any of the poor dears now because they're all dead. Samuel Beckett is mentioned prominently, you know. But I really don't think I still shock anyone." Miss Guggenheim, who is "going to be off to Yugoslavia to take the cure for my arteriosclerosis as soon as I recover from a sprained ankle," said she found the new crop of modern artists "uninteresting, all of them."

* * *

During the Battle of the Bulge late in World War II, a Greek-American and 17 of his buddies held up a German panzer and SS column for 18 hours, inflicting 509 casualties in the process. Nearly 35 years later, the House has passed a resolution making **William James Tsakanikas** and the 17 unidentified members of his intelligence and reconnaissance unit eligible for the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award the nation can bestow on military personnel. The resolution was passed on a voice vote and sent to the Senate, where a number of senators already have endorsed it.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 44% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS
Mutual or contested actions, lawyer. Haiti or Dominican Republic. For information send $3.75 for 24-page booklet/handling to: Dr. F. Gonzales, ODA, 1835 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

ACUPUNTURE COURSES
Week-end accelerated courses given by CHINESE ACUPUNTURE DOCTOR Anti-stress, Pains, Anti-smoking. London, Hamburg, Munich, Koln, Zurich. Please write: Acupuncture Research, C.P. 5, 1052 Le Mont/Lausanne, Switzerland, or Tel. 021/32.81.53.

TAKING RISKS? STOP A MOMENT! Let me tell you about the unique guarantees and low rates my insurance company can offer you. Contact Miss Gamella, English-speaking agent of Mutuelles Unies, 175 Av. du Roule, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: 745 32 28.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
25 MILLIONS unemployed throughout Western Europe, Japan, North and South America want a chance to solve money problems better as a member of money guarantee world organization and get up to 400% more money. Send self-addressed reply envelope and 1 international reply coupon for application form. Write to: International Secretariat, Box 2870, T, Estes Park, Colorado 80517, U.S.A.
FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English. 7 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 723 80 80.

PERSONALS
BRAD B. Contact friend, R.C. for help. Confidential. P.O. Box 261005, San Diego, California 92126, USA.
LINDA RICCI call home. Urgent legal problem. Mom and Dad.
S'MORE WHEZ - what gave you the idea we worried? Hugest Lovemssu.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — PARIS & SUBURBS
SPONTINI 300 SQ.M. fine stone building, perfect condition, excellent layout. Triple reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 parkings, 2 maids' rooms. Tel: 500 78 78.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — PARIS & SUBURBS
PLACE DES ETATS UNIS Living double + 2 chambres, grand luxe, Frs. 1,450,000. Etage eleve. Promotic 553 14 14.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — PARIS & SUBURBS
OISE: 60 KM. PARIS. Village house in lovely valley. Comfort, large lot, 4 rooms + 2nd floor, big artist studio, 2 fireplaces. Owner sells. No agent. Write Box 912, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
PARIS 7TH. 110 SQ.M. 5th floor, double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, winter garden, cellar. Tel: 973 08 10.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — PARIS & SUBURBS
LUXURY SUN-UT APARTMENT, near Luxembourg gardens, best Paris schools, 200 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, study, living room, dining, kitchen, completely renovated. Frs. 2,800,000. Call Paris 544 58 71 or 548 23 71, 9.30 to 12.30 & 1.30 to 6. No agents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — PARIS & SUBURBS
ILE ST. LOUIS: 1 bedroom apartment + loft. Historic building, comfort, beamed ceilings, telephone, 3rd floor, sunny, view on church. No agent. Box 910, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

16th MUETTE
Sumptuous reception flat for sale, 230 sq.m.
PAUL GARBOUA IMMOBILIER
a selection of luxury flats in Paris. Ring 233 36 98.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — FRENCH PROVINCES
AVIGNON region. 3 Provencal stone houses next to Chateau in sunny, vineyard village. No agent. Box 911, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — GREECE
PAROS ISLAND – GREECE. Beautiful land for hotel development, villa etc. Call London 323 0624 daytime 286 9442 evenings.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — SPAIN
BARGAIN: PALMA DE MALLORCA Luxury apartment by the sea, living room, large terrace, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 swimming pools, park, £50,000 urgent. Write Mr. Conrath, B.P. 671 Luxembourg or phone 20121.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — U.S.A.
FLORIDA PROPERTIES Now In London
Located Along the Gold Coast From Ft. Lauderdale to Palm Beach. Investment Brochures Available on Prime Acreage, Income-Producing Hotels & Motels, Apartment Buildings, Shopping Centers & Office Buildings Plus Residential Homes & Condominiums.

2 OPPORTUNITIES
Apartment Buildings
(1) 23 Flexible Units Located 5 Minutes From The Beach in Ft. Lauderdale. Newly Redecorated, With Heated Pool. This Building Can Be Operated Seasonally Or Annually Or Both. Competent, Licensed Management Provided. Value Priced At $460,000, With $165,000 Equity.
(2) 39 Units, Also In Ft. Lauderdale, & Comprised Of 8-Two Bedroom Flats & 31-One Bedrooms. Pool, Laundry Facilities & 100% Leased With Competent, Licensed Management Available. Offered At $932,000 With A Large Equity Requirement.
CALL/WRITE: Mitchell N. Moran, Realtor, No. 9A Wimpole Mews, London, W.1. Tel: 01-935-0078. (After October 29th, CALL/WRITE: Mitchell N. Moran, Realtor, C/O Cafee Realty, Inc., 255 Commercial Blvd., Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, Fla. 33308. Tel: 305-772 2620.)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — U.S.A.
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA Industrial & Commercial acreage. 48 acres in prime developed Santa Barbara location, $6 million. Terms available. For information call Kohr Mendelsohn or Bernie MacElhenny, (805) 687-7751. MacElhenny, Levy & Co., Inc., 360 S. Hope Ave., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93105.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE — ITALY
Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in **TUSCANY / ITALY & FRANCE-SUD** available for purchase. Information from
Abenseld & Diganti
Walchenstrasse 17, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland. Tel. 01/28 95 05.

FLEETING OPPORTUNITY to view and buy old Tuscan farmhouse high on terraced hill in 55 acres chestnut woods, productive vineyard and olives. Habitable 165 living, study, 3 bdrms (each with fireplace), dining, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Telephone, electricity, central heating. SFr. 350,000. Rare antique furniture at giveaway price in quick buyer. Offer expires 3 November. Call Switzerland (027) 651087 before October 26 or Italy 0575/68917 after October 28.

PAGES 19 & 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612833, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. $7.20 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
SAVE UP TO 75% in commissions on your next **New York Stock Exchange Trade!***
Mardy/Manarch Corp. Stock Brokers
Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London EC3A, England.
TEL: (01) 626-1710, 904-1851.

Investment Advisors! Agents!
Please Attach Business Card. * Survey, 3 leading U.S. brokers.

15%
Annual Net Return For first 5 years of 15-Year Lease
C.T.C., the Container Leasing Specialists, have 500 Lloyds-approved, new, 20' platform flats (containers), now available for sale and immediate leaseback.
Purchase price - US $2,400 per unit, Annual return - US $360 net per unit.
For full details contact:
W.C. Hurlock, V.P.
C.T.C. Equipment A.G.
91, St. Jakobs Strasse
4052 Basel, Switzerland.

EXCITING INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Investors required for franchise of proven new telecommunication project in: Hong Kong, Japan, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil.
A turnkey business and computer system, training, management and initial sales will be supplied. A unique and exciting business in multi-million dollar market backed up by a sophisticated network of companies in the USA, Middle East and Europe. Box 36751, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

Money Making Business
'Become a Financial Consultant'
Have access to over 2,000 lenders worldwide, high income right person.
£10,800 INVESTMENT REQUIRED
Write Computer Capital Int'l. Ltd. 15 Piccadilly House, 35 Regent Street London SW1. Call: 01-439 3053.

FANTASTIC MONEY MACHINE $4,000 - $10,000 PER MONTH. COMPUTER PORTRAITS. T-SHIRTS PHOTOS. CAN START WITH $15,000.
KEMA GMBH, DEPT. C.
6 FRANKFURT, W. GERMANY
BEETHOVENSTR. 9,
TELEPHONE 0611-747808
TELEX 412713.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
HERON CORPORATION LIMITED CRUDE OIL
We are seeking bona fida sellers of crude who can satisfy us of the existence and availability of their oil. Bona fide Brokers protected. For further information telephone London 01-486 4477, or telex 21910.

COUNTER-ESPIONAGE
Elektron, 1st European manufacturer of special counter-espionage material. For full free catalogue. Write: Elektron, B.P. 39, 84210 Pernes, France.

BEAT INFLATION THROUGH COMMODITY INVESTMENTS WITH DUNN & HARGITT
Commodity prices are linked to the fluctuation of living costs.
By participating in the Dunn & Hargitt Commodity Pool you can profit from these price movements.
Proven track record.
Minimum investment: $20,000. Call or write:
Dunn & Hargitt Research S.A.
Dept. 2ib, Bte. 6
Rue Jacques Jordaens 18,
1050 Brussels Belgium
Telephone Brussels: 640 32 80.
Available only to residents of countries where not restricted. (Restricted in Belgium and U.S.A.)

BRAZIL To sell well established synthetic textile industry. Own premises, 3,000 sq.m. of construction well located in the centre of city Sao Paulo. Equipment: 25 modern circular knitting machines, 8 texturizing machines. No liabilities. Annual sales US$10 million all production totally sold. Sole owner wishes to sell for health reasons. Write c/o Brazmedia Internacional, S/C Ltda., Alameda Gabriel Monteiro da Silva, 366, Cep 01442 Sao Paulo/SP - Brazil.
AN INDIAN FIRM, with head office in New Delhi, is interested in establishing contacts with foreign firms for selling/introducing their products (including those connected with paper industry) in India. Brij K. Kaul, Fyllesquirehuset 1 Hoyanger, 5900 Hoyanger, Norway.
GINSENG RUSH IS COMING to Europe, America's hottest selling herbal beverage is seeking unique participants for its exclusive distributorships program in Europe. Principals only. Corr's Ginseng Beverage Co., 1925 N. Lincoln, Chicago, Il. 60614, USA. 312 787 0550.
START YOUR OWN AGRI-BUSINESS with $10,000 or up in Canada. We set up and manage professionally for you. Write now for full report, state venture capital available. Star, Box 111969, 89 Augsburg 11 Germany.
LIMITED COMPANIES from £69 formation UK & Worldwide including: Isle of Anguilla, Panama & Liberia. Contact: CCM Ltd, 3 Prospect Hill, Douglas, I.O.M. Tel: Douglas (0624) 23733 Tlx 627900 BALCOM G.
VENTURE & BUSINESS CAPITAL For any worthwhile project over $100,000 through computer search. Entrance fee $1,750. Write: Peter Akerlund, Hasselbacken 2, 502 45 Boras, Sweden.
CANARY ISLANDS. For sale large calcium carbonate quarry (tons: 20 million). Very interesting price. Contact: Inver Iberica, Paseo de Prado 16, Madrid 14, Spain.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
TOP WORLDWIDE INVESTORS lists to rent (investors in Securities and real estate Ventures). For particulars write: GENDRE, 25 rue de Toulon, 33000 Bordeaux, France.
EUROPEAN BROKER WANTED to represent a prestigious resort development near Houston, Texas. Contact: Jerry Munson, Waterwood, Box 44, Huntsville, Texas 77340, U.S.A.
SCOTCH WHISKY - CHAMPAGNE. top brands continually wanted. St. Albans (UK) 65588. Tx. 298823 exact g.

BUSINESS SERVICES
AGENTS
We offer to be your Import and Export agent in Hong Kong and China. This company was started because a business group needed an honest agent in the Orient. For further information write or call to ASMI Trading Limited LTD, Room 702, Leong Sen Building, 140-142 Connaught Rd., Central Hong Kong.
TELEPHONE: 5-450635
TELEX: 63110 amcie hx

'Bionic Briefcase 007'
The Amazing Briefcase That Can Save Your Life
- Detects explosive vapors
- Protects you against bullets
- Detects electronic eavesdropping devices
- Secretly records your conversation for 6 hours
- Immobilizes an attacker
- Contains hidden tracing transmitter
- Activates a screaming alarm siren when stolen

AND IT LOOKS LIKE YOUR ORDINARY ATTACHE CASE - NO LARGER, NO HEAVIER.
Send $25 for CCS catalog on this and other products that can save your life.
CCS
COMMUNICATION CONTROL INC.
62 S. Audley St., London W.1
Tel: (01) 629 0223 - Telex: 8814709
Agents inquiries invited.
EXCLUSIVE SECURITY SUPPLIER TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES

WELL ESTABLISHED Conveniently located, independent buying office, fully experienced in building materials, is offering it's services to General construction contractors operating in the Middle East or Africa. Will assist from market research up to delivery of materials of Italian production needed in their projects. DA International S.R.L., 32 Via Spagna, 50126 Florence, Italy. Tel: 55 687758. Telex 571678 dante i.
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT Husband and wife team of professionals have expertise necessary to insure success of your project. Worldwide experience. Morton H. Schultz, Assoc., 8851 S.W. 42nd. St., Miami, FL 33165.
ANSWERING SERVICE, of last, an American answering service in Paris! 24 hours live-tel. 329 58 65.
FOR PRACTICAL BUSINESS ADVICE IN FRANCE/US. Call Paris 271 88 85.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
DIAMOND INVESTMENT TRUST. A simple secure way to invest in diamonds. Details from IDT, Box 10, Pangbourne, RG8 7LN, England.

OFFICE SERVICES
Your Office in Germany
we are 'At Your Service'
- Complete office services at two prestige addresses.
- Fully equipped offices for the short term or the long term.
- Internationally trained office and professional staff at you disposal.
- Can be legally used as your corporate domicile for Germany/Europe.
- Your business operation can start immediately.

Lairco Business Services GmbH,
Lairco-Haus am Holzhausenpark
Justinianstrasse 22,
6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
Germany
Tel: 0611-590061
Telex: 414561.

YOUR **OFFICE/COMPANY IN SPAIN**
- Establishment and Development of Companies
- Business Counseling Services
- Bi-lingual/Technical Staff
- Mail, Phone and Telex Service
- Office and Conference Rooms

WORREN STAFF
Orense 68 - Madrid 20 - Spain
Tel: 2706602/03/04 Tlx: 46642 fats

YOUR GENEVA, SWITZERLAND Office address for mailbox, telephone, telex facilities & handling. ATLANTIC OFFICE SERVICES, 5 rue du Vieux College, 1204 Geneva. Tel: 022/21 40 99.

EXCELLENT OFFICES AVAILABLE, furnished or unfurnished, located Brussels Hilton or Brussels Sheraton, telex, telephone; management personnel participation available. Tel: 02/217.02.82 or write D.M.H. International, Manhattan Center, avenue du Boulevard, 17 - BP 25 - 1000 Brussels.
YOUR OFFICE IN ANDORRA. Mail-box service, telephone & telex services. Message centre, etc. Dizam, Alsinarel. No. 2, 3er-1o, Andorra la Vella, Principat d'Andorra.
LONDON TELEX/PHONE/MAIL. Top Telex Services, P.O. Box 291 London SE6 4XR. Tel. 01 698 90 33 Telex 27975 Toptel G.
EURO CENTER AMSTERDAM. Full service. Keizersgracht 99. Tel: (020) 265749. Telex: 16183.
PARIS ADDRESS, Champs-Elysees. Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail forwarding, $25/month. Telephone, telex, meeting rooms, 5 B. d'Artois, Paris 8e. Tel.: 359.4704, Telex: 642504.
LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/PHONE/TELEX. Executives, Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W1. Tel.: 439 7094.

OFFICES FOR RENT
LOUVRE-HALLES
Offices of all sizes and for all lengths of time, services and business address. Tel. 508 86 50 or write Ste Vauvilliers, 10 rue Vauvilliers, Paris 1.



Move to mildness. Stay with taste.
The special quality of Benson & Hedges in a mild kingsize cigarette.
BENSON & HEDGES Special Mild
Created and perfected by the House of Benson & Hedges

LAST CHANCE FOR 6 MONTHS!
Tax Free Lottery Starts Soon
1st Prize: $ 608,000.00 2nd Prize: $ 304,000.00
3rd Prize: $ 228,000.00 4th Prize: $ 152,000.00
22 Prizes of $ 76,000.00 each
PLUS 39,274 Other Cash Prizes up to $ 38,000.00!
Total Prize Money: $ 20,000,000.00
A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the **world's greatest and yet smallest** Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. **Only 70,000 tickets sold** during each cycle (i.e., every six months) **HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins** back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? **Write today,** using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form
to
PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.
29 Mariahilfer Str. Since 1913 1061 Vienna, Austria
Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.
Name _____
Address _____
City/Country _____